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MEMORIAL HISTORY

OF

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

V. 2

FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY DWIGHT H. BRUCE

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
H. P. SMITH & CO., PUBLISHERS
1891

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a law passed on the 9th of April, 1849, gave the custody of the accumulated library to the Court of Appeals in these terms: "The Library called the Chancellor's Library shall continue to be a public library under the name of The Library of the Court of Appeals." This act authorized the Judges of the Court of Appeals to divide the library and locate it in two suitable places west of the State capital. The Court appointed George F. Comstock and Samuel L. Selden a committee for that purpose, both of whom were afterwards Judges of that Court. The general basis of the division was that all "duplicate books, and such others as the Judges may think proper" should be taken for the new libraries. The act also provided that three-fourths of the fund of interest that had accumulated in the Court of Chancery, and known as the Chancellor's Library Fund, should be devoted first to the expenses of carrying out the provisions of the law, and then to the enlargement and improvement of the Library. The division was properly carried out and the books thus devoted to the Syracuse library were brought here and disposed in a large room on the first floor of the Court House, and the remainder were taken to Rochester and the other library established in that city.

With the completion of the addition to the Court House before described, in 1884, the library was removed to its present commodious and handsome room. Since the library was established here, many valuable additions have been made to it and it is constantly growing in importance and value. The librarians have been William H. Moseley, Richard Woolworth, C. H. Sedgwick, and the present incumbent, T. L. R. Morgan, who assumed the position in 1885.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

LEROY MORGAN, born March 27, 1810, in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y. His parents were Lyman and Melissa Morgan. He died May 15, 1880, in Syracuse, N. Y. In 1830 he graduated from the Pompey Academy, an institution justly celebrated for its high standard of scholarship. He began the study of law in 1830 in the office of Hon. Daniel Gott, and taught school and continued his law studies in the office of Hon. Samuel L. Edwards, of Manlius, until his admission to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in 1833. The next year he became an Attorney and Counselor of the Supreme Court of the State. He continued the practice of law in the villages of Manlius and Baldwinsville until 1851 when he removed to Syracuse. From 1843 to 1848 he held the office of District Attorney of this county, receiving the appointment from Governor Silas Wright, and discharged the duties with marked ability and fidelity. In 1849, he entered into partnership with David D. Hillis, one of the most eloquent advocates of his day, and remained with him until the death of Mr.

Hillis in 1859. In November of that year he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court after one of the most severe and bitter contests at a nominating convention in the history of the State. So satisfactory to the bar and people was his administration of this high office, that on the expiration of his term he was re-elected for another eight years without opposition. He was Judge of the Court of Appeals, *ex officio*, from January 1, 1866, to 1867. Upon the expiration of his second term in 1875 he resumed the practice of his profession and was largely employed in references and as counsel up to the time of his death in 1880.

The peculiar traits of Judge Morgan's character were his great industry as a lawyer and judge, and the independence and perfect fidelity which characterized the discharge of his professional and judicial duties. He was the leading counsel for the defence in the famous Jerry Rescue trials, and also in the celebrated murder trials of Carson, McGuire, and Fyler, held in this county in the '50's. In private life he was as much beloved as he was honored in public. He was always genial, approachable, and amiable, and the junior members of the bar remember with gratitude his unfailing patience with them in their first efforts to practice in court. Resolutions commemorating his learning and ability as a judge and his worth as a citizen were passed at the meetings of the bar in the several counties of this Judicial District. The bar meeting in this county, presided over by the late Judge Pratt, was very largely attended and the eulogies delivered by the judges and lawyers evinced the respect and love of all who knew him. Judge Morgan left surviving, Elizabeth Slocum, his widow, T. L. R. Morgan, and F. J. Morgan, his sons, and Mrs. N. M. White, and Mrs. Ellen M. Leary, his daughters.

HON. SAMUEL L. EDWARDS, one of the early and conspicuous members of the Onondaga County bar, was born in the town of Old Fairfield, Conn., February 14th, 1789. He lived there until 1812, in which year he graduated at Yale College, receiving the degree of A. B. On the 30th of August, 1834, he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. Soon after his graduation he removed to Manlius and began the study of law with Randall & Wattles. After he was admitted to the bar he purchased Mr. Wattles's interest in the firm and continued as the partner of Mr. Randall a number of years. He was admitted to practice as attorney in the Supreme Court in 1815 and as counselor in the same in 1821; also to practice as solicitor in chancery in 1821 and as counselor in 1823. In all of these courts he acquired a high reputation and an excellent measure of success. He held several town offices and in 1823 was elected to the Assembly, where he continued two or three sessions. He was appointed First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Onondaga county in 1831, and in 1833 was elected to the Senate, where he served eight years. He then retired

from public office and practiced his profession until a short time before his death. It was said of Judge Edwards that "as a lawyer he was studious, careful and painstaking, and being a man of good abilities, was always ready for the trial of the cases entrusted to his charge, and was rewarded with a full share of the success which never fails to attend careful preparation and studious and persevering industry." Judge Edwards died at his home in Manlius on the 7th of April, 1877.

DAVID DUNCAN HILLIS—Died in Syracuse, N. Y., February 20, 1859. He studied law with James R. Lawrence, at Camillus, was admitted in 1832 and practiced there until he removed to Syracuse in 1837. Judge Pratt studied in Mr. Hillis's office, entering as a student in the spring of 1834, and after the removal to Syracuse, Hillis & Pratt formed a partnership which continued until 1843. In February, 1844, Hillis was made Surrogate of this county, and he afterwards formed a partnership with Mr. Sessions which continued until 1850, when the firm of Hillis & Morgan was formed and it continued until the death of the former. During his twenty years of active practice, Mr. H. took a leading position as a lawyer, with such men as Noxon, Lawrence, Ruger, and others, and he equalled any member of the bar of those days as an advocate. He was associated with Judge Morgan in the defence of the celebrated Jerry Rescue trials, which were prosecuted by James R. Lawrence, then District Attorney of the Northern District of New York, and also in the defence of the murderers, Fyler, Carson, and McGuire, tried at the Onondaga Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. Hillis was the most social and kindly of men. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church and upon his decease the entire county bar attended a meeting to commemorate his virtues. Judge Pratt presided and Judge Ruger was secretary. Resolutions prepared by Hon. T. T. Davis were adopted. Of Mr. Hillis's associates, Lawrence, Pratt, Davis, Morgan, Sabine, Shelden, and Gen. Nye are dead.

JAMES ROBBINS LAWRENCE was born in Norfolk, Litchfield county, Conn., on the 11th of Sept., 1790. When he was five years old his father removed to Oneida county and there died suddenly, leaving a large family of small children. James R. attended the common schools and with the aid of a small patrimony of about $500 was able to attend the Hamilton Academy, from which he graduated in 1810. He then began the study of law with Medad Curtis, the pioneer attorney at Onondaga Hill. In the old Court House there some of the best talent in the State often met, and in the close study which he devoted to his profession and the practice in those early courts, Mr. Lawrence laid the basis of his subsequent success at the bar. Soon after his admission to the bar he removed to Camillus and with his brother, Grove Lawrence, built up a very large and lucrative practice for that period. In the year 1840 he came to Syracuse and remained in active

practice about forty years. It has been written of him that "no man at the bar had uniformly better success than he in the conduct of his cases. Able as a legist, he shone as an advocate; with a commanding presence, a persuasive eloquence, and withal quick at repartee and abounding in humor, he was almost resistless before juries." He was made the first County Judge under the new constitution, and served from 1847 to 1850 with great acceptability. In September, 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore United States Attorney for the District of Northern New York. Judge Lawrence was repeatedly elected to the Assembly in the exciting period between 1830 and 1840, in which body he distinguished himself as a debater and in the great fund of general information of which he showed himself the master. He continued to take an active part in politics throughout his life, connecting himself with the Republican party when it came into existence, and giving his best efforts to the government in its trying war period and afterwards. It has been written of Judge Lawrence by one who knew him well that "as a lawyer he was erudite, accomplished and persuasive; as a politician, patriotic and influential; as a citizen, enlightened and judicious; as a husband and father, affectionate and indulgent. About seven years before his death Judge Lawrence became totally blind, but he bore the great affliction with patience and equanimity. He died on the 21st of March, 1874.

B. DAVIS NOXON was born in Poughkeepsie in the year 1788, and was the son of a physician. He received an academic education and studied law with Philo Ruggles. In the latter part of the year 1809, he went to Marcellus and began practice, and a few years later removed to Onondaga Hill, and there his professional life really began. The litigation connected with the military lands engaged his early attention and among the then powerful lawyers of the State, Mr. Noxon soon won a foremost position. It has been written of him that "In knowledge of this branch of the law, in careful preparation, in the acumen necessary to mark every nice distinction, in the skill requisite to detect and expose fraud and perjury; in boldness, tact, pertinacity; in his hard logic for the court and his skillful appeals to juries, he was in the front rank of his profession. Experience in the trial of such causes made him a complete and thorough lawyer, and he stood almost without a peer or rival in real estate law throughout his professional life. * * Mr. Noxon studied the cases which shaped and settled the law of the State as they arose. In all his career he was distinguished for his accurate knowledge of the adjudged cases, their reasons, their distinctions and their limitations; and no man had a better memory to retain or nicer skill to use this knowledge." Mr. Noxon was not only a distinguished real estate lawyer; his mind was versatile and he was equally ready, or nearly so, in other branches of the profession. He was quick-

witted and ready, as well as strong in the trial of causes. He was a master of invective, always honest, if perhaps sometimes carried to excess. Mr. Noxon removed to Syracuse with the transfer of the courts in 1829, and with the late E. W. Leavenworth formed the firm of Noxon & Leavenworth. For several years this was the leading law firm of the village. He was seldom a candidate for office, yet he held political views of a clear and decided character, upon which he never hesitated to express himself upon all proper occasions. Upon the death of Mr. Noxon on the 13th of May, 1869, the bar of Onondaga county met and paid the highest eulogies to the deceased, in addresses and resolutions.

JOHN WILKINSON was born in Troy, N. Y., September 30, 1798. In the next year his father removed to the town of Skaneateles, making the journey on foot and leading a cow. The family rode on a sled drawn by oxen. When twelve years old John Wilkinson was sent to Onondaga Academy, which was then the nearest classical school to his home. His studious habits attracted the attention of Joshua Forman and after graduation he was taken into the law office of Forman & Sabine as clerk and student. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1819, and settled in Syracuse as the first lawyer. In the same year he, in company with Owen Forman, surveyed and laid out into village and farm lots the Walton Tract, under instructions from Judge Forman. When the survey was finished, Mr. Wilkinson built a small office on the Globe Hotel site, and was ridiculed for locating so far out in the fields. In 1820, Mr. Wilkinson was appointed postmaster and held the office until 1840. In 1825, he was elected the first clerk of the village. In the same year he was chosen one of the directors of the Onondaga County Bank at its organization and held the office until the institution closed its affairs. He was president of the Bank of Syracuse, organized by himself and the late Horace White, and continued in that office until his death. During a later period he became prominently connected with early railroads. He was president of the Syracuse and Utica railroad, was elected Member of Assembly in 1834 and 1835, and occupied a foremost position in that body. After the organization of the New York Central Railroad Company he was appointed its counsel. He was director of the Hudson River railroad, the Buffalo and State Line railroad, the Oswego and Syracuse railroad and the Rochester and Syracuse railroad, the last two having been projected by him and built by Construction Committees of which he was chairman. Later he was president of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad, and was connected with other lines. After the death of Oliver Teall, Mr. Wilkinson was made president of the Water Company.

While the magnitude of the railroad and other interests in which Mr. Wilkinson was engaged drew his attention in a large degree away from his

profession, he still held an eminent position in the county bar, and enjoyed the fullest respect and confidence not only of his associates in the legal profession, but of all his acquaintances—a fact that is amply substantiated by the large number of estates entrusted to his care. No trust placed in him was betrayed or neglected in any respect. He died in 1862.

NEHEMIAH H. EARLL was born October 5, 1787, in Whitehall, N. Y., and came to Onondaga county about 1793, with his father, Gen. Robert Earll. The family lived at Onondaga Valley about nine months and then removed to Skaneateles, where they lived until 1804. In that year the son entered Fairfield Academy and left it two years later equipped with a good education. He began the study of law in the office of Daniel Kellogg, at Skaneateles, and afterwards studied in the office of Thaddeus M. Wood and George Hall. He was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in 1809, shortly after which he removed to Salina and entered into partnership with Judge Daniel Moseley and John P. Sherwood. In 1812, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He then joined the army and was stationed at Oswego, holding the office of Adjutant. In 1814, he resumed practice at Onondaga Hill where he rapidly gained reputation and business. In 1816, he was appointed post master and in the same year was elected Justice of the Peace, filling that position until 1820. In 1823, he was appointed First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until 1831, when he resigned and was appointed Superintendent of the Salt Springs. This position he filled until 1836, when he resigned and engaged in milling business with his brother Hezekiah, at Jordan. Two years later he removed to Syracuse. In 1838, he was elected by the Democrats to the 26th Congress and was renominated and defeated in 1840. He lived as a private citizen from that time until 1860, when he removed to Mottville and died there in 1872. He was greatly respected for his well known integrity, his excellent business judgment, and his wise and judicious administration as judge.

THOMAS T. DAVIS was born in Middlebury, Vt., August 22d, 1810. About seven years later his father was called to the presidency of Hamilton College and removed thither. The son graduated from that institution in 1831, with high honors. He then began the study of law in Syracuse in the office of his brother, Henry Davis, and after his admission to the bar formed a partnership with him, which continued until 1844 and was terminated by the brother's death. He soon afterward formed the partnership with James S. Leach, which continued to the end of his professional life. In 1862 he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans, was elected and re-elected; in that body he gained a high position on important committees. It has been written of Mr. Davis that "He was distinguished at

the bar for his deep, extensive and critical knowledge of the law, and the court listened with great respect to his clear exposition of legal principles. He possessed great business sagacity, and was gifted with a facile and graceful pen and was often called upon in times of great popular feeling to clothe in his vigorous and well chosen words and eloquent sentences, the emotions which filled the popular heart." Mr. Davis died on the 2d of May, 1872.

DANIEL PRATT was born in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1806. He graduated from Union College in 1833 and in the same year came to Onondaga county and studied law in the office of David D. Hillis, of Camillus. In February, 1843, he was appointed First Judge of Onondaga county and four years later was elected Judge of the Supreme Court; in 1851 he was re-elected to the same office. At the close of this term he retired from the bench, in the enjoyment of the fullest confidence of his compeers in his judicial ability and his unswerving integrity. During his services as Judge he was honored with the degree of LL. D., by both Hamilton and Union Colleges. On January 1, 1860, Judge Pratt resumed law practice in partnership with the late D. J. Mitchell, and two years later Wilber M. Brown was admitted to the firm. During the succeeding fifteen years this firm was in the front rank of the profession in Syracuse. Judge Pratt was appointed one of the Commissioners for revising the State Constitution and in 1873 was elected Attorney-General. While Judge Pratt was not brilliant and powerful as a speaker, his mind was most admirably disciplined and stored with great wealth of legal knowledge, which was always at command, and gave him strength in the trial of important causes demanding ability of that character. He died July 23, 1864.

ISRAEL SELDEN SPENCER died in Syracuse on the 12th of March, 1885, while seated in his office chair. Judge Spencer was born in Camden, Oneida county in 1815. He studied his profession in Canastota and was admitted to the bar before he attained his majority. In 1845, he settled in Syracuse, and soon afterward formed a partnership with a Mr. North under the style of Spencer & North. In 1850, the firm was dissolved and Mr. Spencer was elected County Judge and served as such until 1854. To the duties of this position Judge Spencer gave that degree of careful attention that characterized all of his professional work. After his retirement from the bench, Judge Spencer gave his undivided attention to his practice, devoting most of his time and energy to matters pertaining to land conveyances, the settlement of estates and kindred work. In this department of legal practice Judge Spencer was an acknowledged authority and his services were sought in many important cases. About the year 1870, Judge Spencer traveled extensively in Egypt and Palestine, and on his return prepared a very interesting lecture on his travels on the Nile, which he delivered in Syracuse and elsewhere. He was a great lover of books and possessed

nearly complete and very valuable files of local newspapers, which have been donated to the Central Library.

JOHNSON HALL, came to Syracuse from Lafayette in 1838, where he had been postmaster many years. His connection with the Judiciary of the county came through his appointment as Associate Judge, with the late Hon. Grove Lawrence and Oliver R. Strong. In this capacity Judge Hall's sterling integrity, accurate judgment, and innate sense of justice gave him an honorable position. Judge Hall represented Onondaga county in the State Legislature in 1830; was elected Sheriff in November, 1831. During the first ten years of his life in Syracuse he was connected with the hardware firm of Rhoades & Sherman. Judge Hall was a staunch Democrat in politics. His death occurred October 27th, 1870.

OLIVER R. STRONG, the Onondaga pioneer, was born August 5th, 1781, in Lebanon, Windham county, Conn. In 1802, when he was twenty-one years old, he followed the growing tide of emigration westward, and made his stopping place at Onondaga Hill, where he found the family of Ellis's, who were his relatives. He was soon employed to teach the first school at that place, his salary being five dollars a month and board. The school throve, however, and his pay was soon doubled. In 1803, he was appointed under sheriff of the county, by the then sheriff, Elijah Phillips, and continued in the position under the next sheriff Robert Earll. In 1808, he was appointed County Treasurer and held that office nearly twenty-five years. In 1812, he began mercantile business at the Hill and was a little later associated with his brother Hezekiah. In 1830, he was associated with John Wilkinson in the establishment of the "Onondaga County Bank," of which he was president fourteen years. In 1834, he was elected to the Assembly, serving one term, refusing a re-election, and in 1838 was appointed Associate Judge of Common Pleas and held the office many years. In 1810, Judge Strong was married to Margaret McLaren, of Manlius. She died in 1827, leaving three sons and three daughters. About the year 1850 he retired almost entirely from the active business of life, bearing the esteem and confidence of the entire community. He died at the residence of his son, Col. John M. Strong, in this city on the 3d of October, 1872.

JOSEPH MULLEN was born near Dromon, County Down, Ireland, August 6th, 1811. He came to America with his parents when he was nine years old, and settled at Brownsville, Jefferson county, N. Y., but soon afterward removed to Watertown, which was his place of residence until his death. He learned the printer's trade and for a time studied at the Union Academy at Belleville. In 1831 he entered Union College and graduated in 1833. From that time until 1836 he acted as principal of Belleville Academy and in 1837 was admitted to the bar. He practiced in Water-

town until 1841 when he was appointed Examiner in Chancery and held that position two years. He also held the office of District Attorney and Commissioner in Bankruptcy. In 1847, he was elected to Congress. In 1857, he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District and was twice re-elected without opposition, holding the office until the close of 1881. When the General Term departments were organized in 1870, Judge Mullen was appointed Presiding Justice of the Fourth Department, embracing the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Judicial Districts. He continued in this position until disqualified by age. He was retired January 1, 1881, and was succeeded by Judge Irving G. Vann. The degree of L.L.D., was conferred upon Judge Mullen by both Hamilton and Union Colleges. Judge Mullen was held in the highest esteem as a jurist and his opinions always carried great weight. His legal knowledge was broad and comprehensive and his judgment singularly clear and correct.

JOSEPH F. SABINE, son of William H. Sabine, the pioneer lawyer of Onondaga Valley, was born in March, 1814. He graduated from Yale College in 1836. He soon afterward began the study of law with the late James R. Lawrence at Camillus, was admitted to the bar in 1838 and entered into partnership with Mr. Lawrence. The firm removed to this city in 1839, and enjoyed a successful practice for a number of years. The Jerry Rescue trials came on before him as United States Commissioner. Mr. Sabine's health was not robust and for many years in the latter part of his life he spent his winters in the south and did not actively follow his profession. He engaged quite largely in real eseate operations, in which he was very successful. It has been said of him that "he was an excellent companion, a warm friend, a devoted churchman, and an exemplary man and citizen." He died at his residence on Warren street, June 4th, 1874.

NATHANIEL B. SMITH was born in Farmer Village, N. Y., October 12, 1819. He early prepared himself for college and at the age of twenty-one years graduated from Hobart with high honors. He began the study of law in the office of Benjamin Johnson, in Ithaca, and finished with Judge Barto, at Trumansburg. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1844, and practiced with Judge Barto until 1855, when he removed to Syracuse. Two years later he formed a partnership with DeWitt C. Markham, which firm continued until 1869, when his son, Cornelius W., was admitted, the style becoming Smith, Markham & Smith. It has been written of Mr. Smith that he "was a gentleman of very superior legal attainments and thoroughly conscientious. His counsels were never based on uncertainties, and he would sooner lose a client than deal in deception. He was exceptionally well versed in the laws of the United States and in the practice of the United States courts. His literary tastes were very refined and his great strength of mind enabled him to store it with the choicest of gleanings."

Mr. Smith was for several years a member of the Board of Education and during his last term its President. He died in April, 1875.

JAMES NOXON, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Fifth Judicial District, was born at Onondaga Hill, N. Y., in 1817. His father was B. Davis Noxon, who was a prominent member of the Bar of Central New York. The son prepared for college at Pomeroy Academy, and entered Hamilton in 1834. He remained two years, when he went to Union, where he graduated in 1838. He returned to Syracuse and studied law with his father. After his admission to the bar, he entered the firm of Noxon, Comstock & Leavenworth, and subsequently became connected with that of Noxon & Putnam. In 1843, he and his brother, B. Davis Noxon, Jr., formed a copartnership. Later he was a partner of Sidney T. Fairchild, of Cazenovia. He was a partner of George D. Cowles when elected judge. As a lawyer, Judge Noxon was prominent as a referee. He was elected State Senator from Onondaga in 1856 and re-elected in 1858. He was nominated for Supreme Court Judge, in September, 1875, to succeed Judge Morgan, and was elected in the November following for the full term of fourteen years by a large majority. Judge Noxon was estimated throughout this District, not as a great lawyer or jurist, but as a faithful, hardworking and conscientious judge. He was highly esteemed for his affability with members of the bar and all who were connected with his court; and his memory will stand as an exponent of the mild rather than the severe method of administering justice. There are many things connected with his brief career on the bench which excite the liveliest sympathy of the bar, and it is safe to say that Judge Noxon will be always remembered with kindness and respect.

WILLIAM JAMES WALLACE, was born April 14th, 1838, at Syracuse. His parents were E. Fuller Wallace and Lydia Wheelwright Wallace, who were among the earlier settlers of Syracuse. He was prepared for college with the view of entering Dartmouth, where his father was graduated, but having concluded to adopt the law as his profession, it was thought preferable that he should pursue a course of general preparatory studies under the instruction of the Hon. Thomas Barlow, of Canastota. Accordingly, he became a member of the family of that gentleman, and studied with him for three years before beginning the study of the law. After reading law for a year he entered the law school of Hamilton College, of which Prof. Theodore W. Dwight was then the preceptor. He was graduated and took his degree in 1858 and was then examined for admission to the bar, and was recommended for admission. The examining committee consisted of Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Ward Hunt and Hon. J. Wyman Jones. On this occasion he made the acquaintance of Senator Conkling, which in after years ripened into an intimate friendship that lasted until the death of Mr. Conkling. He commenced practice of the law at Syracuse on the day he

became twenty-one years of age, in partnership with Hon. William Porter. Subsequently he had as law partners Levi W. Hall, William C. Ruger and Edwin S. Jenney. In 1873, he was elected Mayor of the City of Syracuse, running as the Republican candidate against Hon. Elizur Clark, the Democratic nominee. In March, 1874, he was appointed by President Grant, United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York, succeeding Hon. Nathaniel K. Hall, of Buffalo, who was appointed to the place while Postmaster-General in the cabinet of President Fillmore. In April, 1882, he was appointed by President Arthur, United States Circuit Judge for the second Judicial District, comprising the States of New York, Vermont, and Connecticut, succeeding in that office Hon. Samuel Blatchford, who was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since that time he has exercised the duties of that office. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in 1876, and by Syracuse University in 1883. Judge Wallace married for his first wife Josephine Robbins, of Brooklyn, who died in 1874. In 1878, he married for his second wife Alice Heyward Wheelwright, of New York City.

ANSEL JUDD NORTHRUP, the present County Judge of Onondaga county, was born June 30, 1833, near Peterboro, Madison county, N. Y. His father, Rensselaer Northrup, of Tyringham, Mass., was brought in 1805, while a child, by his parents to Madison county, into what was then a wilderness. Six generations of Mr. Northrup's ancestors, on both sides, were New Englanders. His maternal grandfather, Ansel Judd, after whom he was named, was one of the early residents of Watervale, Onondaga county. Mr. Northrup was brought up on his father's farm, taught school four winters, prepared for college mainly at Peterboro, and Oberlin, Ohio, and was graduated from Hamilton College in July, 1858. While in college, under Professor Dwight, he pursued law studies to some extent. In 1858-9 he studied law in Columbia Law School, in the first class instructed by the celebrated Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and took the two years' course in one year. In May, 1859, he was admitted to the bar. He came to Syracuse a month later, and except for a few months (at the opening of the war of the Rebellion) spent in Chicago, where he had some thought of establishing himself in his profession, he has ever since resided in this city. During his professional practice he has had for partners, at one time Charles E. Fitch, who afterward abandoned the law for journalism and is now United States Collector of Internal Revenue, residing in Rochester, N. Y.; then James Noxon, who became a Justice of the Supreme Court; afterwards J. Page Munro, deceased, and lastly Frederick S. Wicks, still practicing in Syracuse.

In 1870, Mr. Northrup was appointed United States Circuit Court Commissioner for the Northern District of New York by Judge Woodruff, and

not long afterward he was made United States Examiner in Equity, both of which offices he still holds. He was elected County Judge in 1882, for a term of six years and re-elected (with no Democratic nomination against him) in 1888, for a second term. Since 1877, he has been one of the Trustees of the Syracuse Savings Bank.

During the early period of his law practice, Mr. Northrup did some miscellaneous literary work and newspaper editorial writing, and he has at various times delivered lectures and addresses on literary and other subjects. In 1880, he wrote and published a bookentitled, "Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks, and Grayling Fishing in Northern Michigan; a Record of Summer Vacations in the Wilderness." This was followed, in 1881, by a second book, "'Sconset Cottage Life: a Summer on Nantucket Island."

Mr. Northrup has always been a Republican in politics, and as such he made many speeches during the two Lincoln campaigns He was the first Vice-President and afterward became the President of the Loyal League, a large patriotic association organized during the war of the rebellion. In religion he is a Presbyterian ,and was lay Commissioner from Syracuse Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held at Saratoga in May, 1890, celebrated for its great debate on "Revision." An address by him on "The Powers and Duties of Elders in the Presbyterian Church," delivered before the Elders' Association of Syracuse Presbytery, and subsequently issued in pamphlet form, attracted much attention and has had quite a circulation.

In November, 1863, Mr. Northrup married Eliza S. Fitch, eldest daughter of the late Thomas B. Fitch. He is a brother of Mrs. Dwight H. Bruce and Milton H. Northrup, of the Syracuse *Courier*.

GEORGE FRANKLIN COMSTOCK was born of Revolutionary ancestry at Williamstown, Oswego county, August 24, 1811. His father died while George was still young and left no means to provide his son with a liberal education. He was distinguished at an early age for his love of books and after teaching for a period, graduated from Union College in 1834. He taught for a year the Latin and Greek language in classical schools in Utica and moved to Syracuse in 1835. He studied law with the late B. Davis Noxon, a lawyer of great distinction in Central New York, and was admitted in 1837. He enjoyed a very successful practice for many years, and in 1874 was appointed by the Governor as Reporter of decisions of the Court of Appeals. He succeeded Judges Denio and Nicholas Hill in that appointment. He held this place three years during which he published four volumns of decisions of that court. In 1852, he was appointed by President Fillmore as Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, but retiredfrom the office at the end of the (Fillmore's) administration, and resumedthe practice of law in the higher courts.

In 1855, he was elected Judge of Court of Appeals and remained on the bench six years, during two of which he was the Chief Justice. He was nominated for re-election by the Democrats in 1861 for same office, but was defeated. In 1867, he was elected delegate-at-large to a convention called for the revision of the State constitution. An especial effort was put forth to reorganize the Judicial system of the State, and especially the Court of Appeals. The Judge gave that work his especial attention; a new judiciary article was framed, and was accepted by popular vote, while all other work of the convention was rejected. In politics Judge Comstock was a Whig, and later a Democrat. He mingled somewhat actively in political discussions before and after the war of the Rebellion, and his views were decided and pronounced against the Republican party's measures and policy. He is still actively engaged in his profession, but only in its higher walks. Upon his private life no stain has ever rested, and as a citizen he is distinguished for the prominent part he has taken in the foundation and care of public buildings.

ROWLAND HILL GARDNER died in Syracuse, November 12, 1888. He was born in Plainfield, Otsego county, in January, 1810. Not long after his admission to the bar he came to Syracuse (May, 1843,) with Hamilton Burdick and they entered into partnership which continued twenty-seven years. In 1850, he was elected District Attorney, and during the later years of his life he was Indian Agent. Mr. Gardner was all his life an unswerving Democrat in politics, and spoke in public for every Democratic presidential candidate from Andrew Jackson to Grover Cleveland. He was a ready speaker, with a keen and active sense of humor; he was a hater of all sham, pretense and wrong and could employ invective in the most forcible manner, when occasion arose. While Mr. Gardner did not attain to greatness as a lawyer, he carried with him to the last the respect and confidence of every member of the county bar.*

Members of Congress.—Many members of the bar of Onondaga county have held the office of Member of Congress, as is indicated below. In the year 1794, (Act of December 18, 1792,) Herkimer, Montgomery, Onondaga, Ontario, Otsego, and Tioga counties comprised one Congressional District. By the Act of March 23, 1797, Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario, Steuben, and Tioga comprised the 10th District, and by the Act of March 30, 1802, Chenango, Onondaga, and Tioga were made the 16th District. In the 9th Congress, Eri Tracy, of Chenango, was elected to represent the District. In the 10th Congress, Reuben Humphreys, of Onondaga, represented the 13th District. John Harris, formerly Sheriff of Onondaga county, was a

* For extended sketches of other members of the legal profession in Onondaga county, the reader is referred to the Biographical Department of this work.

member from the 14th District, and William Kirkpatrick, then Superintendent of the Salt Springs, represented the 11th District. Eri Tracy represented the 16th District in the 11th and 12th Congresses (1809 to 1813.) In the 13th Congress, Hon. James Geddes represented the new District comprising Onondaga and Cortland counties. In the 14th Congress, (1815-16) Victory Birdseye was Representative; 15th, James Porter; 16th, George Hall; 17th and 18th, Elisha Litchfield; 19th, Luther Badger; 20th and 21st, Jonas Earll, jr.; 22d, Freeborn G. Jewett; 23d, 24th and 25th, William Taylor; 26th, Nehemiah H. Earll; 27th, Victory Birdseye; 28th and 29th, Horace Wheaton; 30th and 31st, Daniel Gott;* 32d and 33d, Daniel T. Jones; 34th and 35th, Amos P. Granger; 36th and 37th, Charles B. Sedgwick; 38th and 39th, Thomas T. Davis; 40th and 41st, Dennis McCarthy; 42d and 43d, R. Holland Duell; 44th, E. W. Leavenworth; 45th to 50th inclusive, Frank Hiscock, who was elected United States Senator in the winter of 1887-8 for six years; 51st to the present time, James J. Belden.

United States District Court, Northern District of New York.—The following have been officers of this Court, resident in this county: Joseph F. Sabine, United States Commissioner, 1850; James R. Lawrence, United States District Attorney, 1850; Harry Allen, United States Marshal. The first Deputy-Marshal was Peter Way, deceased; William Cahill, appointed in his stead, followed by James H. Hinman, Fred Shug, Thomas H. Curry, William R. Adams, and William H. Shannon. B. Davis Noxon, United States Commissioner, appointed October 22d, 1867; William C. Ruger, United States Commissioner, appointed July 8th, 1858; Daniel F. Gott, Register in Bankruptcy, appointed May 10th, 1867; A. Judd Northrup, United States Commissioner, appointed March 22d, 1870; Daniel F. Gott, United States Commissioner, appointed April 2d, 1872; William J. Wallace, appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, April 7th, 1874, and appointed United States Circuit Court Judge of the Second Circuit comprising New York, Vermont, and Connecticut, April 6th, 1882, and is still in office.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.—The Judges of the Court of Appeals who have been residents of this county are as follows: Hon. Freeborn G. Jewett, Skaneateles, two years, elected June 7, 1847; Hon. George F. Comstock, Syracuse, elected November 7, 1853; Hon. Charles Andrews, Syracuse, elected May, 17, 1870, fourteen years, was appointed by the Governor Chief Judge in place of Judge Folger, resigned November 19, 1881, and re-elected Associate Judge November, 1883, fourteen years; Hon. William C.

* In 1822, Onondaga alone formed a District, continuing thus until 1832, when Madison county was made a part of the District—the 23d. In 1842, it Onondaga was again made a District by itself and so continued until the 36th Congress, when Cortland was united with it, as at present.

Ruger, Chief Judge, elected, November 7, 1882, fourteen years; Hon. Irving G. Vann, appointed January 1, 1889, on second division of Court of Appeals, from Supreme Court.

AUGUSTUS G. S. ALLIS.—Born in Cazenovia, January 5, 1831; educated in Cazenovia Seminary, Albany Normal School, and Union College; studied law at Brockport, N. Y., and was admitted at Rochester in December, 1857; practiced in Syracuse since 1860. He has been Justice of the Peace, Assistant U. S. Assessor, and Member of Assembly, 1868.

JAMES A. ALLIS.—Born September 13, 1840, in Cazenovia; educated at the Syracuse High School and Union College; studied law in Syracuse in 1870–74; admitted in Rochester in 1874, and practiced since in Syracuse and has been Justice of the Peace for several years.

CHARLES W. ANDREWS.—Born in Syracuse in 1861; educated in Harvard Law School, graduating in 1882; studied in the office of Knapp & Nottingham, and was admitted to the firm in December, 1886.

WILLIAM S. ANDREWS.—Born in Syracuse in 1858; educated at St. John's Military School and Harvard, graduating in 1880; studied also in New York, and admitted in 1882; now a member of the firm of Knapp, Nottingham & Andrews.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON.—Born April 10, 1830, in Otisco, Onondaga county, N. Y.; educated at Onondaga Academy; studied his profession in the Law School at Poughkeepsie and in Camillus, N. Y.; admitted in Utica, January 7, 1857, and practiced in Jordan, Camillus, and since 1860 in Syracuse. He was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in 1867–8–9, and Supervisor of the Seventh ward of Syracuse four terms.

CHARLES F. AYLING.—Born January 31, 1862, at Syracuse, N. Y.; educated in Syracuse; studied law with Kennedy & Tracy at Syracuse from 1879 to 1881, and at the Columbia College Law School until June, 1882; admitted at General Term, Rochester, October, 1882; practiced in Syracuse ever since; now a member of firm of Tracy, McLennan & Ayling; member of Common Council of Syracuse during year 1890, occupying the position of Chairman of Finance during that year; resigned public office in November, 1890.

HIRAM H. BACON.—Was born in Rossie, N. Y., March 19, 1863; educated at Ives Seminary, N. Y., and University of Michigan; studied law at Grayling, Mich., with M. J. Connine, and admitted there; practiced in Onondaga county.

BINGHAM N. BAILEY.—Was born in the Town of Clay, Onondaga county, in 1849; educated at Cazenovia Seminary; studied law at Syracuse and admitted in Rochester, October, 1874; practiced since at Syracuse, N. Y.; was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in 1877 and 1878, and delegate to last Judicial Convention.

HENRY BALDWIN.—Died August 22, 1863; was a soldier of 1812, agent for the Syracuse Company, and the first Mayor of Syracuse; studied law with Thaddeus Wood and others; admitted February 28, 1820.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN.—Born in Rushford, N. Y., August 30, 1846; educated in Hamilton College; studied at the Law School in Hamilton College, and was admitted at the same place. He has practiced in Syracuse since 1874; of Baldwin & Kennedy.

DANIEL BOOKSTAVER.—Born December 19, 1828, in Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y.; educated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; studied law in Montgomery, N. Y., from 1848 to 1850; admitted in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1850; practiced in Dunkirk in 1850 to 1860, and since in Syracuse. He was Mayor of Syracuse in 1863 and 1864; now Superintendent of Section 6, Erie Canal.

THURSTON D. BREWSTER.—Born in Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, N. Y., May 17, 1848; educated in common schools; studied law in Syracuse, with D. F. Gott and H. Hoyt, 1874–77, and was admitted in Syracuse, 1877; practiced in Syracuse since. He was Police Commissioner three years and Excise Commissioner three years.

EDGAR F. BROWN.—Born in Yonkers, N. Y., June 8, 1867; educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and studied law with Stone, Gannon & Pettit, and was admitted at Syracuse, May 2, 1890, and since practiced in Syracuse.

EDWIN S. BUTTERFIELD.—Born December 17, 1840, in town of Bridgewater, Pa.; educated at Yale College and studied law with Hon. Israel S. Spencer, and was admitted at Syracuse in October, 1869, and practiced only in Syracuse; makes a specialty of medical jurisprudence.

WILLIAM R. CHAMBERLIN.—Born in Saratoga county; studied law with Comstock & Newcomb; raised Co. B in the 122d Regiment in the late war, and went to the front as its Captain. Brevetted Major for honorable service, but resigned on account of illness. Provost Marshal of this district in 1864; has served as Judge Advocate of the National Guard, and as Assistant Adjutant-General; prominent in politics and represented Geddes in Board of Supervisors; has been a member of the firms of Hall & Chamberlin, Chamberlin & Knapp, and Chamberlin & Ayres.

JEROME L. CHENEY.—Born in Baldwinsville, June 18, 1863; educated at the Normal School in Cape Girardeau, Mo.; studied with Goodelle & Nottingham, in Syracuse, and was admitted in Utica, June 2, 1884. He has practiced in Syracuse since.

JOHN G. CLIFFORD.—Born in Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, January 26, 1841; educated at St. Ann's College, Canada; studied law in Fredericton, Canada, 1859; there admitted as barrister, October, 1864; admitted member of Onondaga County Bar in 1890; practiced in Syracuse, N. Y.

GEORGE K. COLLINS.—Born in Spafford, Onondaga county; served as First Lieutenant in the 149th Regiment and participated in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, and brevetted Captain; admitted to the Bar in 1867 and practiced in Syracuse since; is prominent in the G. A. R. and Royal Arcanum.

GEORGE E. CONGDON.—Born in Jacksonville, Tompkins county, N. Y., July 17, 1863; educated in public schools at Trumansburg and Binghamton; studied law in Auburn and Union College, and was admitted at Albany, in September, 1883. He has since practiced in Syracuse.

GEORGE R. COOK.—Born in Cazenovia, N. Y., June 8, 1836; educated at the Yates Polytechnic Institute in Chittenango, N. Y., and Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y.; studied law in Chittenango and in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1858, 1859, and 1860; admitted in Syracuse, April 5, 1860; practiced in Syracuse until elected Surrogate of Onondaga county, in the fall of 1879, and was re-elected in 1885.

FREDERICK D. CUMMINGS.—Born in Preble, Cortland county, October 5, 1856; educated in Cortland Academy, Homer Academy, and Cornell University; studied law with Jenney, Brooks, Marshall & Ruger, and was admitted at Syracuse, May 3, 1889, and practiced since in Syracuse.

HOWARD PERCY DENISON.—Was born in Parish, N. Y., May 28, 1859; educated at the Wesleyan University; studied law in Syracuse, N. Y., from 1885 to 1887, and was admitted in Syracuse, November 17, 1887, practicing since in Syracuse.

JAMES DEVINE.—Born in Navarino, Onondaga county, October 5, 1858; educated at the Onondaga Academy and Syracuse University; studied law in Syracuse, September, 1883, to February, 1886, and was admitted in Syracuse, February, 1886; practiced in Syracuse; of Hoyt, Beach, Hancock & Devine.

GEORGE DOHENY.—Was born in Syracuse, December 9, 1844; educated in the public schools of Syracuse; studied law in Syracuse, 1863 to 1866, and was admitted in Syracuse in 1866; practiced in Syracuse, being a member of the firm of Hiscock, Gifford & Doheny and firm of Hiscock, Doheny & Hiscock.

ROBERT E. DRAKE.—Born in Tully, Onondaga county, December 24, 1861; educated at the Normal School in Cortland and Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Mo.; studied law in Syracuse, and was admitted in Syracuse, January 15, 1886, and practiced since in Syracuse.

CHARLES H. DUELL.—Born in Cortland, N. Y., April 13, 1850; educated in the Cortlandville Academy and Hamilton College; studied law at the Hamilton College Law School and in New York city, and was admitted in Utica, N. Y., in 1872. He practiced in New York city from 1873 to 1880, and in Syracuse from 1880 to the present; of Duell, Laas & Duell; specialty, patent law.

GEORGE W. DRISCOLL.—Born in Camillus, April 24, 1857; educated at Williams College; studied law in Syracuse, 1881-83 and was admitted in Buffalo, June 14, 1883, and since practiced in Syracuse.

GILES B. EVERSON.—Born at Manlius, N. Y., April 7, 1858; educated in Cazenovia Seminary, class '77, and Syracuse University, class '81; studied law in Syracuse, with Waters, McLennan & Dillaye, and admitted at Syracuse, January 16, 1885. He has practiced in Syracuse since; of Hunt & Everson.

FOIST H. EVERHART.—Was born in the town of Butler, Wayne county, N. Y., June 15, 1860; was educated at the Clyde High School, Clyde, N. Y.; studied law in the office of Camp & Dunwell, at Lyons, N. Y., from April, 1880, to April, 1883, and was admitted to practice at Rochester, N. Y., April, 1883; practiced at Lyons and Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., from April, 1883, to January 1, 1886, and at Syracuse, N. Y., from October 1, 1886, to the present time.

CARLOS B. ELLIS.—Born in Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., August 8, 1860; educated in Lockport Union School and Genesee Seminary, Lima, N. Y.; studied Law in Syracuse, 1885 to 1889, and was admitted in Syracuse in May, 1889.

LOUIS E. FULLER.—Was born in Vesper, Onondaga county, N. Y., March 17, 1862; educated at Syracuse University; studied law at Syracuse, 1882-3-4, and was admitted at Utica, June 17, 1884, and has since then practiced at Syracuse.

WILLIAM BOSTWICK FULLER.—Was born in Hartford, Conn., January 30, 1864; was educated in Syracuse public schools and graduated at the Syracuse University, in 1885, degree of A. B.; studied in the law office of Chamberlain & Ayres, Syracuse, and admitted at the General Term, Utica, N. Y., April 20, 1888; practiced in Syracuse since admission.

JOHN CURTIS FOWLER.—Born in Peterboro, Madison county, N. Y., October, 23, 1845; educated at the Canastota district school, Madison University, and graduated from Hamilton College, class of '65. He studied law at the College, and 1870 to 1871 in the office of his father, Loring Fowler, in Canastota, and was admitted in Albany, General Term, June 9, 1871; practiced in Canastota, from 1871 to 1873, and in Cazenovia, from 1873 to 1875, and Syracuse from 1875 to the present time.

TRUMAN K. FULLER.—Born in Vesper, May 20, 1834; educated at the Cortland Academy and Union College, graduating in 1857. He studied law about four years previous to 1854, and seven months after graduation in the office of Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy, and was admitted in 1867, and practiced twelve years with Judge Vann; served two and a half years as Captain in the 75th regiment; president of the village of Danforth several years.

WALDO E. GILBERT.—Born in Phœnix, Oswego county, N. Y., July 26, 1853; educated in public schools of Phœnix and Syracuse, N. Y.; studied law in Syracuse, N. Y.; admitted in Rochester, N. Y., April 8, 1876; practiced in Syracuse and Manlius since admission.

GEORGE W. GRAY.—Born at Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1818; educated at Oxford Academy; studied law at Cuba, N. Y., and at New Berlin, N. Y.; admitted at Albany in 1845, and practiced in Brookfield, N. Y., nine years and since in Syracuse.

FREDERICK H. GIBBS.—Born in Syracuse, N. Y.; educated in Syracuse schools; studied law in Syracuse, and admitted here in January, 1882; has since practiced in Syracuse.

WILLIAM GILBERT.—Was born in Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y., July 26th, 1827; educated at Mexico Academy, N. Y.; studied law at the Mexico office of Judge Whitney, in 1849; admitted at Syracuse, October, 1852; practiced in Syracuse N. Y.; Superintendent of Common Schools two years; Justice of the Peace; Canal Collector one term; Supervisor Eighth ward two years; Quartermaster of the 185th regiment.

CHARLES B. GOODRICH.—Born in Hartland, Vermont, February 16, 1853; educated in Montpelier, Vt., Seminary, and Middlebury College; studied law in Montpelier, Vt. 1877 to 1880; admitted in Montpelier, 1880 and at Rochester, N. Y., 1882; practiced in West Randolph, Vt., 1880-81, and since in Syracuse.

ANDREW H. GREEN.—Born in Utica, N. Y., February 5, 1830; educated in the Utica Academy and Union College, graduating in 1849; took degree of A.M. in 1852; studied law in Utica, in the office of Spencer & Kernan; admitted in Utica, January, 1852; practiced in Syracuse, 1852; in Utica, from 1853 to 1857; in St. Paul, from 1857 to 1860, in Syracuse since 1861. Clerk of the city of Utica in 1853; Commodore's Secretary and Judge Advocate of General Courts Marshal in U.S.N., Pacific Squadron. Since 1872 associated in practice of law with Judge Comstock and George F. Comstock, Jr.; City Attorney of Syracuse, 1871-72.

FRANK H. HISCOCK.—Was born in Tully, N. Y., April 16, 1856; educated in the schools of Syracuse and at Cornell University; studied law from September, 1875 to June, 1878 with Hiscock, Gifford & Doheny, and at Columbia Law School; was admitted at Buffalo, N. Y., June, 1878; has practiced at Syracuse, and now of the firm of Hiscock, Doheny & Hiscock. Held the office of Trustee of Cornell University, elected by graduates of 1889.

MELVIN Z. HAVEN.—Was born in 1854, in New Hartford, N. Y.; educated at Whitestown, and studied law in Utica; was admitted in that city in 1876, and has practiced since in Syracuse.

EVERARD A. HILL.—Born in Pompey, N. Y.; educated in Syracuse at the High School and in the University; studied law in Syracuse and admitted here in 1886; practiced here since.

THOMAS HOGAN.—Born in Syracuse, January 7, 1858; educated in the public schools of Syracuse; studied law with Sedgwick, Kennedy & Tracy, and with Hiscock, Gifford & Doheny; admitted in Syracuse in January, 1879; practiced in Syracuse and now of the firm of Hogan & Stern.

FRANK HOPKINS.—Born in Onondaga, N. Y., June 12, 1856; educated at the Onondaga Academy and Syracuse University; studied law in Syracuse, and admitted here in January, 1880, and practiced here since; firm of Hopkins & Bondy.

HARRISON HOYT.—Born in LaFayette, Onondaga county, N. Y., September 3, 1836; graduated from Hamilton College, class '61; studied law at Columbia Law School and was admitted at Syracuse in April, 1864; practiced in Homer, N. Y., to 1875, and since then in Syracuse. Was District Attorney of Onondaga county, 1881-3.

NORMAN HINE.—Born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., October 23, 1826; educated at the Homer Academy and Amherst College; studied law in Syracuse and admitted here in 1850. Was Supervisor of the Sixth ward of Syracuse for five years.

CHARLES A. HAMMOND.—Born in Freetown, Cortland county, N. Y., September, 1825; educated in the Cortland Academy and New York Central College, McGrawville, N. Y.; studied law in in Syracuse, and admitted here in October, 1869. Has practiced in Syracuse and vicinity.

SAMUEL NEWELL HOLMES.—Born in Richfield Springs May 31, 1823; educated in common schools and academy; studied law at Holmesville and Prof. Fowler's Law School at Ballston Spa; admitted May, 1850; practiced chiefly in Syracuse.

JOHN C. HUNT.—Born in Fredon, Sussex county, N. J.; educated in LaFayette College, Pa.; studied law in Elmira, N. Y., in Jefferson, and in Syracuse; admitted in Ithaca in 1851; practiced in Jefferson two years and in Syracuse since May, 1854; now of firm of Hunt & Everson.

CHARLES E. IDE.—Was born in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y.; educated at Geneva Classical and Union School; studied law at Syracuse, with Ruger, Wallace & Jenney, from 1871 to 1873; with Fuller & Vann from that time until admission; admitted at the General Term in Buffalo, June, 1874; practiced in Syracuse. He was Chairman of the Syracuse Republican Committee in 1885; member of the Republican County Committee, Fifth ward, Syracuse, 1887-8; member of the firm of Costello & Ide, 1877 to 1884, and of Costello, Ide & Hubbard, 1884 to 1887, and Ide & Hubbard, 1887 to 1889; now Ide & Newell.

EDWIN S. JENNEY.—Born September 5, 1840, and educated in various schools and Kalamazoo College; studied law with Pratt & Mitchell, in 1860, and with W. C. Ruger, 1863; admitted in Syracuse in September 1865, and practiced here since. He was City Attorney four years and has a prominent army record; now of firm of Jenney, Marshall & Ruger.

EDWARD O. JOHNSON.—Born in Syracuse, N. Y., February 8, 1862; educated in Syracuse; studied law in Syracuse, from 1880 to 1886; admitted in Syracuse, January 15, 1886, and has since practiced in Syracuse.

DENNIS B. KEELER.—Born in Cork, Ireland, March 17, 1842; educated at Fairfield Seminary and Michigan University; studied his profession in Herkimer, N. Y., 1865 to 1868; admitted in Syracuse, November 3, 1868; practiced since in Little Falls, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., and Syracuse; member of the Common Council, from the Seventh ward, 1879.

WILLIAM KENNEDY.—Born in Pompey in 1852; educated in common schools; studied law in Syracuse, 1873; admitted at Rochester in 1876; practiced in Syracuse; of the firm of Baldwin & Kennedy.

CHARLES S. KENT.—Born in Floyd, Oneida county, N. Y., November 15, 1852; educated at the Whitestown Seminary, Oneida county; studied law with J. D. Kernan, Utica, N. Y., until February, 1881; and was admitted in Syracuse, January, 1880; practiced in Syracuse since February, 1881.

CLARENCE V. KELLOGG.—Born January 19, 1860, in Cicero; educated in common schools and Ives Seminary; studied law in Syracuse with Pratt, Brown & Garfield; admitted in April in 1881; practiced in Syracuse; Wilson, Kellogg & Wells.

JOHN L. KING.—Born in Springfield, Mass., November 17, 1849; educated in Exeter and Harvard College; studied law two years at the Harvard Law School and two years with Kennedy & Tracy; admitted at Springfield, in 1875, and at Rochester, in 1877; practiced since 1877 in Syracuse; President of the Split Rock Cable Road, and Secretary of the Tully Pipe Line.

JAY B. KLINE.—Was born in Ithaca, N. Y., January 3, 1853; educated at Ithaca Academy and Cornell University; studied law in Ithaca from 1872 to 1875; admitted in Albany, January, 1875; practiced in Ithaca until 1882, and since then in Syracuse.

CEYLON H. LEWIS.—Born in Tully, N. Y., educated at Colgate University; studied law in Syracuse, and admitted and practiced at the same place. Was Assistant District Attorney one term and District Attorney one term, and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors; now of the firm of Lewis & Wilson.

FREDERICK A. LYMAN.—Born in Otisco, September 3, 1833; educated in common schools and Onondaga Academy; studied law at Marcellus and at law schools in Albany and Poughkeepsie; admitted at Albany, March, 1856; practiced at Marcellus until 1868, and since then in Syracuse. Member of Assembly, 1862; Supervisor of Marcellus, 1863 to 1866; Chairman of the Board two years; District Attorney 1869-70-71; Supervisor Fourth ward 1872-73-74; of Lyman & James.

MICHAEL F. LALLY.—Was born October 23, 1862, in Syracuse, educated in the public schools of Syracuse; studied law in Syracuse from October, 1882 to November, 1887; admitted in Syracuse, November 18, 1887; practiced here since admitted.

JOHN O. MCMAHON.—Born in Caughdenoy, N. Y., November, 1866; educated at Phoenix Academy; studied law in Syracuse and admitted in 1885; practiced in Syracuse since that time.

HENRY AUGUSTUS MAYNARD.—Was born in Westborough, Mass., November 18, 1828; educated at Manson Academy, Mass., and Union College; studied law in Syracuse with L. H. & F. Hiscock, and admitted here in 1861; practiced since 1865 in Cayuga and Onondaga counties. Held the office of Supervisor of town of Genoa.

THEODORE L. R. MORGAN.—Born in Manlius, N. Y., June 17, 1833; educated in the Academy at Pompey; studied law in Syracuse, 1853-57, and was admitted in the latter year; practiced in Syracuse, 1857-62, and since 1873. Librarian of the Court of Appeals Library, by appointment of Board of Regents, 1884.

EZEKIEL P. MORE.—Born in Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., in 1832; educated in the Jefferson Academy; studied law in Delhi, Delaware county; admitted in Albany, 1853; practiced in Prattsville, Greene county, Cazenovia, and in Syracuse. Was Supervisor in 1858-60; Member of Assembly, 1866, and of the Constitutional Convention, 1867.

J. CHARLES MELDRAM.—Born in Syracuse July 20, 1856; educated in the common schools and High School; studied law with Lansing & Lyman, in Syracuse; admitted at Albany in June, 1878, and practiced since in Syracuse.

HIRAM D. MESSENGER.—Born in DeRuyter, N. Y., December 1, 1857; educated at Cincinnatus and DeRuyter Academies; studied law in DeRuyter and Cazenovia; admitted at Ithaca, N. Y. on the 4th of May, 1882; practiced in Cazenovia until May, 1889, and since then in Syracuse.

DONALD F. MCLENNAN.—Was born October 10, 1860, at Lyndon, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; was educated at Ten Broeck Academy and at Alfred University; studied law at Syracuse, from October, 1883; was admitted at Binghamton in September, 1885, practicing in Syracuse; of McLennan & Messenger.

HENRY E. MILLER.—Was born at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., December 13, 1855; educated in Mt. Union, O., and Cornell University; studied law in Ithaca, N. Y., 1877 to 1880; admitted in Albany, N. Y., January, 1880; practiced in Ithaca and Syracuse.

THOMAS F. MURPHY.—Born in Syracuse, N. Y., August 19, 1850; educated in the common schools in Syracuse; studied law with Ruger, Wallace & Jenney, of Syracuse; admitted in Syracuse, January 6, 1876; practiced in Syracuse.

MICHAEL M. MARA.—Was born in Tully Valley, Onondaga county, June 9, 1859; educated at the Onondaga Seminary, studied law in the office of Yann, McLennan & Dillaye, and Waters, McLennan & Dillaye, Syracuse, from March 1881 to June 1884; was admitted at Utica June 20, 1884; has since practiced at Syracuse. He was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, 1883-84, and Assembly Clerk, 1890.

LOUIS MARSHALL.—Born in Syracuse, N. Y., December 14, 1856; educated in Syracuse High School; studied law in the office of Smith, Markham & Smith, and Columbia College Law School; admitted at Syracuse, N. Y., January, 1878; practiced at Syracuse, N. Y., as member of Ruger, Jenney, Brooks & French; Ruger, Jenney, Brooks & Marshall; Jenney, Brooks, Marshall & Ruger, and Jenney, Marshall & Ruger. He was member of Constitutional Commission in 1890.

WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM.—Born in the Town of DeWitt, Onondaga county, November 2, 1853; educated in the Syracuse public schools and graduated from the Syracuse University in 1876; studied law in Syracuse, from October, 1876, to January, 1879; admitted in Buffalo, June, 1879; practiced in Syracuse since June, 1879; president of the Alumni Association in 1885-86. He received the degree of A. M., in 1877, and Ph. D., in 1878; firm of Goodelle & Nottingham.

EDWIN NOTTINGHAM.—Born in DeWitt, Onondaga county, December 3, 1850; educated in Syracuse schools and University; studied law with Chamberlain & Knapp and Martin A. Knapp, 1876-78; admitted as attorney at Rochester in October, 1878, and as attorney and counsellor at Buffalo in June, 1879; practiced only in Syracuse; of Knapp, Nottingham & Andrews.

J. E. NEWELL.—Born in Davenport, Delaware county, N. Y., October 22, 1859; educated in district schools, Ferguson Village Academy, Colgate Academy and Madison (now Colgate) University, and graduated from College, June, 1886; studied law with Waters & McLennan, in Syracuse, 1886; admitted at the General Term, in Utica, February, 1889; practiced in Hogan & Stern's office till February 1, 1890. He entered into partnership with Chas. E. Ide, which still continues; was Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

ALEXANDER E. OBERLANDER.—Born in Rochester, N. Y., May 26, 1861; educated in Syracuse schools; studied law in Syracuse in the office of Hunt, Leavenworth & Weaver, from 1878-80, and in Columbia College Law School in 1881-82; admitted in Buffalo, June, 1882; practiced since in Syracuse; now Justice of the Peace.

CHARLES H. PECK.—Born in Phœnix, Oswego county, N. Y., September 10, 1861; educated at the Phœnix Academy; studied law in Syracuse; admitted October 6, 1882; practiced in Syracuse as a member of the firm of Reigel & Peck.

JAMES C. PARSHALL.—Born in Syracuse, N. Y., June 30, 1859; educated in Syracuse Classical School and High School; studied law with Baldwin & Farrar, of Syracuse, 1879-82; admitted in Rochester, N. Y., October 6, 1882; practiced in Syracuse since.

JOSHUA B. RANDALL—Born at Sweden, Monroe county, N. Y., September 20, 1818. He studied law in Plainfield, Oswego county, N. Y., and located in Syracuse about 1870, and was in partnership with his son, W. B. Randall until the death of the latter, in the spring of 1888. He died suddenly in his office, November 20, 1888.

HENRY RIEGEL.—Born February 22, 1825, in the Town of Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y.; educated in Waterloo and Seneca Falls Academies; read law with Hon. William A. Sackett, at Seneca Falls, and Noxon, Leavenworth & Comstock, Syracuse.

P. J. RYAN.—Born in the town of LaFayette, January 19,1861; educated at Pompey Academy and St. Bonaventura College, at Allegany, N. Y.; studied law with Goodelle & Nottingham and admitted at Binghamton September, 1886; practiced in Syracuse since.

C. PROSSER RUGER.—Born in Syracuse November 8, 1861; educated at Cornell Universtity and studied law at the Columbia Law School; admitted at Utica in 1883 and practiced in Syracuse since; of firm of Jenney, Marshall & Ruger.

WILLIAM M. ROSS.—Born in Broome county, July 13, 1850; educated in common schools and studied law in Harvard Law School and in Judge Vann's office; admitted in Syracuse, January 1878. Has beeo Justice of the Peace.

SHERMAN J. ROSE.—Born July 4, 1856, in Syracuse; educated in Syracuse, studied law with J. L. Bagg, and admitted October, 1877, in Rochester; practiced in Syracuse since.

WILLIAM S. ROGERS.—Born in Clay, Onondaga county, educated in common schools and Onondaga academy; studied law in Syracuse to 1864, and admitted at Syracuse, September of that year; practiced since in Syracuse.

ARTHUR H. SHELDON.—Born in Delphi, N. Y., July 23, 1858; educated at Cazenovia Seminary and studied law at Hamilton College; admitted at Utica in 1881; practiced in Syracuse for past five years.

GILES H. STILLWELL.—Born at Windsor, N. Y., in 1855; educated at Windsor Academy and Amherst College; studied law with Tracy, McLennan & Ayling, and admitted in Syracuse May 1, 1889; practiced in Syracuse since. School Commissioner of the Tenth ward.

BENJAMIN J. SHOVE.—Born in Greene, Chenango county, July 3, 1859; educated in the Auburn High School, and Syracuse University; studied law in Syracuse and admitted in Rochester, March, 1883; practiced in Syracuse to the present time. Has held the office of Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and is Assistant District Attorney.

GEORGE H. SEARS.—Was born in Homer, N. Y., October 8, 1858; educated at Cazenovia Seminary and Rochester University; studied law in Syracuse, and admitted here January 14, 1886; practicing since in Syracuse.

CORNELIUS W. SMITH.—Born in Trumansburgh, N. Y., May 19, 1845; educated in Syracuse public schools, Cortland Academy, and Hamilton College; studied law in Syracuse, and admitted in 1869; practiced ever since in Syracuse, as a member of the firm of Smith, Markham & Smith, Markham & Smith, Markham, Hoyt & Smith, alone ten years, and now with Howard P. Dennison, as the firm of Smith & Dennison. Patent law a specialty.

SAMUEL D. SOLOMON.—Born March 22, 1863, at Mohawk, Herkimer county; educated in High School and Syracuse University; studied law in Syracuse and at Columbia Law School; admitted in Utica, April, 1888; has since practiced in Syracuse.

SAMUEL R. STERN.—Born in Syracuse, July 7, 1855; educated in public school and High School; studied law with Ruger, Wallace & Jenney; admitted April 4, 1879, and practiced since in Syracuse; was Assistant District Attorney, first incumbent; of Hogan & Stern.

BENJAMIN STOLZ.—Was born October 13, 1867, Syracuse, N. Y.; educated in Syracuse High School; studied law in Columbia College Law School and with Jenney, Brooks, Marshall & Ruger; admitted in Syracuse, May 2, 1889; practicing in Syracuse.

CHARLES F. SNAVLIN.—Born at West Monroe, N. Y., March 25, 1860; educated at Cazenovia Seminary and Syracuse High School; studied law in Parish, Oswego county, and Syracuse; admitted at Rochester in April, 1883; practiced only in Syracuse.

JOHN L. STANDART.—Born in Attica, Ind., January 21, 1859; educated in common schools and a seminary; studied law with Sedgwick, Kennedy & Tracy, and admitted to the Bar of Onondaga county in April, 1880, and as Attorney and Counsellor in 1882; has practiced but little and is employed in a private capacity by Judge Kennedy.

CHARLES H. SEDGWICK.—Born in Syracuse May 22, 1846; educated at the U. S. Naval Academy and Hamilton College; studied law in Syracuse and admitted in 1869; practiced in Syracuse and Omaha, Neb. County Judge Douglas county, Neb., 1875-77.

WILLIAM WALTER TEALL.—Born in town of Manlius, April 23, 1818; educated chiefly at Cazenovia Seminary, Hamilton Academy, Union College, and Yale; studied law with Noxon & Leavenworth and at Yale, and was admitted in 1839; practiced in Syracuse. Appointed Judge Advocate State militia 1835; appointed Agent of the Onondaga Indians, 1844; appointed post-master of Syracuse, 1845; appointed 1862 Commissary Subsistence, U. S. army, and Chief Commissary of Subsistence Right Grand Division Army of the Potomac. Mr. Teall has been officially connected with several Syracuse banks and other corporations; in 1883 was elected a Trustee and Treasurer of the Sanderson Brothers Steel Company.

VANCE TURTELOT.—Born in Herkimer county October 3, 1854; educated at Cazenovia Seminary and Syracuse University; studied law in Syracuse; admitted here in 1886, and practiced in Syracuse since.

JAMES S. THORN.—Born in Syracuse January 7, 1854; educated in the public shools and High school; studied law with Hiscock, Gifford & Doheny; admitted in Syracuse, January 7, 1876; practiced in Syracuse.

FREDERICK W. THOMSON.—Born January 4, 1867, at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; educated at Cornell University class '87; studied law in Syracuse with Hiscock, Doheny & Hiscock; admitted in Binghamton September 13, 1889; practicing in Syracuse, firm of Benedict & Thomson.

WILLIAM G. TRACY.—Born April 7, 1843; educated in Preble, N. Y., and Syracuse; studied law in Syracuse, and at the Albany Law school; admitted June, 1867; practiced in Syracuse, N. Y., in firms of Sedgwick, Kennedy & Tracy, Kennedy & Tracy, and Tracy, McLennan & Ayling.

FREDERICK S. WICKS.—Born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 25, 1851; educated in Syracuse and at Yale College; studied law with A. Judd Northrup, in Syracuse, from July, 1873, to September, 1874, and at the Columbia College Law School until June, 1876; admitted at the General Term, Buffalo, July, 1876; practiced in Syracuse ever since; at one time of Northrup & Wicks; Director in Mechanics' Bank; President of Central City Railway Company; President of the Genesee and Water street Railroad Company; Vice-President John Marcellus Manufacturing Co.

SAMUEL H. WANDELL.—Was born in West Munroe, Oswego county, N. Y., April 19, 1860; educated at the Central Square Academy; studied law with Pardee & Piper, Fulton, N. Y., and Hon. J. J. Lamoree, Oswego, N. Y.,; admitted at Rochester, October, 1882; practiced in Pulaski, N. Y., one year; since then in Syracuse; was assistant of District Attorney of Oswego county, 1882-83; author of several law books.

FREDERICK D. WHITE.—Born in Ann Arbor, Mich.; educated at Cornell University; also in University of Berlin, Prussia; studied law at Columbia Law School, N. Y., 1882-84; admitted in Binghamton, 1884; practiced in Syracuse, N. Y.

CALVIN A. WEAVER.—Born December 18, 1844, in Verona, N. Y.; educated in common schools and DeRuyter Academy, and studied law with Hall & Chamberlain, and Hunt & Green; admitted at Rochester in January, 1871, and practiced only in Syracuse; is Justice of the Peace; was in the late war.

GABRIEL W. WISNER.—Was born in Elmira, N. Y., October 8, 1849; graduated at Union College, class '71; studied law with Sedgwick, Kennedy & Tracy, in Syracuse, 1871-74; admitted at Rochester, General Term, 1874; practiced ever since at Syracuse, N. Y.

FRANK R. WALKER.—Born in Moore's Forks, N. Y., November 2, 1855; educated at Syracuse University; studied law in Syracuse in 1885-6; admitted in Syracuse, January 14, 1887; practiced in Syracuse.

LOUIS L. WATERS.—Born in Cortland, December 29, 1864; educated at the Cortland Normal School; studied law at Cortland, 1884, in Washington, D. C., Columbian University Law School, 1885-87; admitted in District of Columbia, June, 1887, and in New York State, April, 1888; practiced in Syracuse; of Waters, McLennan & Waters.

HOMER WESTON.—Born in Ascutneyville, Vt., October 4, 1841; educated in Springfield Wesleyan Seminary, two years at Wesleyan University, and graduated from Yale in 1867; studied law in the Albany Law School and graduated, 1867-68; admitted at Albany in 1868, and at LaCrosse in June, 1868; practiced in Wisconsin, and came to Syracuse in 1875, where he has since practiced.

GEORGE B. WARNER.—Born in Lima, Livingston county, N. Y., December 23, 1844; educated at Genesee College, in Lima, N. Y.; studied law with Gardner & Burdick, in Syracuse, 1866-67; admitted in Syracuse in the fall of 1867; practiced in Syracuse from the spring of 1865 to the present time.

EDWARD C. WRIGHT.—Born at Pompey Hill, September 27, 1890; educated at the Munro Collegiate Institute, and Hamilton College; studied law in Syracuse; admitted in Rochester, 1870; practiced in Syracuse. He has held the offices of Supervisor and School Commissioner.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Onondaga Medical Society—Its Organization—Records of Early Meetings—The First Cholera Epidemic—A Complimentary Dinner—List of Presidents—List of Members—The Syracuse Medical Association—Proceedings at Various Meetings—Officers of the Association—Biographical Notes—The Homœopathic Medical Society.

THE Onondaga County Medical Society was organized at the Court House at Onondaga Hill on the 1st day of July, 1806. William Adams was chairman of the meeting, and Walter Colton, clerk. John H. Frisbie was elected the first President of the society; Gordon Needham, Vice-President; Daniel Tibbits, Treasurer; Walter Colton, Secretary. There were present at that first meeting, Drs. William Adams, Deodatus Clark, John H. Frisbie, Gordon Needham, Smith Weed, Jesse Searle, James Jackson, Daniel Tibbits, Isaac Benedick, Salmon Thayer, and Walter Colton.

Resolutions were adopted providing for a society seal, books, etc., and the meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in October of the same year at the same place. At this meeting a Board of Censors was chosen and it was resolved that thereafter no person should be admitted to membership in the society unless he had passed an examination by the Board, which consisted of the following Physicians: John Miller, Bildad Biren, Samuel Porter, Daniel Tibbits, and James Jackson.

Dr. John H. Frisbie was chosen to represent the society at the meeting of the State Medical Society. A committee was chosen to prepare By-Laws, and Dr. Daniel Tibbits was appointed to deliver an oration at the next meeting. Among the members admitted at this meeting were Drs. Daniel Hubbard and David Holbrook, who had previously located at Jamesville as the first settled physician in Onondaga county. The meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in January, 1807.

In compiling this necessarily brief record of the proceedings of this society we can only select such items as seem of enough importance to render them worthy of preservation in such a work as this.

Dr. Tibbitts' oration, to which we have alluded was upon the subject, "The Inflammatory State of Fever," and was, of course, the first dissertation before the society. He was voted thanks for his able effort.

It would seem that members did not attend punctually the yearly meetings and in October, 1808, it was resolved that any member remaining away from a meeting should pay into the treasury fifty cents.

At a meeting held August 3d, 1812, the preparations were made for a new code of by-laws. Several committees were appointed during the early years of the society to investigate and prosecute persons who were practicing medicine without proper authority.

The records do not indicate that meetings were held from 1818 to 1822, except one in 1820. At the meeting of June, 1822, new activity seems to have been exhibited. The by-laws were overhauled, a new seal authorized, the purchase of fifty diplomas for the society ordered, and the Censors were called upon to prosecute all who were practicing without proper authority.

In June, 1823, Drs. Kendrick and Coburn were appointed to "draft a system of Medical Ethics for this society." In 1825 it was resolved that a part of the society's funds should thereafter be given as premiums for prizes, the amount to be decided by a majority of the members present. These prize questions were to be selected by a committee, and another committee was appointed to decide on the merits of the dissertations on such questions. The sum of $5.00 was voted for the best dissertation on "Some Chronic Disease." Dr. Jonathan Day, was awarded the premium. Dr. Day died in 1831, at which time he was Secretary of the society.

Resolutions were passed in 1830 strongly condemning the use of ardent spirits, except for medical purposes, and that "we will so far as is consistent with the duties of our profession, avoid prescribing alcohol in any form which may endanger the temperate habits of our patients."

July 6th, 1832, a special meeting was called to devise the best means of preventing the Asiatic cholera. The State Medical Society had issued a circular on the subject, which was the occasion of the action. Drs. Clary

and Day were appointed a committee to "draught such remarks expressive of the opinion of the society as they deemed proper to publish to the inhabitants of the county." This action resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions which were made public:

Resolved, That a committee of three be chosen to draught such remarks expressive of the opinion of the society, as they deemed proper to publish to the inhabitants of the county. This committee was composed of Drs. Taylor and Day.

The following was also unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in New York, and is also reported to have occurred in Albany; in consequence of its near approach, its habit of following the main channel of communication, such as rivers and canals, roads and the like, it is rendered extremely probable that our county, in some of the villages will be visited with this dreadful scourge. We, the members of the Onondaga Medical Society, deem it our duty, and we take pleasure in submitting a few such remarks as are deemed important to prepare our citizens in body and minds for the reception of this fell disease. And first we remark that we know of no means of preventing its approach and attack. Like other epidemics its cause is latent neither perceivable by our senses or capable of being operated upon so far as we know by any remedial agent. No means that human ingenuity, skill or philanthropy could suggest have yet stayed its progress. We then can recommend such measures only as will tend to remove the exciting causes and mitigate the severity of the scourge, such means as will have a beneficial effect upon individuals and the atmosphere and such a course as is practicable and easy of application in case of an attack:

1st.—Cleanliness in our person, about our houses, cellars, out houses, and streets, is a matter of indispensable importance. All nuisances and filthy accumulations should be removed, all offensive smells arising from sinks, out houses, stagnant pools, and all other sources not capable of being removed, should be corrected by the free use of chloride of lime and soda or of quick lime. The more pure and wholesome we keep the air we constantly breathe in the above ways the less malignant and extensive may we expect the disease will be. As the intemperate have ever been found the more ready and easy victims of the disease it is earnestly recommended to all to abstain from ardent spirits, (except as medicine) to be temperate in diet, and especially in the use of sub-acid and unripe fruits and uncooked vegetables, which by many are indulged in at this season of the year. Also to be cautious of exposure to the colder air of the evening and night without being sufficiently guarded with clothing. This exposure and consequent check of the secretions of the skin, is the exciting cause of most of the disordered bowels that ordinarily occur at this season of the year. Hence, we infer that carelessness and inatteution to this point would be among the most exciting causes of cholera. The mind, too, has a vast influence in exciting disease at all times, and especially so during the prevalence of the epidemic. Too much care cannot be taken to keep the mind calm and unruffled from any cause that is depressing in its effects, whether it be fear of cholera, or its effects on community and business. There are strong reasons for believing that fear had more agency in the production, extension, and malignancy of cholera in Quebec and Montreal than any other of the exciting causes. It will be noticed by those who have read the letters of those medical men (sent from the State to make observation and collect facts in regard to cholera) that very much depends upon a judicious management of the premonitory symptoms. We advise persons laboring under any disease (supposed to be premonitory of cholera) to have immediate recourse to the advice of a physician, rather than depend upon the nostrums and specifics now going the rounds of the public newspapers. In fine, it behooves us all and severally to meet the scourge (should it come among us) like rational beings and bear it, and treat it, and render the assistance to the needy, in the full possession of our powers, mental and corporeal, knowing that there are means which, if used early and judiciously, the fell scourge may be shorn of much of its power to attack and destroy. We can assure any fellow citizen that attention to these particulars is well calculated to have a beneficial influence, not only as regards cholera, but in the prevention and mitigation of fevers and all malignant disease, and that as a Society, as well as individually, we will avail ourselves of all means in our power to obtain

correct information as to the most successful treatment of cholera, and endeavor to act in unison and harmony upon this important subject.

In this connection a central committee was appointed to procure such approved publications on this subject as were deemed valuable, and it was made the duty of every member of the society to report to that committee every case of cholera which might occur in his practice, and his opinion of the disease and history of the treatment. Other committees were also appointed with assigned duties, all intended to lessen the ravages of the disease.

Through the efforts of the Board of Health, composed of the physicians of the city, who were constituted such by the trustees, the inhabitants of the village were impelled to exercise vigilance in sanitary matters and to clear their premises of whatever foul substances could be found. The trustees were authorized to borrow a sum of money not exceeding $1,000 to be used in combating the disease. Dr. Jonathan Day was sent to Montreal to investigate the disease in that city, but without any especial benefit. The disease made its appearance, the first victim being a laborer who lived on Clinton street. The Rev. Nelson I. Gilbert preached his funeral sermon, and the following evening was stricken down with the scourge and died in a few hours. He and his wife were both treated with the utmost attention by Dr. Jonathan Day, then one of the most popular and successful physicians in the county, and he too, fell a victim. The course of the epidemic need not be traced in detail here, as it has already been fully described in an earlier chapter. The number of deaths probably reached one hundred and the victims numbered several of the best and most prominent men in the community. But Syracuse suffered far less than many other localities of similar size, and it is certainly just to credit this immunity to a large extent to the unselfish and heroic labors of the members of the Onondaga County Medical Society.

At this meeting (1832) resolutions were adopted upon the death of Dr. Jonathan Day. They spoke in the most complimentary terms.

At the meeting of January 27, 1835, Dr. Hiram Hoyt offered a series of resolutions on the subject of an eye and ear infirmary in Syracuse, but they were withdrawn without action. In the same year the Code of Ethics governing the State Society was adopted. About this time a "Topographical Committee" was appointed with instructions to report, at an early meeting presumably, upon the topography of the county and its relation to disease. This committee, or its successors, crops out in the records for a number of years, with excuses for not reporting and requests for extension of time; but nothing seems to have been done by it.

In 1840, the State Society issued a circular to County Societies asking an expression as to the advisability of licensing practitioners. It is sufficient to record that this society strongly favored the plan. As indicat-

ing the fact that medical practitioners of that day were compelled to devote considerable attention to dentistry, a committee was appointed in 1843 to inquire into the propriety of using "mineral paste" in dental surgery.

About the year 1845, the feeling of opposition to homœopathy became quite marked in expression and the records show that it suffered no diminution for many years, several members having been expelled for embracing the alleged medical heresy. At the annual meeting of the year a committee of seven prominent members of the society was appointed to collect information of "the two celebrated systems of practice taught by Priessnitz and Hahnemann." Upon the information supplied by the committee and knowledge of the homœopathic system as obtained from other sources, the society condemned that school in the most unqualified terms, and summarily expelled such members as embraced it. Among these were Dr. Lyman Clary, who took up homœopathy in 1846, and a few others who followed in later years.

In 1847, it appeared advisable to the society to admit reporters of newspapers to their meetings, as shown by a resolution to that effect. In the next year a communication was received from the Board of Health, relative to the old mill pond which then covered the site of the present armory and the adjacent park. The beginning of this agitation led to the filling up of that pond, for which action the Medical Society is entitled to a large share of credit.

The city was visited with Asiatic cholera again in 1849, in common with other localities, but the disease did not secure the foothold that characterized it in 1832-3. There were, however, nearly seventy cases in the city, but few fatalities.

Down to the year 1850 very few medical questions and cases were discussed or made the subject of essays in the society, but constant attention was given to the advancement of the dignity of the profession through the Code of Ethics and a general interchange of views. Only two meetings were held in each year until 1870, when the number was doubled; this is exclusive of special meetings. After 1850 very much more attention was given to the reporting of cases, discussion of their treatment and the reading of essays, showing not only great advancement in the extent of the practice of prominent physicians, but also a higher degree of knowledge and appreciation of the benefits accruing from meetings of the society.

Nothing of paramount importance to the profession appears on the records for a long period. The war of 1861-5 was inaugurated, calling many members of the society to the front, where they performed service as heroic and valuable to the country as that done by any other branch of the army. Among the physicians of Syracuse (at that time and since) who joined the army were Drs. A. B. Shipman, R. W. Pease, N. R. Tefft, E. A.

Knapp, J. V. Kendall, I. H. Searl, A. D. Head, John Van Duyn, Geo. H. Greeley, Elisha George Ely Vandewalker, W. T. Plant, Chas. A. Hill, John O. Slocum, Dr. Van Slyke, J. S. Coe, J. O. Burt, Hiland Weed, Judson H. Graves, and many others.

In 1865, the subject of a library for the society was introduced by Dr. H. D. Didama, and a committee of three, (Didama, Smith and Mercer) was appointed to report on the topic. This resulted in founding a library to be supported by contributions of books, papers and money.

On the 30th of October, 1865, occurred the death of Dr. Hezekiah Joslyn, and a special meeting of the society was called and a series of resolutions in eulogy of his life and character were passed.

In January, 1866, the society felt called upon to pass the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Onondaga Medical Society recommend to the physicians of this county to form Boards of Health, to use proper medical and sanitary regulations to ward off and prevent the spread of Asiatic cholera, the coming of which we have great reason to fear during the coming summer."

On the first day of November, 1871, a special meeting was called to consider the proposed removal of Geneva Medical College to Syracuse. Rev. Dr. Jesse T. Peck addressed the society in behalf of the removal and establishment of the College with Syracuse University. Resolutions strongly favoring the removal were passed. A committee was afterward appointed, who conferred with joint committees of the University and of the Faculty of the Geneva College, and a plan was prepared which was adopted by the University authorities and resulted in founding the College of Medicine as a branch of that institution.

An event of some importance occurred in the afternoon of September 7, 1876, in the tender of a complimentary dinner to Dr. Jehial Stearns, of Pompey, and Dr. Lake I. Tefft, of Syracuse, in celebration of the semi-centennial year of their practice of medicine. This dinner was given at the Onondaga Temperance House and was presided over by Dr. H. D. Didama. About forty physicians of the county were in attendance, and several ladies.

Dr. James Foran died in December, 1873, and Dr. J. W. Lawton in June, 1879. In the latter part of 1875, Dr. N. C. Powers died. In 1878, the society sent $100 to the yellow fever sufferers in the South.

During the past ten years of the society's existence it has expressed itself in approval of the employment of female attendants in the female wards of insane asylums; ordered the examination and substantially approved of the Metric System: reported through Dr. Didama the first successful case of tracheotomy in this county (May, 1880); advocated through Dr. Cook the use of electricity in capital punishment, perhaps the earliest advocacy of that reform; gave a banquet to Dr. N. R. Tefft on the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of his practice; adopted active measures for

the inauguration of better sanitary conditions in Syracuse; advocated the abandonment of Onondaga creek as a source of water supply; reported through Dr. A. Mercer the deaths from typhoid fever from 1875 to 1884, inclusive, (the first five years, 117; second five years, 134;) and from malarial fever, (first five years, 5; second five years, 74.)

In the latter part of 1881 a plan was adopted by the society to awaken deeper interest in the meetings and render them of greater value to the members. This involved the selection at each annual meeting of twelve essayasts, three of whom were to read at each of the four meetings in each year essays before the society on some appropriate topics. A penalty of five dollars was attached to each failure to fill an appointment as essayist. Following are the names of the essayists from that time to the present:

1882.—April, Wm. Manlius Smith, Ely Van de Warker, W. W. Porter. Annual meeting, J. A. Mowris, W. R. Johnson, J. E. Carr. September, Geo. W. Cook, O. G. Dibble, G. W. Earll.

1883.—January, J. V. Kendall, W. W. Munson, H. W. Post. April, L. F. Weaver, F. H. Stevenson, N. Jacobson. June, John L. Heffron, C. E. Billington, J. P. Dunlap. September, George R. Kinne, M. Stanton, J. D. Potter. Semi-annual, E. R. Maxson, A. S. Edwards, J. O. Slocum.

1884.—April, Gregory Doyle, Carrie A. Hatch, L. A. Saxer. June, R. W. Pease, G. W. Earll, C. F. Wright. September, J. H. Coe, A. C. Mercer, I. H. Searl.

1885.—January, A. B. Frazer, A. J. Dallas, Vandyke Tripp. April, U. H. Brown, E. A. Knapp, A. A. Aldrich. June, D. M. Totman, G. L. Brown, Alfred Mercer. September, Robert Aberdein, E. S. Mumford, E. J. Holcomb.

1886.—January, M. B. Fairchild, J. H. Graves, L. P. Deming. April, H. B. Allen, N. Wilbur, F. O. Donohue. June, L. C. Skinner, B. F. Chase, G. P. Clark. September, F. H. Butler, A. C. Benedict, S. M. Higgins.

1887.—January, H. B. Wright, J. Van Duyn, G. W. Draper. April, H. B. Pritchard, C. S. Roberts, J. P. Shumway. June, G. A. Edwards, H. D. Didama, E. C. Skinner. September, M. G. Rood, A. B. Randall, Scott Owen.

1888.—F. W. Smith, E. S. Maxson, J. W. Knapp. April, H. Murray, J. W. Fry, J. W. Brown. June, E. A. Didama, F. A. Strong, E. L. Mooney. September, W. T. Plant, R. C. Hanchett, H. L. Elsner.

1889.—E. S. Sampson, J. G. Justin, F. W. Slocum.

This necessarily brief account of this honored society may be properly closed by a reference to its growth and progress. It is perfectly clear, even to the non-professional reader who examines the records of this society for more than three-quarters of a century, that in its numerical growth; its advancement in professional knowledge and alertness and industry in seeking

it; its often heroic action in purging itself of members guilty of infraction of its laws and the Code of Ethics; the increase in number and interest of cases reported and papers read before it by its members; its watchful care of the sanitary interests of the community; and its beneficence in many other ways, the Onondaga County Medical Society has earned for itself an honorable and splendid record.

Following is a list of those who have held the office of President of this society from its organization to the present time, with the year in which each was elected:

1806-7, John H. Frisbie; 1808, Walter Colton; 1809, Daniel Tibbits; 1810, Samuel Porter; 1812, Isaac Benedict; 1813, H. L. Granger; 1815, S. Fish; 1816, Luther French; 1817, H. L. Granger; 1822-23, Isaac Magoon; 1824-25, Wm. Taylor; 1826-27, Jehial Stearns; 1828-29-30, H. B. Moore; 1831, J. B. Hopkins; 1832-33, Benjamin Trumbull; 1834, A. S. Ball; 1835, Schuyler Pulford; 1836, G. W. Richards; 1837-38, Harman Van Dusen; 1839-40, L. I. Tefft; 1845, Lyman Clary; 1846, Horatio Smith; 1847, P. C. Sampson; 1848, N. R. Tefft; 1849 50, Abram Hann; 1851, John Briggs; 1852, Jonathan Kneeland; 1853, Hiram Adams; 1854, James V. Kendall; 1855, A. J. Dallas; 1856, A. B. Shipman; 1857, J. F. Trowbridge; 1858, Wm. Laughlin; 1859, James Foran; 1860, Alfred Mercer; 1861, Israel Parsons; 1862; R. T. Paine; 1863, S. M. Higgins; 1864, Hiram Wiggins; 1865, Wm. Manlius Smith; 1866, H. D. Didama; 1867, Elijah Park; 1868, George W. Cook; 1869, W. W. Porter; 1870, M. D. Benedict; 1871, J. P. Dunlap; 1872, John O. Slocum; 1873, Wm. A. Bennett; 1874-75, Geo. T. Campbell; 1876, Wm. T. Plant; 1877, W. W. Munson; 1878, Ely Van de Warker; 1879, M. H. Blynn; 1880, M. B. Fairchild; 1881, J. D. Potter; 1882, John Van Duyn; 1883, L. C. Skinner; 1884, G. W. Earll; 1885, J. L. Heffron; 1886, Henry B. Allen; 1887, D. M. Totman; 1888, Henry L. Elsner.

Following is a complete list of all the physicians who have ever been members of this society, with such brief details as have been preserved regarding them. We give up the space in these pages for this list, believing that its preservation in such a work must be of great importance to the profession, as well as to others, for otherwise no record exists except that in the book of the society, which is, of course, liable to destruction at any time:

Admitted July 1, 1806.—Gordon Needham, Onondaga Hollow; died there in 1864. Deodatus Clark, Pompey; removed to Oswego. John H. Frisbie; died May 23, 1809. Wm. Adams, Camillus. Smith Weed, Eagle Village. Jesse Searl, Homer; died there. James Jackson, Manlius, died there in 1829. Daniel Tibbals, Pompey; removed west. Isaac Benedict, Skaneateles, removed from there. Salmon Thayer, Onondaga Hill; died in Geddes. Walter Colton, Manlius; removed from county.

Admitted October 7, 1806.—John Miller, Truxton. Bildad Beach, Marcellus; died there February 15, 1856. Samuel Porter, Marcellus; died June 13, 1843. Jesse Munger, Camillus; died

Ever as ever,
Yours,
H. D. Irdana

January 5, 1808. Robert D. Tagart, Tully; died in 1831. John C. Marvin, South Onondaga; removed to Virginia. Silas Parks, LaFayette. Dr. David Holbrook, Jamesville; died in 1830. Dr. Holbrook was the first physician in the county and visited Salina and other points hereabouts in very early years. Calvin Wright. George Eagen, Jamesville. Joseph Ely, Delphi; removed from the county. Dr. Ely was a surgeon's mate in the Revolutionary war for about two years.

January 6, 1807.—Hezekiah Clark; died in Pompey, March 4, 1826. James Pettit, Pompey; died at Fredonia, in 1845. John Davis, Onondaga; died in 1842.

April 7, 1807.—Lewis S. Owen, Homer; died there.

October 6, 1807.—Iddo Ellis, Syracuse; left the county.

January 5, 1808.—Truman Adams, Elbridge; died about 1830.

May 24, 1808.—Ashbel Stedman, Marcellus. Isaac Magoon, Camillus. Peyton R. Hurlburt, Onondaga Hollow; removed to Massachusetts in 1813.

October 4, 1808.—Jonathan S. Judd, Green's Corners; went west. David Fiske, Elbridge.

May 23, 1809.—Erastus Humphrey, Marcellus; removed to Utica. John Milton Stewart, Onondaga Hollow. Ethan Squire, Cato. Rufus Moss, Syracuse.

October 3, 1809.—John D. Bissill, Onondaga Hollow. Solomon King, west part of county. Jonathan Sweet, Canton. Jacob Bradbury, Manlius; removed to Cincinnati about 1820 and died there. Henry Green, South Onondaga; left the county.

June 5, 1810.—Nathaniel Sheldon, Liverpool; removed west. David Kingsbury, Marcellus.

May 25, 1812.—Hezekiah L. Granger, Manlius; died May 26, 1828. Isaac Chichester, Pompey; removed to Indiana. Titus Merriman, Elbridge, died May 20, 1864. Luther French, Otisco; died 1830. David S. Colvin, Syracuse. Moses Sheldon, Onondaga Hill and Salina; died at Salina. Lot Thayer, Onondaga; left the county.

August 3, 1812.—William Thayer, Manlius; died there September 16, 1865. Rodney Starkweather, Fabius; removed west. L. H. Colvin, Skaneateles.

(Records are absent until October 22, 1814.)

February 22, 1814.—R. Purve. John Washburn, Manlius; went south.

October 24, 1815.—Joseph Fish, Onondaga Hill. Judah B. Hopkins, Skaneateles.

May 28, 1816.—Elijah Park, LaFayette; died 1832. Jehiel Stevens, Pompey; died there 1878. Ashbel Searle, Otisco; died September, 1875. Chauncey Williams, LaFayette; died 1855. John S. King, Pompey; removed west.

October 1, 1816.—Ambrose Bennett, Onondaga Hollow; left the county. Samuel Healy, Onondaga Hill; died May, 1854.

January 28, 1817.—Liberty Kimberly. Henry Ingersoll. Warren Patchen.

January 18, 1820.—Saul C. Upson, Eagle Village. Henry B. Moore, Manlius; removed to Coldwater, Mich., and died there in December, 1868. Joseph W. Brewster, Onondaga Valley; died September 4, 1869. George W. Fitch, Preble. Joseph Kleb.

June 11, 1822.—Oliver Barber. Schuyler Pulford, Fayetteville; removed to Wisconsin. L. Gaylord, Otisco. Benjamin Trumbull, Borodino; died in 1834. Ward Bassett, Manlius; died there 1874. E. Clark, Otisco. J. A. Parker, Syracuse. C. Colvin, Syracuse; died in 1867.

June 10, 1823.—Benjamin M. Root, Canton; died in 1867. L. I. Tefft, Marcellus; died May 10, 1880. Augustus Harris, Amboy; died there. Elijah Kendrick, Elbridge; removed to Columbus, O. Hugh Gillespie, Jamesville; died September 17, 1836, at Michigan City. John T. Doran, Apulia; Daniel Dennison, Oran; died September 7, 1854. R. K. Wheelock. K. R. Lansing. Thaddeus Clark, Pompey. Josiah Millard, Orville; died in Illinois, 1867.

June 8, 1824.—Ansell Lull, Syracuse; died about 1863. Orrin Osburn. Harley Hooker; died here. John W. Hanchett, Syracuse; died here. J. W. Daniels, Salina; died there February 26 1849. Adonija White, Camillus.

June 7, 1825.—Mather Williams, Syracuse; died here February 10, 1868. Eli Botsford, Orville; removed west. Parsons G. Shipman, Delphi; removed to Rochester. J. DeBois Sherman. Hezekiah Joslyn, Syracuse; died October 30, 1865. Benjamin L. House. Jonathan Day, Syracuse; died in 1832, of cholera.

June 13, 1826.—George Smith, Syracuse; died here. Evilyn H. Porter, Skaneateles; died in September, 1875. James Andrews.

June 12, 1827.—Daniel P. Jones, Baldwinsville; died there March 29, 1861. Jonathan Stanley, Onondaga. H. Van Dusen, Tully; removed to Wisconsin. Avery Benedict, Baldwinsville.

February 12, 1828.—George Hooker, Syracuse; removed to Massachusetts. Alonzo S. Ball, Salina; removed to New York. Benjamin Carlton, Jr.; removed to Pompey and died there. D. A. Sherwood, Jamesville; died October 13, 1864.

June 10, 1828.—E. Kirby Chamberlin, Elbridge; removed west. A. H. Cowles, Marcellus; died May, 1854. George L. Loomis, DeWitt; died January 5, 1873. Hiram Adams, Fabius; died March 9, 1865. Rial Wright, Syracuse; removed west. Lyman Sprague, Manlius. George W. Gowing, Tully; died 1857. Ammon P. Adams, died in 1870 in the West.

February 10, 1829.—Wm. Laughlin, died January 19, 1862. Peter O. Sherwood, DeWitt; died there. Geo. W. Richards, Camillus; died in Dubuque, Ind. Aaron Pitney, Elbridge, died in Chicago. Jano Wheeler, Elbridge; killed by cars in 1866. Daniel Weston, Pompey. George Morley, west part of the county. E. Adams.

June 9, 1829.—B. F. Green, Salina; died there. Wanham Root, Canton; died February, 1847. T. S. Gorham. D. H. Orcutt.

February 9, 1830.—Lyman Clary, Syracuse; died here. Franklin Moulton, Syracuse. Samuel Kingsley, South Onondaga; died December, 1881. Daniel Smith, died in Wisconsin. J. C. Hanchett, Syracuse; died here.

June 8, 1830.—Addison K. Beckwith, north part of county; died in Palermo, Oswego county, in 1856. Henry K. Webster, Onondaga; died in Homer.

February 8, 1831.—Dennis Kennedy, Lysander; died April, 1863. Azariah B. Shipman, Syracuse; died in Paris, France, September 15, 1868. James Riggs, Jordan, died January 19, 1855. —— Baker.

June 14, 1831.—John Collins, Spafford; died in Syracuse.

February 14, 1832.—Daniel D. Evans. Elijah Lawrence, Baldwinsville; died January, 1845. John O. Shipman, Fayetteville; died September 29, 1866. Homer Bacon, Delphi. Harvey Roberts, Elbridge; died June 18, 1855. —— Farnsworth, Fayetteville; died there.

July 6, 1832.—Horatio Smith, Syracuse; died July 24, 1851.

January 29, 1833.—I. W. Fitch, Syracuse. Edward F. Sing, Syracuse. P. C. Sampson, Syracuse; died April 13, 1865. S. D. Day, Syracuse; died here. David Wilson, Elbridge; died there about 1865. Edwin G. Dwyer, Kirkville.

June 11, 1833.—N. R. Tefft, Onondaga; died November 14, 1890. Charles S. Sterling, Liverpool. Lewis Bucter. Franklyn H. Bangs, Marcellus; removed to New York. Stephen B. Gay, expelled. David M. Shipman, Manlius; removed to Rochester. A. W. Marsh, Manlius; removed to Palmyra. Hiram Hoyt, Syracuse; died March 28, 1864.

January 25, 1834.—Joseph W. Chamberlin; removed west.

June 10, 1834.—Dwight Nims, Manlius. Mordecai Morton. Charles Mandeville, Mottville; removed to Illinois. George D. Case.

July 19, 1834.—S. E. Matthewson.

June 9, 1835.—John Goodell, Delphi, deceased. Abraham T. Van Gaasbeck, Syracuse; suspended.

June 14, 1836.—John Briggs, Manlius; died June 13, 1859. D. C. Worden, Syracuse; suspended 1859. David Brigham. Adam Vroman. Michael Phillips, Syracuse; died about 1848. A. P. Hamill, removed to Phoenix; died October, 1890. Richard R. Davis, Syracuse; died December 13, 1851.

January 31, 1837.—C. B. Chapman, removed from county. Levi Bartlett, Skaneateles. James Foran, Syracuse; drowned in 1873. N. M. Pike, Syracuse; died in 1861. Alfred Clark, Elbridge; died there.

June 13, 1837.—Darwin E. Hurd, Fayetteville; died there October, 1873. Curtis J. Hurd, Fayetteville; was a surgeon of the war of 1812; died at DeWitt, July 10, 1850. Wm. J. Lovejoy, Salina; died at the Isthmus 1859.

June 12, 1838.—Daniel Harvey. Samuel M. Farnham, Tully; suspended 1859. Hiram Wiggins, Cicero; removed to Elbridge. Wm. H. Kinne, Tully.

June 11, 1839.—James C. Stuart; died here March 23, 1870. G. W. Perrine. Andrew H. Newcomb, Salina; died October 18, 1851. Thomas Spencer, Syracuse; died in Philadelphia, May 31, 1857.

January 28, 1840.—W. H. Maxwell, Syracuse; removed to New York. B. B. Schenck; gave up practice for the ministry.

June 9, 1840.—A. B. Edwards; removed. Ely Cooke, Truxton; died there. Hays McKinley, north part of county; died in Wisconsin in 1880. James S. Johnson, Euclid; died at Moravia, August 19, 1879. David M. Benson, Geddes; died in 1834.

January 26, 1841.—Isaac Morrell, Borodino; removed from county. George F. Hurd, Fayetteville; died in Rochester.

June 8, 1841.—L. D. Gage. E. D. Williams, Syracuse. T. C. Durant; removed to Canada. L. B. Hall; removed to Ohio. E. T. Richardson, Tully. John Hart. Milton W. Gray, Lysander.

June 14, 1842.—Wm. Enworth, Camillus; removed to Wisconsin. Wm. S. Young. J. Kneeland, Borodino; removed to South Onondaga.

June 13, 1843.—Ira B. Geer. James Chandler, Syracuse; died in 1883. M. M. Marsh, Manlius; died in New York, 1866. Silas Bliss, Syracuse, deceased. Joel C. Brown. Abraham Hann, Syracuse; removed to Little Falls. J. K. Cheeseman, Marcellus; removed from county.

January 28, 1844.—Lyman L. Rose, LaFayette; died in 1867. Amos Westcott, Syracuse; committed suicide while insane, July 6, 1873.

June 11, 1844.—Heton F. Noyes; removed to Minnesota. Wm. A. Grover, Syracuse; removed to California.

June 10, 1845.—Daniel G. Frisbie, Syracuse; removed to Iowa. C. W. Boyce; removed to Auburn. Thomas B. Washburn. Wm. G. Redman, Camillus; removed to Louisville.

June 7, 1847.—John F. Trowbridge, died February 14, 1872. Joseph P. Dunlap, Syracuse. Tobias J. Green, Syracuse; removed to Oswego county.

January 25, 1848.—James V. Kendall, Baldwinsville.

June 13, 1848.—Harvey T. Tolman, Jamesville. Alexander J. Dallas, Camillus; removed to Syracuse in 1867.

June 12, 1849.—M. D. Benedict, Skaneateles; came to Syracuse in 1866 and died here in 1884. Wm. Manlius Smith, Syracuse.

January 29, 1850.—James Wells, Baldwinsville.

June 12, 1850.—Henry P. Coon, Syracuse; removed to California and died there. John E. Todd, Baldwinsville; died April 22, 1868. Joel B. Linsley, Salina; died in Central America, February 16, 1852.

January 28, 1851.—Harry Gifford, Salina; dismissed, 1870. Israel Parsons, Marcellus.

June 10, 1851.—H. Emmett Roberts, Marcellus; suspended 1863. Jacob O. Loomis, Van Buren, deceased. Roger W. Pease, Syracuse; died at his home May 28, 1886. Homer Adams, Tully; died suddenly in Wisconsin, August 3, 1867.

January 27, 1852.—Horace C. Avery, Kirkville; died at Fayetteville, 1857. Samuel Avery, Syracuse; gave up practice.

January 14, 1853.—Theodore C. Pomeroy; now in Syracuse.

June 13, 1854.—Nelson C. Powers, Syracuse; died August 13, 1875. Judson Candee, Pompey; killed by running horse in 1870.

January 30, 1855.—H. P. Wallace, Baldwinsville; died there March 20, 1886.

June 12, 1855.—W. W. Porter, Geddes; died June 3, 1885.

June 10, 1856.—Allen V. R. Snyder, Euclid; became blind in 1861. I. N. VanSlyke, Syracuse; died April 15, 1869, at Burlington, N. J.

June 9, 1857.—Alfred Mercer, Syracuse. L. D. Clarke, Otisco.

June 8, 1858.—George W. Cooke, Cicero; came to Syracuse, August, 1861. D. V. VanSlyke, Syracuse; removed from county. S. M. Higgins, Memphis; died 1889.

January 31, 1860.—H. B. Wilbur, Syracuse; died May 1, 1883. Horace Nims, Manlius.

June 12, 1860.—Robert Treat Paine, Jordan; removed to Lockport and died January 26, 1868. Wm. H. Palmer, Syracuse; went to the war and did not return.

June 11, 1861.—Henry Darwin Didama, Salina; removed to Syracuse in 1864. Hiland A. Weed, Jordan.

June 10, 1862.—George W. Draper, Clay; moved to Geddes, 1869 and to Pueblo, 1888.

June 9, 1863.—J. Phelps Shumway, Baldwinsville.

June 14, 1864.—F. M. Byington, Fayetteville; removed to Kentucky in 1874 and died there in 1877.

January 31, 1865.—W. O. Luce, Elbridge; removed to Auburn 1876. George W. Earll, Skaneateles; died in 1889. Wm. A. Bennett, Syracuse, removed to Massachusetts. L. C. Skinner, Belle Isle; died December 11, 1887.

Jan. 30, 1866.—Geo. B. Barrus, Navarino. Theron Bradford, Syracuse. J. O. Slocum, Syracuse; removed to Camillus in 1867 and died March 5, 1885. I. H. Searl, Syracuse. W. Kempster, Syracuse; removed to Utica and was Assistant Superintendent in insane asylum. J. N. Arnold, Elbridge; removed to Clyde. E. C. Spaulding, Fabius; removed to Chicago. James P. Kimball, Pompey; went into the U. S. service.

June 12, 1866.—Gregory Doyle, Syracuse. James A. Mowris, LaFayette.

January 29, 1867.—J. Otis Burt, Syracuse. William T. Plant, Syracuse. Henry Crouse, Syracuse; deceased.

June 11, 1867.—J. W. Lawton, Syracuse; died June 3, 1874. M. H. Blynn, Cicero; died December 10, 1883. S. M. Potter, Manlius; removed to Cazenovia. O. E. Wainwright, Syracuse; killed in Central Baptist Church disaster, June 23, 1874.

January 28, 1868.—Charles Bliss, Syracuse; removed to Massachusetts. Wm. Taylor, Pompey; left the county in 1869. James E. Carr, Jordan. Edwin A. Knapp, Jamesville.

June 9, 1868.—J. D. Potter, Delphi. Leslie Martin, Lysander; withdrew 1877. F. A. Strong, Brewerton. Wm. M. Bradford; moved to Cortland county, 1869, settled in Marathon, 1871. J. H. Graves, Manlius; came to Syracuse in 1881.

January 26, 1869.—James Durward, Otiseo; removed to Indiana. Howard M. Haskell, Onondaga Hill; came to Syracuse in 1870, and left here the next year. M. M. McDonald, LaFayette; withdrew in 1874. Henry B. Allen, Baldwinsville.

June 8, 1869.—John Van Duyn, Syracuse. George T. Campbell, Skaneateles; died February 13, 1882. VanDyke Tripp, Borodino. James H. Gleason, Salina; left the county in 1870 and died from poison accidentally. Merritt B. Fairchild, Syracuse.

January 25, 1870.—E. V. Cuykendall, LaFayette. E. Van de Warker, Syracuse. A. L. Turner, Onondaga; removed to Pennsylvania in 1870. James Whitford, Onondaga Valley.

June 14, 1870.—E. E. Carrier, Livervool; died August, 1870. Isaac Butler, Syracuse.

June 13, 1871.—A. D. Felton, Syracuse; removed to Saratoga in May, 1873, and thence to Cedarville, N. J. George Whedon, Syracuse; expelled.

January 30, 1872.—W. W. Morrison, Otisco. Charles H. Richmond, Syracuse; removed March 1872. David Terry, Syracuse; died August 23, 1878. T. E. Quimby, Fayetteville. Henry Laning, Syracuse; gone to Japan.

June 11, 1872.—Robert B. Wagner, Syracuse; in U. S. service. H. B. Pritchard, Euclid; removed to Cicero. E. S. Mumford, Syracuse. Joseph Herne, Jr., Syracuse; removed to New York.

September 10, 1872.—Frank H. Butler, Syracuse.

September 9, 1873.—W. R. Johnson, Syracuse.

January 27, 1874.—J. Wiltsie Knapp, Geddes.

April 7, 1874.—C. W. Morse, Syracuse; removed to Michigan. Edward B. Stearns, Syracuse; removed to Ohio. Arthur S. Hall, Syracuse; died May, 1876. Orson G. Dibble, Pompey.

June 9, 1874.—L. F. Weaver, Syracuse. Lucius Stevens, Syracuse; died in Colorado, July, 1884. Frank C. Clarke, Apulia; removed to Cuyler. F. J. Holcombe, Syracuse. G. W. Earle, Tully.

September 8, 1874.—Wm. A. Chapin, Liverpool; died in 1881. James Willoughby Phillips, Syracuse; removed to Philadelphia in 1876.

January 26, 1875.—John F. Place, Syracuse; removed to Madison county in 1879. Amos S. Edwards, Syracuse. Horace F. Hatch, Syracuse; died September 2, 1876.

June 8, 1875.—H. D. Hunt, Spafford; removed to Cortland county. Abel C. Benedict, Syracuse.

September, 1875.—Erastus B. Phillips, Syracuse; died in 1888.

January 25, 1876.—C. M. Trenchard, Syracuse; removed to Philadelphia. Edgar C. Skinner, Belle Island.

April 11, 1876.—Edwin G. Bush, Syracuse. H C. Crowell, East Syracuse; left the State in 1881.

June 13, 1876.—Sumner Rhoades, Syracuse; died June 20, 1877. Anthony B. Magee, Syracuse; removed to Massachusetts, 1879.

January 30, 1877.—C. O. Baker, Elbridge; removed to Auburn, 1883.

April 10, 1877.—George R. Metcalf, Syracuse; removed to New York in 1882.

June 12, 1877.—John S. Marshall, Syracuse; removed to Chicago. David M. Totman, Syracuse.

September 25, 1877.—Edwin R. Maxson, Syracuse.

January 29, 1878.—John W. Brown, Mottville. U. Higgins Brown, Syracuse. Joel G. Justin, Syracuse.

April 9, 1878.—Margaret Stanton, Syracuse.

June 18, 1878.—Alfred Clifford Mercer, Syracuse.

September 10, 1878.—Robert Aberdein, Syracuse. Horace D. Babcock, Syracuse.

January 28, 1879.—Nathan Jacobson, Syracuse. Garrison Lee Brown, Baldwinsville; removed to Euclid. Carrie A. Hatch, Syracuse.

April 8, 1879.—George A. Edwards, Syracuse. Henry L. Elsner, Syracuse. Henry W. Post, Marcellus; removed to Springfield, Mass. C. E. Billington, Manlius.

September 16, 1879.—J. A. M'Loughlin, Syracuse; removed to New York in 1881.

January 27, 1880.—G. W. Sargent, Skaneateles; removed to Cayuga county.

June 8, 1880.—J. H. Coe, Syracuse. Charles E. Slocum, Syracuse; left the city in 1882.

June 14, 1881.—M. G. Rood, Onondaga Hill.

September 13, 1881.—Susan J. Taber, Skaneateles; removed to Pennsylvania.

April 18, 1882.—N. Wilbur, Fayetteville.

June 12, 1882.—John W. Fry, Syracuse.

January 30, 1883.—F. H. Stevenson, Syracuse. John Lorenzo Heffron, Syracuse.

April 24, 1883.—L. P. Deming, Syracuse. H. Blair Frazee, Elbridge. Leonard A. Saxer, Syracuse.

September 11, 1883.—B. F. Chase, East Syracuse. Charles F. Wright, Syracuse.

January 29, 1884.—F. O'Donohue, Syracuse. H. B. Wright, Skaneateles. Gaylord P. Clark, Syracuse. Wm. H. Maynard, South Onondaga; moved to Syracuse.

April 22, 1884.—Albert A. Aldrich, Onondaga; removed to Addison. F. W Smith, Syracuse.

January 27, 1885.—George Bloomer, Syracuse, Samuel G. Ellis, Syracuse.

June 16, 1885.—A. B. Miller, Geddes. Leon Owen, Syracuse.

September 8, 1885.—A. B. Randall, Liverpool.

June 8, 1886.—R. C. Hanchett, Syracuse.

September 14, 1886.—E. S. Sampson, Plank Road. C. S. Roberts, Syracuse.

January 25, 1887.—E. S. Maxson, Syracuse.

April 12, 1887.—Emory A. Didama, Syracuse; removed to Cortland.

September 13, 1887.—E. L. Mooney, Syracuse. B. P. Wright, Syracuse. Wm. J. Ayling, Syracuse.

January 31, 1888.—Fred W. Slocum, Camillus. Dwight H. Murray, Syracuse.

June 12, 1888.—Roderick C. McLennan, Syracuse. Frederick W. Sears, Syracuse. H. H. Pease, Syracuse. Earll W. Smith, Syracuse.

January 29, 1889.—Clara Smith, Syracuse.

April 16, 1889.—David Gilliland, Marcellus. George M. Price, Syracuse. William B. Breed, Syracuse.

January 29, 1889.—F. W. Marlow, Syracuse.

June 12, 1889.—R. A. Whitney, Liverpool.

September 8, 1885.—James O. Longstreet, LaFayette.

THE SYRACUSE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association was organized on the evening of January 24th, 1866, at the house of R. W. Pease. Dr. Pease was chosen president, and Dr. I. H. Searl, Secretary. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, providing among other things, that any person qualified to practice medicine in the State of New York might become a member of the Association; that the regular meetings should be held on the first and third Tuesday evenings of every month from the first of October to the first of April, and once each of the other months of the year; that medical students would be welcome at all meetings and might take part in its discussions; that charges against members should be presented in writing, and other ordinary regulations governing similar organizations.

Following is a list of physicians who have joined the Association from the date of its organization to the present (1890), with the dates when the most of them became members:

1866.—A. B. Shipman, L. I. Tefft, James Foran, Henry Darwin Didama, R. W. Pease, M. D. Benedict, W. Kempster, J. A. Mowris, W. A. Bennett, Henry Crouse, I. H. Searl, Alfred Mercer, George W. Cook, J. R. Dunlap, I. O. Burt, W. W. Porter.

1868.—J. W. Lawton, A. J. Dallas, J. F. Trowbridge.

1869.—William T. Plant, S. B. Gay, M. B. Fairchild, Ely Van de Warker, Gregory Doyle.

1870.—N. C. Powers.

1871.—M. M. McDonald, E. S. Mumford, D. Terry, Charles H. Richmond, A. D. Felter, Henry Laning.

1872.—Frank H. Butler.

1873.—Elisha George, Lucius Stevens.

1874.—Arthur L. Hall, J. Wiltsey Knapp, John Van Duyn, Edward B. Stevens, W. R. Johnson.

1875.—Horace F. Hatch, Amos S. Edwards, C. W. Morse.

1876.—Sumner Rhoades, L. F. Weaver, E. R. Maxson, George R. Metcalf, John S. Marshall.

1879.—Brace W. Loomis, Margaret Stanton, D. M. Tallman, Nathan Jacobson, Henry L. Elsner, A. C. Benedict, A. F. Vadeboncoeur, George C. Edwards.

1880.—Morris H. Conner, Henry Gifford, Jr., U. H. Brown, Jerome H. Coe, Carrie A. Hatch.

1881.—Charles E. Slocum, A. Clifford Mercer.

1882.—Leonard A. Saxer, Samuel G. Ellis, William Davis, F. W. Smith, C. L. Roberts

1883.—F. A. Stephenson, Miller E. Dann, Lewis P. Deming, John Lorenzo Heffron, Judson J. Taylor, Mary W. Case, W. H. Mills.

1884.—William J. Ayling, A. D. Head.

1885.—F. W. Marlow, O. A. Thomas, R. C. Hanchett.

1886.—Arthur B. Breese, George R. Kinney, J. J. Moore, Emory A. Didama, Edwin S. Maxson, John W. Whitney, William B. Breed, Fred W. Sears, W. H. Maynard, James L. Jarvis, H. D. Murray.

1887.—Scott Owen, Earll W. Smith, A. B. Miller, Julia E. Hanchett, B. P. Wright, F. O'Donohue, Daniel McNamara, Charles Wright, E. L. Mooney.

1888.—Emma A. Runnion, Franklin John Kaufman.
1889.—G. M. Price, T. H. Halstead, Joseph C. Roth, George W. Draper.
1890.—Katharine A. Hathaway.

The records of the transactions of this Association, from the date of its organization to 1875, are not in existence as far as we have been able to learn, but during that period meetings were held with commendable regularity and were, in the main, fairly attended. An election of officers occurred at a meeting held at the residence of Dr. M. D. Benedict on the 29th of December, 1874, resulting as follows; Dr. Gregory Doyle, President; Dr. E. B. Stevens, Vice-President; Dr. George W. Cook, Treasurer; Dr. Frank H. Butler, Secretary.

Dr. M. B. Fairchild had held the office of president during the period just preceding this meeting, and read on this occasion an interesting paper on "Ventilation."

During the year 1875 the small pox raged in Syracuse, causing a great many deaths. The disease was finally crushed out by prompt measures on the part of the Board of Health and the physicians of the city. A little conflict between the board and the physicians occurred in 1877, over the fact that four of the members of the association were sued for false imprisonment, the suit being based upon the shutting up of a patient in the pest house, and a verdict of $500 was obtained against one of the defendants. The physicians protested strongly in a series of resolutions against this proceeding, and being "thus liable to be dragged into court by the caprice and venality of every aggrieved person upon real or imaginary wrongs." One of the resolutions in its entirety follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the city by its charter, and by the rules and regulations of its Board of Health, make it incumbent upon all physicians to report at once, any and every case of infectious or pestilential disease occurring in their practice; and, inasmuch as the public demand of and rely upon the medical profession in times of such dire distress, for aid, comfort and protection, we hereby, as members of the medical profession, protest against being liable to be dragged into court by the caprice and venality of every aggrieved person, upon real or imaginary grounds, and we respectfully petition the city authorities to either defend us in these causeless prosecutions with the odium, danger and expense of time and money attending them, or repeal that portion of the charter alluded to, that we may be forearmed by being forewarned.

In this connection it was also

Resolved, That in the small pox epidemic and its attendant evils of danger, panic, suffering and prostration of business, of the year 1875, the medical profession, seconded and upheld by the strong arm of the law, was the only competent and effectual instrument in staying the scourge and restoring the health and business of our city to its accustomed channels.

At the election for 1876, Dr. E. B. Stevens was chosen president; Dr. F. H. Butler, Vice-President; Dr. E. S. Mumford, Secretary; Dr. A. S. Hall, Treasurer. Arrangements were made at this meeting for holding future meetings in the building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University.

Officers elected for 1877 were Dr. F. H. Butler, President; Dr. E. S. Mumford, Vice-President; Dr. J. S. Marshall, Secretary and Treasurer. At the meeting held April 17, of this year, Drs. Metcalf, E. S. Mumford, and J. S. Marshall were elected delegates to the meeting of the Central New York Medical Society. Dr. G. W. Cook read an able and exhaustive paper on the sanitary condition of the city schools at the meeting of May 29, 1877. This paper was the outcome of the thorough investigation of the condition of the school buildings by a committee of physicians. The paper was published and resulted in considerable improvement in the sanitary arrangements of several of the schools.

At the meeting of December 15, 1877, the following officers were elected for 1878: Dr. E. S. Mumford, President; Dr. John Van Duyn, Vice-President; Dr. J. S. Marshall, Secretary and Treasurer.

There are no records of meetings held from April 2, 1878, to February 11, 1879, on which date the following officers were elected: Dr. John Van Duyn, President; Dr. George E. Metcalf, Vice-President; Dr. Nathan Jacobson, Secretary and Treasurer. After this date the meetings of the association were generally held at residences of the members.

The next meeting, according to the records, was held January 21, 1880. Dr. Van Duyn continued as President, and Dr. Jacobson as Secretary and Treasurer. At a meeting held in the following spring, the President congratulated the association on the general success and attendance during the preceding winter.

At the meeting of December 21, 1880, the following officers were elected for 1881: Dr. George R. Metcalf, President; Dr. Ely Van de Warker, Vice-President; Dr. Nathan Jacobson, Secretary and Treasurer. At the meeting of January 4, Dr. Alfred Mercer read an address which had previously been presented to the Common Council, embodying the mortuary statistics of the three preceding years, with tables showing the location of deaths, the favorite months for certain diseases, ages selected, etc. It was shown that twenty per cent. of deaths occur from phthisis. The entire percentage of deaths was about thirteen per thousand of population.

Dr. Lucius Stevens was elected President of the association in 1882 and Dr. Jacobson continued as Secretary and Treasurer. At the meeting of January 3, the retiring President, Dr. Metcalf, read a paper treating upon the subject of the proper requirements of the society, the demands it should make upon its members, the methods to secure its reformation and elevate it to a high standard.

At the meeting of December 19th, 1882, the following officers were elected for the succeeding year: Dr. A. C. Mercer, President: Dr. Jerome H. Coe, Vice-president: Dr. N. Jacobson, Secretary and Treasurer. Officers for 1884 were: Dr. Jerome H. Coe, President; Dr. H. L. Elsner, Vice-President; Dr. W. H. Mills, Secretary and Treasurer.

Thomas O. Donohue

At the meeting held on February 26th, 1884, at the residence of Dr. H. D. Didama, Dr. A. C. Mercer read an able paper on "The Theory of Microscopic Vision." Officers elected for 1885 at the meeting of January 20th, were as follows: Dr. H. L. Elsner, President; and Dr. Heffron, Vice-president. Dr. F. W. Marlow, Secretary and Treasurer. A special meeting was held January 8th, at which action was taken on the death of Dr. M. D. Benedict.

At a meeting held in January, Dr. VanDuyn presented a map of a large portion of the city, with marks showing the location of deaths from 1879 to 1884, inclusive, different kinds of marks indicating the character of the disease causing the death, and accompanied by an explanatory paper. This map, with the text of the paper, was engraved and printed in the Syracuse *Herald*, and was most favorably received, not only by the physicians of the city, but by the city authorities and the community.

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At the meeting of January 5th, 1886, the following officers were elected: Dr. J. L. Heffron, President; Dr. D. Totman, Vice-president; Dr. W. J. Ayling, Secretary and Treasurer. Early in this year the Association opened up a discussion of the question of city water supply, which was participated in by several members and undoubtedly contributed its share towards subsequent agitation that seems now to have nearly accomplished the object of giving to Syracuse an ample supply of pure water. A special meeting was held on April 24th at the College of Medicine, where this important topic again received a free discussion, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the health of our citizens is jeopardized by offensive and noxious and unflushed sewers and by the use of drinking water drawn from contaminated wells and all wells in crowded cities are likely to be contaminated, by sewage and filtrations from stables and out houses, and believing also that an abundant supply of good water is essential to prevent sickness, to protect property and to promote the prosperity of the city, and believing, furthermore, that Skaneateles lake is the best available source whence such supply can be obtained, the Syracuse Medical Association earnestly advises our citizens to vote on the 4th of June that this Skaneateles lake water, the best for the people, should be procured by the people and owned by the people of the city.

Officers elected for 1887 at a meeting held December 21st, 1886, were as follows: Dr. D. Totman, President; Dr. F. H. Stevenson, Vice-president; Dr. W. J. Ayling, Secretary and Treasurer. The retiring president read an address on "Choleslithiases."

The officers elected for 1888 were: Dr. D. Totman, re-elected President; Dr. F. H. Stevenson, Vice-president; Dr. L. P. Deming, Secretary and Treasurer.

Early in the year the care of the insane occupied the attention of the society and the subject was fully discussed in all of its features, particularly the proposed legislation by the State. In connection with the subject the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Legislature be requested to secure, if possible, to Onondaga county the option for three years, to provide for its own indigent and pauper insane and

be exempt from the provision of the proposed legislation in regard to district insane asylums in the State.

During the period covered by the foregoing records there occurred the deaths of Drs. N. C. Powers, Arthur S. Hall, Sumner Rhoades, Lucius Stevens, M. D. Benedict, W. W. Porter, A. B. Shipman, James Foran, R. W. Pease, Henry Crouse, J. W. Lawton, Horace F. Hatch, (of small pox in 1875) D. Terry, Elisha T. George, J. F. Trowbridge. Brief sketches of the professional careers of some of these will be found a little further on.

Among the important papers read before this Society, by its members, were the following: "New Remedies," by Dr. Mumford, January 25, 1876. "Code of Medical Ethics," by Dr. Plant, April 4, 1876. "Cases of Puerperal Convulsions," Dr. Alfred Mercer, May 18, 1876. "Typhoid Fever," Dr. Didama, May 21, 1876. "Diphtheria," Dr. VanDuyn, December 12, 1876. "Thrombosis," Dr. Alfred Mercer, December 26, 1876. "Pathology of Uterine Flexions," Dr. Van de Warker, January 23, 1877. "Shoulder and other mal transverse Presentations," Dr. A. Mercer, February 6, 1877. "Digitalis in Heart and Kidney Diseases," Dr. Didama, March 20, 1877. "Hygienic and Sanitary condition of our schools," Dr. G. W. Cook. May 29, 1877. "Quinine as an Antiseptic," D. Metcalf, November 27, 1877. "Diphtheria," Dr. Maxson, December 15, 1877, and "Paralysis," January 21, 1880. "The Sulphate of Copper in Croup," Dr. Cook, January 15, 1878. "The Teeth of the present Generation," Dr. J. S. Marshall, March 19, 1878. "Pure and impure waters," Dr. Englehardt, March 11, 1879. "Enlarged Tonsils," Dr. Coe, January 18, 1881. "Myxodema," Dr. A. C. Mercer, February 15, 1881. "Ergot in Labor," Dr. Alfred Mercer, December 19, 1882. "Prevention of the Spread of Disease," Dr. Didama, February 13, 1883. "A Fatal Case of Mastoid Abscess," Dr. U. H. Brown, March 6, 1883. "Mental Therapeutics in General Practice," Dr. Coe, November 25, 1884. "Tonsilitis," Dr. N. Jacobson. "Hysteric Paralysis," Dr. Elsner, January 19, 1886. "Infantile Diarrhoea," Dr. Mills, October 19, 1886. "Pathology of Diabetes," Dr. Stephenson, November 2, 1886. "Prophylaxis of Typhoid Fever," Dr. Roberts, November 23, 1886. "Antiseptic Surgery," Dr. Totman, December 7, 1886. "The Artificial Drumhead," Dr. U. H. Brown, February 1, 1887. "Care of the Insane," Dr. A. C. Benedict, February 21, 1888. "Intestinal Obstruction," Dr. Mills, March 20, 1888. "Spasmodic Asthma," Dr. Babcock, November 20, 1888. "Cataract Operation without Iridectomy," Dr. Brown, October 22, 1889.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DR. JEHIEL STEARNS was born in Rockingham, Vt., February 6th 1790. He graduated from the Medical College at Dartmouth in 1811 with

high honors and was a surgeon in the army in the war of 1812. He removed to Pompey in 1815, and in the following year became a member of the Onondaga County Medical Society, in which he was often called to official positions. He became particularly distinguished as a surgeon and performed many of the most difficult operations. "He was thoroughly upright in his profession, scorning all tricks and sham and pretence, which never secure distinction, though it might obtain notoriety." He died October 8th, 1879.

DR. LAKE I. TEFFT was born in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., on the 16th day of March, 1797. He gained his education and his medical diploma in his native town and in 1823 located in Marcellus, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until about 1850. At this time he gave up his profession to a large degree, and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, for which he possessed an ardent taste and broad knowledge. In 1876 he was a delegate to the International Medical Convention during the centennial and actively participated in its work. Returning to Syracuse, which had been his home since 1863, his health began to fail and gradually declined until his decease. Dr. Tefft was often honored with positions of trust and responsibility unsought by himself; he was elected to the Assembly in 1845, and enjoyed the confidence of his colleagues. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Hon. George N. Kennedy, in May, 1880.

DR. DARWIN E. HURD was born in Sharon, Conn., in 1813 and was the son of an eminent physician, with whom he studied his profession. He graduated at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1834 and settled in Canastota, where he practiced several years. About the year 1850 he removed to Fayetteville and there spent the remainder of his life. He was a successful physician and became quite prominent in local politics; but always refused to accept office. As a citizen and a friend Dr. Hurd is spoken of as one of the best. He died on the 24th of October, 1873.

DR. JAMES FORAN was born in the County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1807, where he received a good education and began business life in the calling of a merchant. But his natural taste for the healing art soon attracted him to the medical profession. He came to America in 1825, full of his purpose to become a physician, and reached Albany where he had a distant relative and other friends. He there found a position as teacher in a female seminary, giving up all his leisure to his now favorite study, under the guidance of Dr. Hinckley. At the end of three years he removed to Canastota, where he continued teaching and studied under Dr. Spencer. In 1833 he came to Salina and gave up two more full years to patient study before assuming the responsibilities of active practice. In 1834 he received a license

from the State Medical Society and opened an office in Salina. In 1837 he became a member of the County Medical Society and was its president in 1859. In 1844 he removed to Syracuse, where he remained to the time of his death. He was terribly injured in the gunpowder explosion of 1841, but finally recovered. About six years before his death, he was poisoned while treating a patient, by a discharge reaching the blood through an abrasion on his hand, which soon affected his brain and wrecked his mental powers. During one of his frequent periods of insanity, on the 10th of December, 1873, he was drowned in Onondaga creek. It has been written of Dr. Foran that "in the practice of obstetrics he was recognized as second to none in Central New York. Many of our city's best physicians gratefully acknowledge his many valuable and practical suggestions."

DR. W. W. PORTER was born in Fayston, Washington county, July 24, 1826. At the age of 22 he entered the office of Dr. G. M. Brigham, of Waitsfield, Vt., and studied medicine summers and taught school winters about two years, when he entered the Medical College at Woodstock, Vt. He continued there one term and followed it with two terms in the College at Castleton, Vt., graduating in the fall of 1851. In that year he came to Syracuse and entered the office of Dr. Hiram Hoyt.

In May, 1852, he accepted the position of principal teacher of the Geddes school, remaining one year. He then opened an office there and began practice, which he continued with increasing success during his life. In 1875 he opened an office in Syracuse and occupied it in connection with his Geddes office. On the opening of the Medical College in connection with the University, in 1872, Dr. Porter was called Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and one year later was given the chair of that professorship. Dr. Porter was a man of remarkable perseverance and untiring industry which, with his capacity for labor and his laudable ambition, enabled him to succeed in his profession and secure the confidence of the community.

DR. JOHN F. TROWBRIDGE was born in Columbia county July 21, 1791. His education was obtained in common schools and at Hudson and Kinderhook, N. Y., and when about fifteen years old he worked for three years in a store in Johnstown. At eighteen he entered the office of Dr. Prigsley, of Ghent, N. Y., and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1812. In the spring of 1813 he went to New Hartford, N. Y., where Gen. Jacob Brown offered him a position as surgeon in the army, but which he was forced to decline on account of the political prejudices of relatives. In 1813 he began practice in Bridgewater, Oneida county, where he continued thirty years. In 1830 and 1839 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1836 was nominated for Congress, but declined and soon afterward re-

nounced politics. In 1843 he came to Syracuse where he enjoyed a considerable practice and the confidence and respect of the community until his death. He was stricken with paralysis in October, 1871, and died on the 18th of February, 1872.

DR. JOS. W. BREWSTER was born at Lebanon, Conn., February 23, 1764, and died at Onondaga Valley September 4, 1849, in the 86th year of his age. He gained his early education in the common schools and under private instruction from a clergymen of his parish. At the age of about sixteen he joined the revolutionary army and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781. After this event he returned home and soon began the study of medicine with his brother, Oliver Brewster, then practicing in Becket, Mass. Concluding his studies he removed to Blanford and began practicing at the age of 21 years. In 1805 he removed to Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., where he met with excellent success. In the spring of 1818 he came to Onondaga Valley, where he gained not only a large measure of professional success, but the confidence and esteem of the community. It is the verdict of those who should know, that Dr. Brewster's studious habits, his natural ability and fitness for his calling, and his industry, entitled him to high rank among his brethren.

DR. MATHER WILLIAMS was born in Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y., February 3, 1799. He attended the district and select schools for his early education, and later gave a year or two to the Collegiate Institute at Great Barrington, Mass. When about nineteen years of age he entered the office of Dr. Robert G. Frary, of Canaan. Dr. Frary soon removed to Hudson and was accompanied by his student who remained with him until his studies were completed, excepting the time devoted to lectures in New York. He practiced less than a year in the eastern part of Massachusetts, but found that the place was "too old for a young man without much means and no friends." He started westward on the canal in the summer of 1825, and went as far as Buffalo, but returned to Syracuse as a more promising place and remained here until his death. He at first opened his office over General Granger's store and boarded with him. Later he was on East Genesee street, near the Syracuse House. Dr. Williams found work to do, for the little village was notoriously unhealthful, and he soon acquired a large practice. He also dealt some in real estate and in drugs and by the exercise of his unusual financial judgment, became quite wealthy. For many years he enjoyed a large practice, much of which was among the more aristocratic people of the place. It was stated by his biographer that "he was not, strictly speaking, a book doctor." He said that he could gain more real practical knowledge by treating one case of disease to a successful issue, than by reading half a dozen treatises on the subject. "He was a

close observer of the ethics of his profession, and while very stately, if not even pompous, in his demeanor, was still courteous and gentlemanly at all times." His first wife was the second daughter of Judge Forman. Dr. Williams died in 1869.

DR. ISAAC NEWTON VANSLYKE was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1819, and died in Burlington, N. J., April 15, 1869. He acquired the foundation of a good education in the common schools by hard study, and followed teaching a portion of several years. When 22 years old he began the study of medicine and graduated at Pittsfield, Mass., three years later. He began practice in Mottville, this county, and afterwards removed to Cicero. His health showing signs of failing he removed in 1858 to the pine forests of Wisconsin and in that State remained several years, attaining an honorable standing. But his lungs were weak and finally after he had removed to Burlington, N. J., in quest of a milder climate, gave way to the ravages of consumption. Dr. VanSlyke was only for a short period a resident of Syracuse, but was closely identified with the County Medical Society. "He possessed a mind peculiariy adapted to his profession * * his rare judgment rendered him a successful practitioner and counselor."

DR. AZARIAH B. SHIPMAN, son of Daniel Shipman, an intelligent farmer of Saybrook, Conn., was born in Roxbury, Conn., on the 22d of March, 1803. He was one of five brothers, all of whom were physicians. Soon after his birth, the family moved to Pitcher, Chenango county, N. Y. The boy enjoyed only meager district school advantages during winter months, until after his father's death in November, 1820. The young man was determined to fit himself for a profession and to that end labored at whatever he could in summers, taught school winters and studied all the time whenever he found a spare hour. In 1822, when nineteen years old he went to Delphi and began studying medicine in his elder brother's office. He made rapid progress and in the winter of 1825 attended a course of lectures at Castleton, Vt. In the fall of 1826 he married Emily Clark, step-daughter of Richard Taylor. In September, 1829, he removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, and soon enjoyed a large practice, and was more than ordinarily successful in treating disease. During the cholera epidemic of 1832 he attended many cases and made a special study of the scourge. In the winter of 1832-3 he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and also the anatomical demonstrations at the Jefferson Medical College, thus laying the foundation for his later reputation as a surgeon. In the spring of 1833 he located in Cortland, N. Y., and here in a few years attained more than local celebrity, especially in difficult surgical operations. His biographer says of him: "Popular as a surgeon, he was scarcely less so as a physician." Indeed, he came to be generally regarded as a fortu-

nate practitioner, and so great was the confidence reposed in him that an appeal was rarely made from his judgment. Nor was he without many warm friends in the profession.

In 1844, his reputation as a surgeon and his frequent contributions to medical literature having made him generally known to the public, Dr. Shipman was, without solicitation on his own part, appointed Professor of Anatomy in the medical department of the University of Laporte, Ind.

In the following year he was appointed to the chair of surgery and remained there five years. In 1849 he came to Syracuse, in quest of a wider field of work, and "at once took a high rank among his professional brethren." His biographer says of his labors here: "I believe I am justified in saying, that during the last fifteen years, he performed as great a number and variety of operations as any surgeon in Western New York."

Dr. Shipman entered the army early in the last war as surgeon of the 17th regiment New York volunteers. In March, 1862, he was promoted to brigade surgeon and placed in charge of a hospital at Newport News. In the winter of 1863 he resigned and returned to Syracuse. He, however, accepted the appointment on the list of reserve surgeons, and was soon ordered back to the service where he remained until failing health prompted his return. "Ruined in health and depressed in spirits, he came home to terminate his career just at that period of life which usually marks the full vigor of ripened manhood." He gradually declined practice until the spring of 1868, when, on the 23d of March, he sailed for Europe with his wife. After considerable travel on the continent, he returned to Paris, and was soon confined to his room, and on the 15th of September, 1868, he passed from earth.

Dr. Shipman is further quite enthusiastically eulogized by his biographer. He was for many years a member of the New York State Medical Society, having several times represented the Onondaga County Society in that body, and was four times a delegate to the American Medical Association. He was also an honorary member of several scientific and historical societies. Though almost exclusively devoted to his practice, he was a frequent contributor to the principal medical journals.

DR. JOHN O. SHIPMAN was born in Roxbury, Conn., in 1805, and died in Syracuse September 24th, 1866, of cholera. He belonged to a family in which were five sons, all of whom became physicians, and some of them very eminent. When the subject of this notice was three years old, his father removed to Chenango county, N. Y., where the boy received a common school education and afterwards studied medicine with his elder brother, P. G. Shipman. He also studied in the offices and under the teachings of several other practitioners, and in 1828 was licensed by the Onondaga County Medical Society. He began practice in Manlius, where he was very

successful, his eminent brother, Dr. A. B. Shipman, being at the same time in Fayetteville. When the latter removed, Dr. John O. Shipman went to that village, where his reputation was already established. From there he soon afterward went to Georgia as physician of a large company who were to build a railroad in that State. He remained there six or seven years and then returned to Fayetteville, where he continued to practice until 1855, when he came to Syracuse and entered the office of his brother, Dr. A. B. Shipman.

A brother physician has written of Dr. Shipman as follows: "From what I know of him, I should say he was not what would be called a very learned physician, but drew largely for his success on his good strong common sense, and his close powers of observation, connected with his peculiar tact of gleaning from every source, practical knowledge, and appropriating it to his use."

DR. SAMUEL HEALY was a native of Washington county, N. Y., and was born about the year 1786. As usual with the young at that time he was limited to the district school as a source of education. He, however, so improved his opportunities that he was employed as a school teacher, which honored calling he followed several years. While thus engaged in Balston, N. Y., he made the acquaintance of Dr. John H. Steel, of Saratoga Springs, and upon his advice and that of a brother-in-law, who was a physician in Rochester, Dr. Healy began the study of medicine, dividing his time for a few years between those two physicians. Almost destitute of means at the close of his legal term of study, he started for New York, determined in some way to attend a course of lectures in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. This would have proved an impossible ambition, but for aid extended to him by his friend, Dr. Steel, who then held a position in Fort Gansevoort on the medical staff. Dr. Steel fortunately secured a position for his young friend, which yielded him support while he attended lectures. In the following spring, Dr. Steel being called elsewhere, Dr. Healy returned to Saratoga and was licensed to practice by the County Medical Society. In 1815, he, in company with Dr. Mann, came to Onondaga Hill, where they began practice in partnership. Dr. Mann soon withdrew and Dr. Healy continued alone. It has been written by one of his professional brethren, that from a date soon after this, for twenty years, probably no man in the profession ever enjoyed a more decidedly popular position in the county. His opinion in difficult cases was sought far and near. In 1834-5 he began to decline general practice. He subsequently made a tour in Europe and suffered from a dangerous attack of typhoid fever while in London. He died on the 16th of April, 1854. This tribute has been paid to him by one of his brethren:

"It was in the sick room and at the bedside that Dr. Healy shone most

conspicuously. Here his characteristic awkwardness and timidity seemed to leave him, and he stood forth the keen discriminator and eloquent expounder of his well-digested opinions. * * Few men have been so successful in securing the entire confidence of the sick, and such unlimited control over their acts and feelings."

DR. HORACE F. HATCH was born in Syracuse, June 30, 1849, and died here September 2, 1875. After his studies in the schools of the city he entered the local Business College at the age of seventeen and remained two years. He then went to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and took a three years' course, giving a part of his time to medical study, and especially to chemical and pharmaceutical work. At the end of his course he graduated in chemistry and pharmacy. Returning home he entered the office of Dr. Teller, of Chittenango, and later began study in the Medical College of the University of Syracuse, graduating in the class of 1874. He began practice in Syracuse in the office of Dr. Benedict, but a little later opened an office in the Second ward, where he remained until his death. In the small-pox epidemic of 1875, he fell a victim to his unselfish labors. "Dr. Hatch was a correct student and physician, an exemplary son and man, in all respects worthy of respect and admiration."

DAVID ALBERT MOORE, M. D., came to Syracuse in the year 1848, before the city was incorporated. He had studied medicine and surgery with Josiah Nolton, M. D., of Cazenovia, and attended the Medical College at Albany, under Drs. March, Armsby, McNaughton and Beck. He became a Doctor of Medicine and opened an office in Cazenovia in company with his former preceptor, with whom he had a large and successful practice for several years. Here Dr. H. D. Didama, who has since become eminent in the profession, was for a long time his student and assistant. Tempted by the great and prospective growth of Syracuse, he removed to this place, started a medical office, and afterward entered also into an extensive drug business, running several stores at the same time. He was a cotemporary of Drs. Foote, Davis, Stewart, Samson and Hoyt. At length, by the pressure of other work, he was gradually led outside of the practice of medicine. As evidence of his honored standing in his profession, in the year 1877, the officers and Faculty of Syracuse University conferred on him the honorary degree of M. D., by which he was made an alumnus of that institution. Dr. Moore was also one of the pioneers of life insurance in this city, and took the lead, at an early day, to render this business extensive and honorable. When the New York State Life Insurance Company was incorporated, he was unanimously chosen, for three years, as general agent and manager of the institution. After that period, he was elected president of the same, at four successive annual meetings, by such men as Hon. E. B. Judson, E. T. Longstreet, D. P. Phelps, R. N. Gere, George Barnes, G. P. Kenyon and

General Peck. The company uniformly prospered under his management. Dr. Moore is a fluent and graceful writer and has contributed two or three volumes and much good literary matter of various kinds to the press. He is now "in the sere and yellow leaf," but his life has been an active and honorable one. He was married to Miss Cornelia A. Carpenter, of Cazenovia, in 1844, but has been a widower since 1876.

ALTHOUGH not the first dentist to locate in Syracuse, Dr. Amos Westcott was one of the most successful followers of that profession, not only of this city, but of the country. He was born in Newport, Herkimer county, April 28, 1815, and his boyhood and early manhood was passed in obtaining an education and in teaching. At the Rensselaer Institute, of Troy, he graduated as civil engineer and took the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1835. In 1836 and 1837 he taught in the Pompey Academy, at the same time studying medicine with Dr. Stearns. Immediately afterwards he attended medical lectures at the Geneva College and the Albany Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1840. In the following year he came to Syracuse and here passed the remainder of his life. He at once took up the study of dentistry and thenceforth devoted the most untiring industry, perseverance and intense study to that profession. The result was that he soon stood in the very front rank of operative dentists and gained almost a national reputation. He was connected with a dental college of Baltimore, aided in founding the New York State Dental Society and was made associate editor of the *Dental Science*. His arduous labors undermined his health and in 1871 he spent several months in Europe, but with no permanent benefit. His broken health affected his mind, and in a period of despondency he committed suicide in 1873. Dr. Westcott was, outside of his profession, a man of broad knowledge and progressive spirit, and always evinced a lively interest in current affairs. He was Mayor of Syracuse in 1860 and accomplished much for the general good of the city.*

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PROFESSION.

Homœopathy has for many years held an important place in the history of this community, in its medical aspect. Although Syracuse was not, in its earliest days, the home of regular practitioners of this faith, its representatives, who ultimately cast their lot here, laid a strong foundation on which is based a powerful and enduring clientele. In the list of Onondaga county's homœopathists may be found the names of strong men; men of recognized ability and of high standing; men who were honored and beloved. Here, as elsewhere, the younger school of medicine has, thus far, been in the minority, but it has proved itself an active one.

*Further sketches of prominent physicians will be found in the department devoted to biography in later pages.

Jay P. Sheldon

The pioneer of homœopathy, in this county, was Dr. H. H. Cator, who came to this city in 1846, locating his office opposite the old packet-landing. Dr. Cator, together with a partner, had formerly practiced old school medicine at Moravia, N. Y. The cure of an intractable malady of Dr. Cator's wife, by Dr. Robinson, a homœopathist of Auburn, occasioned the adoption, by Dr. Cator, of the practice of the new school. This led to the rupture of the partnership and Dr. Cator's withdrawal. The next to adopt homœopathy were Drs. Lyman Clary and —— Richardson, both of whom had been old school physicians. In or near the year 1850, three prominent old-school practitioners, Drs. Clary, Richardson and Hoyt, constituted a committee to investigate homœopathy. Books and medicines were purchased for use in the tests, the clinical, or practical portion of which was placed in charge of Drs. Clary and Richardson, while Dr. Hoyt conducted the theoretical work. The result was that Drs. Clary and Richardson formulated so favorable a report of the new practice that they were refused a hearing by their colleagues. These two physicians became and continued homœopathists during the remainder of their lives. Shortly afterwards, Dr. Stephen Seward, then at Liverpool, cautiously investigated and finally adopted this practice. Next came Dr. Loomis. Other pioneers in homœopthy were Drs. Charles Baker, of Fayetteville, and B. B. Schenck, of Plainville. Following them came to Syracuse Drs. A. R. Morgan, William Henry Hoyt, Theodore Y. Kinne, William A. Hawley, Jay W. Sheldon, H. V. Miller, J. G. Bigelow, Franklin Bigelow, and more recently, John Nottingham, A. B. Kinne, J. Willis Candee, and E. Olin Kinne.

The Onondaga County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in this city, December 3, 1863. Charter members were Drs. Lyman Clary, William Henry Hoyt, J. G. Bigelow, William A. Hawley, Theo. Y. Kinne, R. D. Rhodes, Charles Baker, H. V. Miller, and H. H. Cator. Its first meeting was held at the office of Dr. Clary. The first officers were: President, Lyman Clary; Vice-President, William Henry Hoyt; Secretary and Treasurer, J. G. Bigelow; Censors, Clary, Hoyt and Hawley. Meetings were held at first annually, later semi-annually, then quarterly. The society now numbers thirty members. Its officers for the cnrrent year are: President, James Willis Candee; Vice-President, Richard S. True; Secretary and Treasurer, E. Elmer Keeler; Censors, Seward, Brewster and A. B. Kinne.

Meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month, at the rooms of the Syracuse Homœopathic Medical Association, 213 East Genesee street. The society, by activity in its own particular work, as well as in matters concerning the profession in general, has received recognition as a progressive body.

The Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society (not incorporated) composed of physicians of several counties, from Utica to Buffalo, has for

its object the study of Hahnemannian Homœopathy; especially of the Organan and the fundamental principles. Meeetings are held quarterly, three of the four generally occurring in this city.

The Syracuse Homœopathic Medical Association, organized November 29, 1889, a body of resident physicians associated to further the interests of Homœopathy, has officers as follows: President, Jay W. Sheldon, M. D.; vice-President, S. L. Guild-Leggett, M. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Hallock, M. D. Through this association the Syracuse Homœopathic Free Dispensary was founded and is maintained. Plans for further public institutions are in progress by this organization.

The Dispensary, at 213 East Genesee street, is open every week-day for gratuitous treatment of the worthy poor. It has, from the first, been conspicuously successful. The staff are: Drs. Leggett, Putnam, Flint, True, Schumacher, and DuBois, *General Practice;* Dr. Lukens, *Diseases of the Skin;* Dr. Keeler, *Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose;* Dr. Hallock, *Diseases of Women; also Diseases of Bladder and Kidney;* Dr. Sherwood, *Surgery.*

CHAPTER XXIX.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF SYRACUSE.

First Religious Meetings in the Vicinity—Early Meetings at Salina and Geddes—Meetings in the Old School House—Organization of the First Baptist Church—Burning of the Church—Other Baptist Churches—Presbyterian Churches of Syracuse—Congregational Churches of Syracuse—Methodist Episcopal Churches of Syracuse—Protestant Episcopal Churches—Catholic Churches.

The First Religious Organization in Syracuse.—Previous to the year 1821 there was no regularly organized religious society in any part of what is now Syracuse. Religious services were held, of course, long before that time, particularly in Salina, and probably in Geddes. They were certainly held in Liverpool at a very early day, for a church was organized there in 1820, which may have drawn to its doors some of the residents of Salina. A church organization has existed in the Valley since 1809 and one on the Hill since a few years earlier than that. Previous to the erection of churches, meetings were held in private houses and school-houses. We may accept it as evidence of the religious tendency of the little community ultimately named Syracuse that they effected a religious organization as early as 1821, while preaching was maintained in Geddes after 1822. The first school-house in Syracuse, as now constituted, was built in Salina in 1805; and another was erected at "the Corners" about the year 1821. In both of these buildings early religious services were held. The Syracuse school-

house, of which a further account is given in another chapter, stood on Church street. Here all the religious meetings in the place were held for several years.

In February, 1821, a little society of thirteen persons organized the First Baptist Church of Syracuse. Services had been held with commendable regularity for about two years previous, James B. Moore, Thomas Spencer and Samuel Edwards being prominent in sustaining the gatherings. Students from the Theological Seminary at Hamilton often conducted the services.* The meeting of the thirteen persons, held on the 12th of January, 1821, convened at the house of Braddick Dart and agreed to call a council of brethren of different denominations to advise with them in reference to forming the society. The names of the thirteen persons were as follows: David Johnson, James Wilson, Thomas Spencer, Alvin Walker, Rufus Cram, Benjamin G. Avery, Wyllys Brown, Braddick Dart, Polly Walker, Rhoda Wilson, Eliza Spencer, Hannah Fish and Sally Dart. The council was held in the school house on the 16th of February, and on the 17th the organization was perfected. There was no regular pastor of the society during the first year. Rev. J. G. Stearns preached regularly for about six months after his graduation at Hamilton, and in June, 1823, the society secured the services of the Rev. N. J. Gilbert, who had been appointed a missionary of the Hamilton Missionary Society. In June of the following year he became the regular pastor. The foundations of a new church were laid in the same year, on the site of the present Universalist church edifice, on West Genesee street. It was a wooden structure and was built by David Safford and a Mr. Bicknell. When the sills were laid and a floor temporarily placed on them, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert stood forth before the people who had assembled to aid in the "raising" and made an earnest prayer that God would bless the effort in every good work. The Rev. Mr. Gilbert continued to labor faithfully with this church until 1832, in which year the Asiatic cholera swept over the country. The first person who died here of that scourge was a laborer living on Clinton

*The Baptist Seminary at Hamilton offered to provide for preaching every Sunday in the school-house, on condition that those interested should furnish a horse and saddle which should become the property of the Seminary. Mr. James B. Moore had just bought a fine horse in exchange for sixty bushels of salt at one dollar per bushel. He was notified one day that this little religious society had voted that his horse had a providential call for this purpose; he at once added his vote and the horse was sent to Hamilton. It was thought that Mr. Moore was a good, generous Christian, for he was a strong Methodist and never a member of the Baptist society. This unsectarian and Christian act was characteristic of Mr. Moore. He spent what money he had in building up the place; he was a good citizen, devoted to his wife and family, and for his good deeds was granted to him the prayer recorded in Tobit. viii., 7: "Therefore mercifully ordain that we may become aged together." Mr. Moore and his good wife lived to see more than eighty years and both died from old age on the same day and were buried side by side in the same grave.—M. C. Hand, in "From a Forest to a City."

street. Mr. Gilbert preached the funeral sermon and the next day was stricken down with the disease and died within a few hours.

The successive pastors of the church since Mr. Gilbert's term have been as follows: Rev. Orsamus Allen, August 20, 1833, to October 20, 1834; Rev. Stephen Wilkins, November, 1834, to December, 1837; Rev. John Blain, 1837 to 1841; Rev. Joseph W. Taggart, December, 1841, to August, 1847; Rev. Robert R. Raymond, 1847 to 1852; Rev. A. G. Palmer, 1852 to 1855; Rev. J. S. Backus, D. D., 1857 to 1862; Rev. E. W. Mundy, to March, 1864; Rev. John James Lewis, 1867 to 1869; Rev. E. A. Lecompte, 1869 to 1874; Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, 1874 to 1875; Rev. Charles E. Smith, 1877 to 1882: Rev. H. W. Sherwood, March, 1882, to October, 1889. Rev. Cortland Myers, the present pastor, began his work with the church May 1, 1890.

The old church building was enlarged in 1839 and the society continued to occupy it until 1848, when an exchange was made for a lot a little east of the first, whereon was erected a handsome brick edifice at a cost of about $15,000. On the 23d of August, 1859, the brick church was burned to the ground; but the energy and liberality of the members enabled them to rebuild at once and on the 1st of November, 1860, the present handsome edifice was dedicated, free of debt.

Since May 1st, 1890, when Rev. C. Myers, the present pastor, was ordained and installed, the First Baptist church has prospered beyond precedent. The first three months of his pastorate was marked with a thorough renovation and painting of the edifice and during this time the work of the church went on as usual. A city missionary was secured to assist the pastor and from the first day the effect was felt in the church. The Sunday-school increased in membership until the roll is over 600 members. During the first nine months of Rev. C. Myers' pastorate, over 130 persons joined this church either by letter, experience or baptism and now with larger plans the outlook for this, the oldest church in the city, is grand.

A mission Sunday school in the Tenth ward under the management of members of this church is doing a fine work and having good results. The Society of Christian Endeavor of this church was the first one ever formed in Syracuse and to-day is doing a large part of the work of the church. Twenty-eight societies are now formed in Syracuse, many of them being made by members of this pioneer society.

The officers of the church and society are as follows: Pastor, Rev. Cortland Myers; Deacons, A. B. Schreuder, W. D. Burrill, C. F. Walworth, Beverly Chase, C. A. Baird, Nelson Gilbert; Deaconesses, Mrs. A. B. Schreuder, Mrs. F. T. Davie, Mrs. E. A. Gage; Clerk, M. A. Hudson; benevolent fund, A. B. Schreuder, Treasurer; relief fund of the church, Nelson Gilbert, Treasurer; Trustees, W. D. Burrill, A. B. Schreuder, W. S. Peck, O. C. West, G. B. Wood, G. R. Crocker, Grove L. Hickox.

Central Baptist Church.—This society is an offshoot from the First Baptist Church, and was organized by a few persons in 1848. In the next year, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. A. Pinney, a small chapel was erected on East Genesee street, which was soon afterwards dedicated by the Rev. Dr. John Dowling Services continued there during several pastorates, until Rev. Dr. H. J. Eddy was called, who remained until September 1, 1873. During his ministrations the lot on which the present church stands was purchased and a chapel erected, which was finished and occupied in 1869. In 1872 the main edifice was completed at a cost of $75,000. It is a handsome structure of brick, with Onondaga limestone projections, and seats about 750. On the 1st day of September, 1873, Rev. George Thomas Dowling assumed the pastorate, and under his ministrations both the church and the Sunday school were exceptionally prosperous. But during that period a calamity fell upon the society which has never been equalled in its terrible results by any similar occurence in this vicinity. On the evening of June 23, 1874, a large assemblage had gathered in the church parlors to participate in a festival and listen to a "Little Olde Folks' Concert," to be given by children. While in the midst of the festivities and without a sound of warning, the floor of the parlors gave way and fell down into utter darkness. Amid shivering beams and stifling plaster, broken furniture and twisted gas pipes, old men, maidens, young men and children, were hurled in inextricable confusion. For a moment a silence awful in its intensity reigned, and then groans of agony, shrieks of terror, wails of mortal fear, anguished cries for help, arose in one great chorus from the struggling, bleeding, dying mass of humanity. Among the first to extricate themselves was the young and devoted pastor, Rev. George Thomas Dowling. He ran through Montgomery street to East Genesee, and thence to No. 1 engine house. An alarm of fire was struck and the engines appeared, but happily the horrors of fire were not added to the awful catastrophe. The police were promptly on the ground. Within an incredibly short period of time after the calamity (which occurred 20 minutes past 9 o'clock,) the space about the church and the streets leading thereto were thronged with a mass of people swayed by one common impulse, and that the noble one of giving aid to the victims.

"The work of extricating the unfortunate was carried on quietly, calmly and systematically, and as the living, one after another, were released, grateful prayers of thankfulness arose from loving hearts whose fears were so happily dispelled; but as the dead were by reverent hands brought out into the quiet night, sharp cries of despair and agonizing appeals for assistance under this heavy weight of woe, pierced the still air of the summer night. As the church bell tolled the hour of midnight, the remains of the last victim were removed from the wreck."

The number killed in this fearful disaster was fourteen, while one hundred and forty-five were more or less injured.

The sad event cast a gloom over the entire city; churches were draped, and in many places flags appeared at half-mast. Suitable commemorative services were conducted on the Sunday following (June 28) in many of the churches, in which offerings of appropriate flowers combined with words of sympathy and fitting music in shedding a hallowed influence over the assemblages which a common sorrow had brought together. Most of the pastors spoke feelingly and eloquently on topics suggested by the late disaster. A memorial service was held in Wieting Opera House, morning and evening, on which occasion the theatre was draped with emblems of mourning and the ceremonies were most impressive. Rev. Dr. Dowling preached in the morning and his son, the pastor, in the evening. Letters and telegrams of sympathy and condolence were received from numerous sources and all united in expressions of grief at the disaster. Plymouth church tendered the afflicted society their house and the congregation met there for a time on Tuesday evenings. The ruined portion of the church was repaired and every possible precaution taken to render it safe beyond the possibility of accident.

Rev. Mr. Dowling resigned the pastorate in August, 1877, and was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., on October 1st, 1877. He remained until September, 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. T. E. Clapp, in September, 1880, who continued in the pastorate until March, 1886. In September of that year, the present pastor, Rev. S. T. Ford, assumed the charge.

Mr. Ford is the son of Rev. William Ford, one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of Oneida county. He was born in Camden, Oneida county, in 1851, and graduated at Madison University in 1878. His first pastorate was at Waverly and his next at Albany. He is an earnest, effective speaker, carefully preparing his sermons, but delivering them without notes. As an organizer he is one of the best. Over 250 members have been added to the church during his present pastorate, and its condition is most prosperous, having a membership of 660, and a Sunday school enrollment of 450, Fred S. Hall, superintendent.

The present church officers are as follows: Treasurer, Riley V. Miller; Trustees, Riley V. Miller, William Sears, William Knapp, M. C. Palmer, Ceylon H. Lewis, C. T. Brockway, John S. Carter; Deacons, John Larrabee, Eli C. Brayton, Fred S. Hall, H. H. Sanford, Dr. C. L. Chandler, C. A. Horton; Clerk, William J. Sanford; Organist, G. E. Pabst.

Immanuel Baptist Church.—This society is a development from the Hawley Street Mission, and was organized on the 15th of January, 1886, with Rev. R. A. Vose as pastor, and 23 members. The present member-

ship is 233. He was succeeded by Rev. C. R. Storey, the present pastor. The church is a wooden building erected at a cost of about $3,000. The present officers are as follows: Treasurer, DeVere C. Wheeler; Trustees, Clinton L. Scoville, John M. Carpenter, DeVere C. Wheeler, Herbert L. Stevens, E. A. Hill, T. H. Teall; Clerk, J. Wildman; Deacons, F. L. Hines, J. Wildman, J. K. Hulbert. The Sunday school membership is 450.

Delaware Street Baptist Church.—Organized March 6, 1889, with the following officers: Pastor, Rev. R. E. Burton; Clerk, Fred L. Barney; Treasurer, Geo. L. Ford; Deacons, D. F. Harris, C. H. Smith, Wm. Waring, Sr., S. B. Pratt and John A. Mackay; Trustees, G. W. Wisner, Geo. L. Ford, W. B. Graves, Charles Foreman, R. A. Risley, F. L. Harris, E. A. Legg, A. W. Smith and W. E. Masten.

This church is in part and remotely the outgrowth of Hope Chapel Mission, organized April, 1860, by the Y. M. C. A., but under control of the First Baptist church. The location of this mission proving undesirable, the property was sold by the Trustees of the First Church and the proceeds held and used by them, and the mission abandoned. In the winter and spring of 1889, some of the old Trustees in the abandoned mission determined, after most careful and prayerful consideration, to establish a church in the Fifth ward. The church was organized March 6, 1889 with a constituent membership of 70—48 from the First and 22 from the Central Baptist churches of this city. White's hall, corner of Delaware and Geddes streets was rented and services held, with preaching by Rev. C. R. Storey, student in Colgate University and supply for Immanuel church. A lot, corner of Delaware and Dudley streets, was purchased for $3,000, and Deacon D. A. Munro, of Camillus, advanced the money for payment. Rev. R. E. Burton, of Owego, was called to the pastoral care of the new church and at once it entered upon a period of almost phenomenal growth and enlargement.

By the will of Mrs. Sally Clark the church received $1,000, to which they now added, by subscription, $2,000 and paid for the lot. The congregation soon overflowed the hall and made the erection of a place of worship a necessity. The church represented little wealth except in faith and energy. The plan to secure a building fund upon the principle of volunteer offerings moved admirably. About 2,500 persons made such offerings, and a beautiful brick church and lecture rooms were erected and dedicated November 13, 1890. During the brief year and a half of its existence the young church has added 70 new members; enrolled in all about 300 in its Sunday school; has obtained a property costing a little over $12,000 upon which is a debt of $4,000. The church is in the midst of a large field and is seeking with an energy and perseverance that have in them the prophesy of success, to realize some of the grand possibilities of christian enterprise. The present membership is 185. The present pastor

is Rev. R. E. Burton, and the officers of the church are as follows: Deacons, D. F. Harris, Charles H. Smith, William Waring, Sr., Silas Pratt, J. Mackay; Trustees, G. W. Wisner, President, Geo. L. Ford, Alfred W. Smith, Edwin A. Legg, Reuben A. Risley, Frank L. Harris, William E. Mastin, Charles Foreman. Clerk, F. L. Barney. Organist, Mrs. F. L. Barney.

Fourth Baptist Church.—This society was organized in 1883, and steps were soon taken for the erection of a building. A lot was purchased on the corner of Orange and Sizer streets and a plain wooden structure erected and finished in 1885. It cost about $1,000. Rev. B. R. Smith is the Pastor. The Trustees are, E. A. Benson, C. F. Coles, S. G. Hotaling. Deacons, Henry Soule, J. S. Blanchard. Clerk, Henry Soule. Treasurer, E. A. Benson. Sunday-School Superintendent, C. H. Benson. Assistant Superintendent, May Coolidge. Secretary, Ada Harbottle. Treasurer, Anna Harbottle. Librarians, S. G. Hotaling and Mrs. Hotaling.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

First Ward Presbyterian Church.—The history of this church begins almost with the beginning of the century. The first sermon of the Presbyterian faith was preached in Salina in September, 1803, by Rev. Mr. Sickles of Kinderhook. He had been sent out as a missionary by the Dutch church and passed through Salina on his way to Fort Brewerton, putting up at Trask's tavern. He did not like the association of his fellow boarders there and next morning inquired if there was a religious family in the place with whom he might lodge. He was directed to Isaac Van Vleck's. Calling there he was heartily welcomed, and he asked if he could not hold a religious meeting in the evening. Aaron Bellows then had a cooper shop of considerable dimensions and an appointment was made for a meeting there. The shop was crowded and a very interesting service was held. For two or three years after that no meetings were held, excepting perhaps prayer meetings at private houses, and for several years later only occasional public services were conducted.

In 1810 the Presbyterian Church at Onondaga Valley was organized, in connection with nine members from Salina, under the name of the "United Church of Onondaga Hollow and Salina." Rev. Dirck C. Lansing was the Pastor. Meetings were held in the school house, (erected here in 1805.) Mr. Lansing preached here as well as at the Hollow, until February 2d, 1814. In the autumn of 1812 Rev. Caleb Alexander settled at the Hollow* to take the Principalship of the new Academy. He held religious services there with more or less regularity, and after Mr. Lansing ceased preaching

* See historical sketch of Onondaga Valley, chapter vi, of this work.

at Salina, Mr. Alexander held services here also. Under his ministrations a Sunday School was opened in 1816. This was not, however, the first Sunday School in the place, one having been conducted by Mrs. Mary A. Porter at an earlier day, in connection with her secular school; she was assisted in the work by Mrs. Phebe Spafford and Mrs. S. Alvord. This was one of the earliest Sunday Schools, not only in this locality, but in the country.

The inhabitants of Salina were favored with religious meetings with considerable regularity, generally held in the school house, until 1822, in which year the first church edifice was erected and dedicated. It was a wooden building and stood on the northwest corner of the park, where it remained until 1855. In 1851 the chapel was built on Salina street, nearly opposite the former residence of Dr. Didama. The Sunday school was continued in the church until the building was removed, when it was transferred to the chapel. After the brick church was erected in 1855, and the chapel was removed and placed beside it, the Sunday school followed. The chapel building was enlarged in 1862.

The successors of Rev. Mr. Alexander, prior to the separation from the Onondaga Hollow church, were Rev. Samuel T. Mills and Rev. James H. Mills. Under the ministry of the latter the United Society was divided and a separate church formed under the name of the First Presbyterian Congregation of Salina, January 23, 1822, and the first church building was erected as before stated. Rev. John Brown, D.D., preached the dedication sermon. On the 13th of March following, Rev. Hutchins Taylor was installed pastor and continued until September 7, 1826. He was followed by Rev. Henry Hotchkiss, as stated supply, for about one year. During this period the church grew rapidly in numbers. Rev. Hiram H. Kellogg next supplied the church from the fall of 1827 to the summer of 1829, and was succeeded by Rev. James I. Ostrom, installed June 24, 1829. His successor was Rev. Joseph I. Foot, afterwards elected president of Washington College, but while on his way to accept that post he was thrown from his carriage and killed, July 20, 1836. Rev. Hutchins Taylor was recalled and remained in charge of the church until December, 1839. Mr. Taylor was followed by Rev. Joseph Myers, who remained until May, 1844, when he was succeeded by Rev. Elias Clark, who supplied the pulpit six months. Next came Rev. Thomas Castleton, who continued until July 23, 1849, after which the pulpit was supplied about one year by Rev. J. J. Slocum. Rev. William W. Newell, D. D., was installed pastor October 20, 1850, and accepted a call to New York city January 15, 1860. The pulpit was then supplied for about two years by Rev. Dr. Condit, of Auburn, who was succeeded by Rev. Lewis H. Reed. He finished his labors here May 1, 1868, and went to Chicago. He was succeeded by Rev. John H. Frazee, January

7, 1870, and on the 20th of January, 1875, the present pastor, Rev. Alfred H. Fahnestock was installed. During his long pastorate the church has prospered in an exceptional degree. The present church officers are as follows: Session, James Van Vleck, A. H. Sanger, H. Hibbard Hoyt, D. Henry Gowing; Treasurer, Henry H. Loomis; Trustees, James Van Vleck, Hoyt H. Freeman, Henry H. Loomis, John H. Duncan, Wilson R. Hare; Deacons, J. Van Vleck, W. R. Hare, James Bingham; Organist, Henry C. Cowl.

First Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized under the name of The First Presbyterian Society of Syracuse, on the 14th day of December, 1824, and the following trustees were elected: Moses D. Burnet, Miles Seymour, Rufus Moss, Jonathan Day, Heman Walbridge, Joshua Forman, and Joseph Slocum. The first house of worship was built in the latter part of 1825, and stood on the site of D. McCarthy & Sons' retail stores, corner of South Salina and East Fayette streets.* The site was presented to the society by William James and others. The church was dedicated on the second Thursday in January, 1826, Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, D. D., of Auburn, preaching the dedication sermon. At the time this building was erected, objections were raised on account of its being so far out of the village. It was a small wooden building with green blinds and was enlarged in length about 1832. At that time 33 feet on the north side could have been bought for $30 per foot, but the trustees thought the price too high.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Adams was ordained and installed as pastor of the new church in June, 1826. Dr. Adams was in many respects a remarkable man. He was a graduate of the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y., and a man of large intellectual powers, strong and noble character, and industrious and persevering in all good work. For nearly a quarter of a century he was a conspicuous figure in the history of Syracuse, and drew to his heart the trust and affection of the whole community. Under his faithful labors the church prospered beyond the anticipations of its founders and soon became wealthy and strong in numbers. The money necessary to build the first structure was largely raised by the efforts of Joshua Forman, who circulated a subscription paper personally, and secured upon it eighty-three names.† Rev. Dr. Adams continued in the ministry of this church

*This entire square, with the exception of the church lot, was afterwards offered to the county free of charge if the Supervisors would agree to build a court house and jail upon it. After some deliberation on the matter the offer was refused by the Board.—"Reminiscences of Syracuse," by T. C. Cheney, p. 17.

†In 1829, some children playing around the foundations of the church, looking in a small opening left in the wall under the floor for a ventilator, discovered a string; one of the number, child like, pulled it out and found a tin can fastened to the end of the string containing seven hundred dollars. A short time previous several stores had been robbed, and the money had been secreted here, but by this fortunate circumstance was restored.—"From a Forest to a City," M. C. Hand, p. 79-80.

until his death, which occurred on the 4th of April, 1850. By this time the growth of the church had been such that a larger edifice was imperative. To meet this necessity a lot on the opposite corner of the same streets from the first church was purchased at a cost of $10,000 and the following building committee was appointed: Henry Gifford, Elias W. Leavenworth, Thomas B. Fitch, Zebulon Ostrum, and Albert A. Hudson. Mr. Leavenworth was very enthusiastic in the work and from the first insisted, often against the inclination of his associates, upon building a structure which would not only serve its intended purpose in the best manner, but would also be a lasting credit to the city and society. The services of the celebrated architect, Lefever, were solicited and plans were submitted by him of the noble edifice which has so long ornamented the center of the city. The church was erected at a cost of about $40,000 and $10,000 has been expended on it since. It was dedicated on the 24th of November, 1850.

The old church was torn down in April, 1850, and just as the last timbers were removed the venerable Dr. Adams passed from earth. From June, 1850, to December 8, 1851, Rev. Charles McHarg, of Cooperstown, was pastor. His resignation was reluctantly accepted by the church, for his character, fine culture and commanding abilities had rendered him a favorite with the congregation and the community.

The church was then without a regular pastor for two and a half years, until Rev. Sherman Bond Canfield began his long and useful pastorate, May 1, 1854. Dr. Canfield's influence was felt from the beginning and was, under Divine Providence, a great power for good to the church and the community at large. He resigned in October, 1870, after a ministry in this church of over sixteen years, ill health impelling to this action. He died in St. Louis on the 5th of March, 1871.

A year and a half later, during which the church was supplied by ministers chiefly from Auburn, Rev. Dr. Nelson Millard was called and began his ministration November 19, 1872. He remained with the church until October, 1885, when Rev. Dr. George B. Spaulding assumed the pastorate, which he still continues.

A Mission School was founded by this church in 1860. In January, 1863, Edward Townsend presented a lot to the society on Monroe street, upon which, very soon afterwards, H. W. Van Buren and T. B. Fitch erected a chapel and presented it to the church. The present membership is 628, and the Sunday School enrollment 250.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Session Elders, S. C. Hayden, W. H. H. Gere, James A. Skinner, George W. Bond, A. Judd Northrup, Dr. Gaylord P. Clark, Dr. Henry D. Didama, Charles A. Hudson, F. C. Eddy; Deacons, A. K. Hoyt, Edward H. Putnam, E. Perry Hasbrouck; Clerk and Treasurer, W. H. H. Gere; Trustees, A. C. Belden,

George N. Crouse, Jerome B. Moore, T. S. Truair, Chas. P. Clark, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Thomas Merriam: Clerk of Trustees, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Treasurer, George N. Crouse; Organist, Grove L. Marsh.

Park Central Presbyterian Church—The Park Church was fully organized December 24th, 1846. There were then thirty-nine members and seventeen more were added at the next communion service on February 6th, 1847. The first elders were Robert Furman, John Stewart and Ralph R. Phelps. Among the early members of the church were Josiah Wright, E. W. Tuttle, Horace B. Gates, Theron Cowles, David Hotchkiss, Bradley Carey and wife, Mrs. L. W. Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps, Mrs. Alvira S. Cook, Mrs. Minerva S. Cowles, Mrs. Emily Goodwin, Mrs. Emily M. Seymour and others. At a meeting held December 30, 1846, Ralph R. Phelps, and John Stewart presided as moderators and the Park Church Society was organized and J. B. Huntington, Israel Smith, Benjamin R. Norton, John Stewart, Bradley Carey, and George Barney were elected the first Board of Trustees.

On the 4th of January, 1847, the trustees recommended the erection of a church building, provided it could be done with an expenditure of $7,000. On the 11th of the same month the society adopted the recommendation and authorized the purchase of the first lot of Ralph R. Phelps, on Mulberry street, opposite Fayette Park. On the 17th of March, 1847, the building contract was signed, the price being $8,875.

Rev. C. Gold Lee was the stated supply of the church until June 22, 1847, when he resigned and Rev. William W. Newell was called and installed November 10, 1847. The church edifice was dedicated February 3, 1848. Mr. Newell remained with the church until October, 1850, when he resigned and in August, 1851, Rev. Byron Sunderlin assumed the office, in which he continued until January, 1853. In October of the same year he was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Hall. The prospects of the society were very discouraging at this time and in January, 1855, they were forced to sell the property under a mortgage foreclosure. Under a new arrangement a society was re-organized from the old one, under the corporate name of the Park Presbyterian Society, and in April, 1855, Rev. S. H. Hall was called to the pastorate; he was installed in May following, but resigned in 1856, and the society were without a settled pastor two or three years. Rev. S. T. Reeves was temporary supply for the year 1857. In March, 1858, the society was again re-organized under its present name. Rev. Isaac O. Fillmore began ministering to the church in June, 1858, and continued until 1865. The following year the pulpit was supplied by Prof. James E. Pierce, of the Auburn Theological Seminary. Down to this time the society had struggled on against many disheartening obstacles; but the earnestness and self-sacrifice of the pastors and members overcame them all and finally placed the church on a sure and safe foundation.

In 1866, Rev. Addison K. Strong was installed as pastor, and was dismissed at his own request in April, 1870. During his pastorate the church was greatly prospered, and the subject of building a new house of worship was agitated at various times, but the undertaking seemed too great and was deferred. In May, 1870, Rev. Edward G. Thurber was called as pastor and he soon secured the whole confidence of the society and advanced its welfare in every way. Under his encouragement the project of building a new church soon crystallized. A commodious lot was purchased on the corner of East Fayette and Grape streets and the corner-stone of the new building was laid on the 6th of September, 1872. The church was finished and dedicated on the 24th of June, 1875. Its cost was nearly $75,000. Rev. Mr. Thurber remained with the church until February, 1889, when he resigned to take up his residence in France as pastor of the American chapel in Paris. He was succeeded April 28, 1889, by the present pastor, Rev. L. Mason Clarke, who came from Wolcott, N. Y.

The present church officers are as follows: Session, J. P. Dunlap, John D. Stone, William H. Niven, Jesse B. Gaylord, James W. Eager, George R. Hovey. Deacons, A. R. Baldwin, Dwight H. Foster, David M. Milne, Willis E. Gaylord. Trustees, William Parshall, J. D. Stone, Alexander Grant, Jr., Harlow Pierce, Fred Barnes, Albert E. McChesney; President of Trustees, William Parshall; Treasurer, J. D. Stone; Secretary, A. E. McChesney; Musical Director, Geo. A. Roff. Membership, 460.

Fourth Presbyterian Church.—The organization of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Syracuse was the result of a conviction on the part of many that the denomination was not keeping pace with other branches of the Christian church in our midst, or with the increasing demands of this growing city.

For several years previous to 1870, the necessity for a new Presbyterian church had been acknowledged, as no church of that denomination had been organized since the formation of the Park Central Church in 1845, although the city had increased in population from 13,000 to 42,000, and neither the First or Park Churches were able to furnish sittings for the large number of people who had taken up their residences in the city and desired to worship with them. About this time the union of the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church was consummated, and it seemed in the minds of many who had cherished the project of a new church, a favorable time to take decisive steps. Early in the fall of 1869 Rev. Dr. S. B. Canfield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was called upon by a self-constituted committee of two members of his church, who spent an evening in counseling with him on the subject, and the result of the interview was an assurance that he would not only favor the project but would call a meeting of his congregation to consider the subject. The way was now

open for a forward movement, and a preliminary meeting for consultation was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association the latter part of that month, and in December of the same year Dr. Canfield called a public meeting in the chapel of the First Church to consider the subject. At this meeting several of the leading and influential members of the First Church were present, and the pastor presided. After a full consideration it was on motion of Elder Tefft resolved, "That the time has now arrived when a new Presbyterian Church should be organized." On the evening of January 27th, 1870, a meeting was held in the same place, which resulted in the preliminary organization of "The Fourth Presbyterian Church and Society of Syracuse." At this meeting Elder E. T. Hayden presided, and S. H. Starin and H. H. Munger acted as secretaries. Seventy-five persons signed the petition to Presbytery to organize them into a church, committees were appointed to make necessary arrangements for a permanent organization, and it was unanimously resolved to extend a call to Rev. John S. Bacon of Amboy to become the pastor.

On February 2, 1870, the Fourth Church was duly organized by a committee of Presbytery, the exercises being held in the audience room of the First Church. Rev. Dr. Canfield presided and made an address, and eighty-one persons united in the organization.

After the reading of the confession of faith and the covenant and rules, which were accepted and assented to by the members standing, the moderator declared the church duly organized, and the ordination of elders and deacons followed.

On Sunday morning, February 6, 1870, the first meeting for public worship was held in Conservatory Hall, corner of Warren and Fayette streets, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Rev. John S. Bacon, the pastor elect, preached and conducted the services, and at the close, the Sunday School was organized with one hundred scholars and twelve teachers. The following are the first elected officers of the church and society: Pastor, Rev. John S. Bacon; Elders, E. T. Hayden, John Reed, M. A. Shumway, H. C. Hooker, Timothy Hough; Deacons, Edwin Miles and Ira A. Thurber; Clerk of Sessions, H. C. Hooker; Treasurer of Benevolent Contributions, Timothy Hough; Trustees, H. L. Duguid, R. N. Gere, D. S. Hubbard, Charles Chadwick, Charles Hubbard, E. G. Lathrop, E. F. Rice, L. Brigham, E. R. Sanford; President, H. L. Duguid; Secretary, William C. Anderson; Treasurer, Charles Hubbard; Sunday School Superintendent, Timothy Hough; Assistant Superintendent, H. H. Munger; Secretary and Treasurer, William C. Anderson; Librarians, S. H. Starin, Arthur P. Yates; Library Committee, H. C. Hooker, W. C. Anderson, Mrs. Edwin Miles.

After worshipping in Conservatory Hall several months it became apparent that more enlarged accommodations were needed, and accordingly

the trustees secured a large hall in Convention Block on East Genesee street for a term of years. Several hundred dollars were expended in carpeting and beautifying the hall, which afforded sittings for more than 400 persons. The church occupied this hall about two years, a period of time never to be forgotten by the early members. The society increased in number and interest, and the blessing of God attended the efforts of this young church, so that it soon became evident that the time for erecting a new and commodious church edifice was at hand. The question of a location for a new church was considered and happily settled, without the least friction. Originally it was expected by many the location would be in or near the Eighth ward, but when it appeared that large accessions might be expected from the Fifth ward if a location convenient for them was selected, all cheerfully acquiesced in the purchase of the present site as one well adapted to the needs of the society. The new church was now called to make greater pecuniary sacrifices than heretofore by providing funds for the new edifice.

On a Sunday morning soon after the purchase was completed, the pastor preached a stirring sermon from the text, "For the people had a mind to work," (Nehemiah 4, ch. 6), after which Hon. Henry L. Duguid, President of the Board of Trustees, made an appeal for means, and before the close of the service about $30,000 were pledged. This enabled the trustees to contract with Mr. Joel Greely, of this city, for the building and completion of the beautiful sanctuary, which was dedicated on the 27th of February, 1873.

On the first Sabbath the congregation occupied the new place of worship it became evident to all that the most sanguine expectations of the society were to be more than realized. Many new families at once identified themselves with the enterprise, and the Sunday School was crowded out of the chapel, which had been designed for its accommodation. Rev. John S. Bacon, after a successful pastorate of about five years, resigned, and for about one year thereafter the church enjoyed the labors of Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., as temporary supply, when Rev. W. H. Gleason, of Newburg, N. Y., accepted a call to become the pastor, but remained only a short time, having relinquished the charge on account of failing health. This sudden and unexpected step was a severe blow to the church, which had already become warmly attached to its new pastor.

Dr. Herrick Johnson again came to the rescue, and remained until the Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver, then lately of the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, N. Y., was called and entered upon his duties in September, 1877. After a pastorate of about eight years, Dr. Seaver resigned to accept a call to become pastor of a newly organized church in St. Paul, Minn. Rev. J. S. Riggs occupied the pulpit several months, when the Rev. W. A.

Rice, of Canandaigua, N. Y., accepted the call of the society and entered upon his duties on the first Sabbath of December, 1886. Rev. Mr. Rice resigned the pastorate September 15, 1890, and in December following a call was extended to Rev. Allan D. Draper, of Batavia, N. Y. Accepting the call, Mr. Draper entered upon his duties February 1, 1891. The present officers of the church are as follows: Elders, E. T. Hayden, John Reed, Timothy Hough, D. L. Pickard, Charles P. Moser, J. B. White, E. K. West; Deacons, D. Hinsdell Baker, Willard M. White, F. F. Alexander; Trustees, Charles Hubbard, President; W. C. Anderson, Secretary; William K. West, Treasurer; C. P. Phillips, E. G. Lathrop, O. F. Soule, Geo. E. Wells, W. K. Niver, Horace Candee. Church membership, 640; membership of Sunday school, 654.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.—This church is situated at the corner of Douglass and Graves streets, in the Twelfth ward. The situation is sightly and commanding. The elevation is nearly as great as the summit of James street hill, and the view of Onondaga lake and of portions of the city is very pleasing.

The edifice, designed by Archimedes Russell, is of wood and in the colonial style of architecture. The tower, with its open belfry, supported on columns is much admired. The seating capacity of the ground floor, when the Sunday school room is thrown open, is four hundred and fifty. The edifice was largely paid for by the generous aid of the First, Park-Central, and Fourth Presbyterian churches of the city, which supplemented the contributions of the congregation. The lot was a free gift from Hon. Nathan F. Graves.

In 1872, the Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, who was efficiently related to the early history of the Centenary and Brown Memorial Methodist Episcopal Churches in the city, felt impelled to devote his attention to the Fourth ward, the upper parts of which were at that time growing rapidly in population, but were without churches. From the autumn of 1872 to the autumn of 1876, Mr. Arnold labored strenuously, preaching during the summer often in the open air. He received during the first year not one dollar of support, and during the three following years no adequate remuneration. His self-denying toils resulted in the organization of the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, in the autumn of 1875. The disused chapel of the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church was bought and moved across the canal from University avenue to the corner of Douglass and Highland streets. The newly organized church had not long to live. The last recorded annual meeting of the congregation was held October 4th, 1880. The church had become involved in financial embarrassments and shortly after the date named it was disbanded. The Sunday School, however, was not given up. After a while students from the University were engaged to preach Sunday evenings.

In the spring of 1885, the Presbyterian Association of Syracuse took the Rose Hill Mission under its care, and gave the pastoral charge of this, with the Scattergood Mission in the Seventh ward, to the Rev. Alfred E. Myers.

On the 15th of November, 1886, the Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized, with fifty-one communicants, by the Presbytery of Syracuse. The new church edifice was occupied for the first time in September, 1887.

Having taken part in the organization of the Memorial Presbyterian Church out of the Scattergood Mission, Mr. Myers now received and accepted a call and became pastor elect of the Westminster Church. In October, 1889, the Westminster Church established a Mission Sunday School at the corner of Butternut and Farmer streets.

In January, 1891, the church numbered about one hundred and ten communicants and four hundred Sunday School scholars, including both Sunday Schools. The property of the church is entirely free of debt. The Superintendent of the Sunday School is Mr. Maurice A. Graves; elders, M. A. Graves, J. F. Cockings, R. W. Andrews, C. J. Kenline; deacons, R. H. Bendixen, Robert Cruickshank, N. E. Loomis; trustees, M. A. Graves, J. F. Cockings, C. F. Kenline, R. H. Bendixen, Robert Cruickshank, N. E. Loomis, F. D. Clift, Samuel Jackson, O. M. Bailey.

The Memorial Presbyterian Church.—This church is located on Grape street opposite Munroe. The chuch is the outgrowth of the first Mission Sunday School in Syracuse. The mission was begun in the spring of 1859, when the city had less than one-half of its present population. There was abundant room and abundant need for such work in that vicinity. One Sunday afternoon Mr. James Marshall, then Superintendent of the First Presbyterian Chuch Sunday School, gathered some little Sabbath breakers in the Second Evangelical Church, corner of Grape and Jackson streets, and proposed the idea of a Sunday school. The suggestion met a hearty response from the neglected children and also from Mr. E. P. Porter and other efficient workers from the First Presbyterian Church. The enterprise was named the Scattergood Mission Sunday School, which was taken under the fostering care of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1861 Judge A. J. Northrup succeeded Mr. Marshall as Superintendent. During his superintendency Mr. Edward Townsend gave a lot on Munroe street, where a suitable building was erected, the gift of Messrs Harmon W. Van Buren and Thomas B. Fitch. This building was dedicated May 1st, 1863. In October, 1864, Mr. Charles Hubbard became Superindendent and gave energy to the work until succeeded in October, 1868, by Mr. Henry C. Hooker. The school soon crowded the room and in 1881 the building was further enlarged through the generosity of Mr. Van Buren, ever the friend and patron of the Mission. Mr. Hooker has continued the efficient and

loved Superintendent until the present time, a term of service now more than twenty-one years.

Preaching services were begun in June, 1869, on Sunday evenings, conducted by students in Syracuse University and others. This part of the work was mostly sustained by the liberality of Mr. Henry C. Hooker, to whom in no small degree is due the continued success of the Mission. The work grew until the need of a more commodious building became evident.

Friends of the enterprise in the First Presbyterian Church came to the rescue again. A large lot on Grape street opposite Munroe was procured and the present Memorial edifice completed upon it in 1885. The building and lot cost about $20,000. Of this amonnt the larger share was given by immediate friends in affectionate remembrance of Mrs. Harmon W. Van Buren, Mrs. Elias W. Leavenworth, Mrs. Philander W. Fobes, and Mr. Lewis S. Phillips. In the tower swings a bell which was used in a chapel used for the soldiers near Fortress Munroe during the late war. It was the only bell in southeastern Virginia that tolled the requiem at the death of the immortal Lincoln. The Memorial edifice was dedicated to the worship of God May 6, 1886.

The Presbyterian Association of Syracuse took charge of the spiritual interest of this promising Mission and in April, 1885, called Rev. Alfred E. Myers to labor in Scattergood and Rose Hill Missions. The work prospered under his ministrations and on September 8, 1887, Scattergood Mission was organized into a church, under the name it now bears, with 87 charter members on its roll. Soon afterward the First Presbyterian Society deeded the property to the new organization, free from all indebtedness. Later on Rev. Albert J. Abeel was called to the pastorate of the new church. Mr. Abeel began his labors October 16, 1887. The church has grown to a total membership of 193. The number of members at this date, October, 1890, is 196. The present officers of the church are as follows: Elders, Edwin F. Smith, Jacob Stevens, Lucius M. Kinne, Thomas Hooker; Deacons, Henry Eager, Thomas R. Frost, and William L. Conway; Trustees, Henry C. Hooker, Charles Pratt, Lucius M. Kinne, S. Van Antwerp, John M. Darrow, Milton Broughton, P. E. Garlick, George Hesley, William Cannon; President of Trustees, Peter E. Garlick; Treasurer, Lucius M. Kinne.

Reformed Presbyterian Church.—This is otherwise known as the Covenanter Church, being made up of members of that church in Scotland and Ireland who came to this country in the early part of 1840. They had preaching by supplies for a number of years. In the early part of 1849 the congregation was formally organized with some forty-five members. The officers who were elected at this time were: Elders, John Service, John McChesney, James McChesney, son of John; Deacons, William Faulkner,

John Scott, Joseph McClure. The congregation first had a pastor in the year 1851. Mr. John Newell, licentiate, was ordained and installed as pastor May 6, 1851. He continued as pastor two years when he demitted his charge. The congregation was without pastoral care for some years.

The first church building was located at the junction of Salina and Warren streets. After a few years this was sold and the people worshipped in the school house in what was then New Brighton. Rev. J. M. Johnson was installed pastor in 1859. At the beginning of the war there was some feeling between one of the trustees of the school building and the people on the slavery question; the people all being abolitionists. This led to the building of a church on South Salina street, now Eleventh ward. Mr. Johnson remained for some six years, when he resigned. In 1867 Rev. J. M. Armour was installed as pastor. He resigned after serving some six years. On December 8th, 1874, the present pastor, Rev. S. R. Wallace was ordained and installed as pastor. He has been with the congregation over sixteen years.

The present officers are: Elders, John McClure, sr., James McClure, sr., Hugh Scott; Deacons, Charles Dougall and Renwick W. McClure. The building is of brick with a chapel in the rear, well adapted to church work. The church uses the same form of worship as the Church of Scotland.

Plymouth Congregational Church.—This society was organized September 24, 1853, with thirty-one members. On November 6, of the same year, the Rev. M. E. Strieby was called as the first pastor. For a time the society worshiped in the edifice formerly owned by the First Congregational Society, located on the north side of East Genesee street, on the site of the Convention Block. In 1854, a frame chapel was built on Madison street on the site of the present chapel, and dedicated in February, 1855. Five years after the foundation of the society the corner stone of the new edifice was laid, a part of the walls of which form a portion of the present church. After a faithful service of eleven years Dr. Strieby resigned to accept the Secretaryship of the American Missionary Association. The Rev S. R. Dimmock followed Dr. Strieby as pastor and continued four years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, who remained more than fourteen years, leaving in January, 1883, to become minister of the American Church in Paris. During Dr. Beard's pastorate, Plymouth grew to be the largest Protestant church in the city. Good Will Mission was an outgrowth of Plymouth Church in 1871, and since that time has developed into a large and prosperous church. After Dr. Beard's departure Chancellor Sims supplied the pulpit for several months, the Rev. Edward A. Lawrence becoming the fourth pastor of the church on October 28, 1883. During his pas-

torate three new Congregational churches were established, forty-nine members of Plymouth going to these new fields of work. Since then over one-hundred members have been added to the parent church. After the termination of Mr. Lawrence's pastorate, the Rev. Dr. C. J. Little, of the University, supplied the pulpit until September, 1887, when the present pastor, Rev. Edward N. Packard, was installed. In 1871, the church building, as it now stands, was completed and dedicated on the 22d of March. It was done under direction of Architect H. N. White and the following building committee: Peter Burns, H. R. Olmstead, M. E. Carter, James Terwillerger, W. E. Abbott, George W. Wilson, Trustees, and J. T. Bon, M. W. Hanchett and A. G. Salisbury. The following are the present officers of the church: Trustees, Wm. B. Davis, Chairman; H. C. Hemingway, Treasurer; J. William Wilson, Clerk; Jacob Crouse, Wm. E. Hopkins, Lyman C. Smith; Deacons, George W. Wilson, Ralph G. Barnes, Stephen Stedman, J. Scott Clark, Edward Smith, William E. Abbott; Clerk of Church, Benjamin F. Stevens; Organist, Miss Lizzie M. Pitkin. Within one year about $18,000 has been raised and expended in remodeling the church, new stained glass windows, and the purchase of a large three manual organ. Membership of Plymouth church, 514; membership of Sunday school, 412.

Good Will Congregational Church.—In the fall of 1871 several members of the Young Men's Association of Plymouth church organized a Sabbath school, which met in the upper room of a private house on Oswego street. There it continued for about six months, when its increased numbers compelled it to remove to larger rooms on Fabius street, just back of the present Pilgrim Chapel. For six months more the meetings were held here, when Plymouth church bought the site and erected the chapel on the corner of Oswego and Fabius streets, which received the name of Good Will Chapel, and to this the Sabbath school removed. For thirteen years the school gathered there, the Superintendents being in the order named: H. A Jordan, three years; John Dunn, Jr., one year; W. A. Duncan, ten years.

It had been a favorite idea of Dr. Duncan that a church should be established from this school, and in the spring of 1884 Dr. C. C. Creegan, then Secretary of the N. Y. H. M. S., effectively co-operated with Dr. Duncan and others to establish it. Rev. D. F. Harris, of the Danforth Church, was sent by the N. Y. H. M. Board to preach for awhile. During this time a Christian Service Society was formed for the purpose of organizing and extending the Christian work, and the summer following Mr. C. H. Small, of Yale Seminary, labored effectively through this society, which continued in existence until the present church organization was effected, and many of its members became charter members of the church.

In the fall of 1884 the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Andrus, was invited to examine the field and to undertake the organization of the church. After due consideration he accepted the call and entered upon his duties November 12, 1884. Preaching services were held Sunday evenings, but the first morning service was not held until Sunday, April 12, 1885.

In the afternoon of April 14, 1885, a Congregational council met in the Chapel to advise and assist in the organization of a church. Rev. William E. Park, of Gloversville, was chosen temporary chairman, and Rev. William A. Robinson, D. D., of Homer, was elected moderator, and Rev. J. L. Franklin, then of Lysander, scribe. Twenty-eight persons then formed the church, of whom twenty-four were adults, and these met in the first communion service on Sunday, April 19th. Already E. G. Hall, George A. Mosher, W. S. Reed, W. A. Duncan, Charles M. Grannis and Rev. E. A. Lawrence had been chosen as Trustees of the Society, with H. W. Frost for Clerk, and Charles M. Grannis and H. W. Frost as Deacons, with C. W. Cable for Clerk of the Church. Mr. W. S. Reed was elected Church and Society Treasurer, which office he has held until the present time.

The organization being perfected, the present church site was purchased of Mr. M. S. Merriman and the building of the chapel portion commenced in the spring of 1886. The Society entered the new building August 7, 1886, with forty-tree members of the church and a Sunday school with a membership of eighty-four. The building was dedicated the evening of September 24th, with very interesting and appropriate services, the sermon being preached by Rev. William A. Robinson, D. D., President of the N. Y. H. M. B. Since that time the history has been one of steady growth. The Easter following, in 1887, forty-three were received into the membership, and at present the total membership is two hundred and eighty.

The present new church was began in May, 1890, and completed during the year at a cost of $20,000 and was dedicated Thursday January 15, 1891. The following gentlemen constitute the efficient Building Committee, Earl Thompson, Frank E. Cable, Edgar C. Dean, James E. Barton, Charles G. Hanchett.

The building is situated on one of the largest church properties in the city, being one hundred and fifty feet on Grace street and one hundred and thirty-two on Ontario street. The main audience room is seated with four hundred and sixty opera chairs, and with the adjoining chapel portion opened will accommodate over one thousand people.

The present officers are: Deacons, George A. Mosher, Edgar C. Dean, Frank E. Cable, W. Henry Roberts; Trustees, William S. Reed, President; Charles M. Grannis, Vice-President; Frank A. Chadwick, William M. Burpee, Edgar C. Dean, Earll Thompson, Charles G. Hanchett; Clerk, Henry D. Goodell; Treasurer, W. Henry Roberts; Superintendent of the Sunday School, George A. Mosher; Pianist, Miss Ada V. Burpee.

Danforth Congregational Church.—On the seventh day of January, 1884, the following persons met at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Mann: Rev. C. C. Creegan, John Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Orrin C. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Butler, Mrs. Mary C. Franklin, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, Miss Mary E. Morse, Miss Elma D. Hayden, Charles C. Hall, Daniel E. Hayden and T. K. Fuller. The object of this earnest and productive conference is fully expressed in the following declaration, which was adopted with unanimity and enthusiasm: "Resolved, That the time has come to organize a Congregational Church in the village of Danforth." Two committees were appointed, and the time and place for the next meeting. This action was timely and judicious. A series of meetings, all at private houses, followed, at each of which unexpected progress was reported. February 1st, only three weeks and four days from the initial gathering, a legal organization was perfected and a constitution adopted. Three days later, February 3d, the first religious meeting of the Danforth Congregational Church was held in Furman Street M. E. Church, the use of which had been, by the Christian courtesy of that society, generously tendered to them. Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, preached to a membership of 36 persons, and a large, animated audience of friends of the new movement. A Sunday School was formed, which grew rapidly in interest and in members. Nathan S. Curtiss was Superintendent and Ebenezer Butler Assistant Superintendent.

The first election of officers was held February 12. Trustees, Orrin C. Knapp, Luke Wells, Gilbert S. Hubbard, Daniel E. Hayden, Charles C. Hall, George F. Hitchcock, Enoch Mann, James Hunter, James M. Rose; Clerk, Ebenezer Butler; Treasurer, Edwin C. Tallcott; Deacons, S. V. R. Van Heusen, Sr., George F. Hitchcock, Nathan S. Curtis, E. H. Abbott.

An ecclesiastical council, to review and pass upon the steps taken thus far, convened at the Furman Street Church March 3d, at which there was the following unusual attendance of Congregational ministers: Charles M. Tyler, D. D., Ithaca; Edward, Taylor, D. D., Utica; William A. Robinson, Homer; Samuel Johnson, Danby; Benjamin F. Bradford, Oxford; H. T. Sell, Cortland; John L. Franklin, Lysander; J. W. White, Berkshire; A. G. Upton, Norwich; Charles C. Johnson, Smyrna; Ethan Curtiss, Camden; William Kincaid, Oswego; R. R. Davis, Fairport; B. F. Safford, Spencerport; Frank S. Fitch, Buffalo; D. F. Harris, Danforth; Edward A. Lawrence, Plymouth Church, Syracuse.

At this council the proceedings of the Danforth Church were approved, the organization was perfected, memorable sermons were preached and addresses delivered, and the first sacrament was administered.

Wishing to have their Sabbath exercises at the hours when the Furman Street Church was necessarily occupied, the society met at the school-house

on Kennedy street, Sunday, March 30, where they continued to worship till they had a house of their own. Mrs. D. E. Hayden was removed by death March 22, the first loss of membership. On the 29th day of March the present site on South Salina street, eighty feet front by fourteen rods deep, was purchased by the trustees, costing sixteen hundred dollars. A plan, originated by D. E. Hayden, and drawn by Architect A. L. Merrick, was adopted, and ground was broken for the foundations of the new church August 20th. The corner stone, in which was deposited a tin box containing the names of all members and officers of the church and Sunday School, and of each contributor to the building fund, the daily papers, and a revised New Testament, was laid September 5th, with appropriate exercises.

In a little more than nine months from the laying of the corner stone, the church was completed, at a cost of $13,494. The furnishing cost $2,500 more. It was dedicated Monday, June 29, 1885, W. S. Smart, D. D., of Albany, preaching the sermon. The auditorium seats 400, the Sunday school rooms 200, and the church parlors 200—all of which can be opened up as one audience room.

On this eventful day every seat was filled. D. F. Harris, under direction of the Board of the American Home Missionary Society, served as the first minister, but he was not installed. He resigned in February, 1887, and the October following, a call was extended to, and accepted by, Rev. Ethan Curtis, of Camden, N. Y. In September, 1889, Mr. Curtis resigned, to become the resident agent of the American Home Missionary Society, with headquarters in Syracuse, which position he still holds. A call was extended to H. A. Manchester, of Auburn Theological Seminary, by this church in February, 1890, which he accepted. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the Danforth Church on the 26th of May following, which he continues to serve. During the past winter 54 people united with the church, making a total membership of 170. The Sabbath school, of which Dr. B. S. Sherwood is Superintendent, numbers 225.

The present officers are: Deacons, George F. Hitchcock, Nathan S. Curtis, Gilbert S. Hubbard, Daniel E. Hayden, Daniel N. Lathrop, Charles Mead; Trustees, Enoch Mann, Orrin C. Knapp, Luke Wells, George F. Hitchcock, Gilbert S. Hubbard, Charles C. Hall, James M. Rose, James Tolman, Daniel E. Hayden; Church Clerk, John E. K. Low; Society Clerk, Daniel E. Hayden; Treasurer, Edwin C. Talcott. Mr. Hayden and Mr. Talcott have held these offices from the first.

Geddes Congregational Church.—This church is located on the corner of Willis avenue and Erie street. It was organized on the 15th of November, 1886. The present pastor, Rev. F. A. S. Storer, made the first call on the field on the 9th of September, of that year, and on the date first named the church was formerly recognized by Council and the pastor installed. A

wooden church was erected and dedicated on the 1st of May, 1888. It is valued, with the lot on which it stands, at about $10,000. The church has enjoyed a steady growth and during the three years of its existence, forty-four have united on profession of faith, and fifty-five by letter. Ten persons have been dismissed to other churches and two have died, leaving the present membership eighty-seven. The present officers of the church are as follows: Deacons, Giles H. Stillwell, E. R. Cobb, Willis P. Parsons; Trustees, George C. Gere, William H. Wetmore, Solon Lane, E. C. Parsons, Albert R. Gillis; Treasurer, William H. Wetmore.

First Ward Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is believed that Rev. Chas. Giles, of the Old Genesee Conference, preached the first Methodist sermon at "Salt Point" very early in the present century.* This was followed by occasional sermons from itinerant preachers, which continued down to about the year 1829, when a class was formed and a small chapel erected. The little society was few in numbers for several years and poor in purse and the little chapel was not finished for a number of years. Little progress was made by them before 1840, at which time a young man holding a local preacher's license, gave them the benefit of his services a few months; his name was Ezra C. Squires. During the year 1840 Mr. Squires awakened considerable interest and the society petitioned the Black River Conference to send them a minister who might organize a station and devote himself wholly to their village as a pastor. The Conference was held that year at Pulaski and Bishop R. R. Roberts ordained Rev. Ebenezer Arnold (a man who was to exercise a powerful influence upon Methodism in Syracuse in later years) and sent him to Salina, with instructions to organize, if practicable, the two villages, Salina and Geddes, into a pastoral charge. Mr. Arnold looked over the field and decided to devote his attention to Salina. From now on the society prospered and soon became financially self-supporting; the chapel was finished and furnished; a comfortable parsonage secured, the class and prayer meeting were well attended and a quarterly conference established. In the course of a year a great change was effected and the Rev. Mr. Arnold left the charge in a prosperous condition, from which it maintained a steady growth. In 1864, the corner stone of the present church edifice was laid, and the building was finished and dedicated in 1865. It is of brick, cost about $13,000, and is located on Bear street. A brick parsonage has also since been built. The following is a list of pastors of the church as far as we have been able to obtain it: Revs. Ebenezer Arnold, I. N. Murdock, C. L. Dunning, P. S. Bennet, C. Giles, A. Robbins, B. Phillips, I. Turney, M. M. Rice, B. I. Diefendorf, D. Simons, O. C. Cole, D. Chidester, H. M. Church, S. Ball, J. A. Graves, T. B. Shep-

* Mr. Giles died August 30, 1864, at the advanced age of eighty-four years and was buried in the Salina burying ground.

herd, W. Mason, O. A. Houghton, M. Wheeler, J. B. Foote; Rev. T. F Clarke came in 1878 and remained two years; Rev. William Jones, one year; Rev. Loren Eastwood, three years; Rev. Wesley Mason, two years; Rev. Benjamin Shove, on his fourth year, was succeeded by W. H. Lattimer in August, 1890.

In 1887 extensive repairs were made on the church and the parsonage, at a cost of $4,600. The following are the present church officers: Trustees, Charles Wilcox, B. C. Ross, T. Redhead, Wm. Barnes, A. McChesney, W. H. Powell, E. O. Johnson, J. Sprole, William Borst; Organist, Hattie Annable.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Previous to the erection of the First M. E. Church in the village of Syracuse, services were held in the school house on Church street by Rev. Eben L. North and Rev. Vincent Coryell. It is thought the former pastor organized the first class here about 1830. Rev. Mr. Coryell preached here during the years 1835 and 1836. In the latter of these years the church edifice was begun and was finished in 1837. The church was thoroughly repaired inside in 1856, largely through the earnest efforts of David French, who placed a mortgage on his private property to make the repairs.*

The church edifice was rebuilt in 1869-70 at a cost of $25,000, by extending the front twenty feet and building two towers; an addition was also made to the rear fifteen feet, for the organ and class rooms.

Considerable numbers of the members of this church have from time to time been dismissed from this society to form other Methodist churches in the city—the Centenary, the University Avenue, Furman Street and the Rose Hill churches.

The regular succession of ministers in this church, as nearly as can be ascertained, has been as follows: Rev. V. M. Coryell, 1835 to 1836; Rev.

* An anecdote is told of Father Pease, one of the prominent early members of the church, and the builders of the old church, with reference to the peculiar shaped tower which many of the early citizens may remember once surmounted the building. It was a sort of a pyramid built up from a square base and covered with tin. Messrs. Judson and Hicks, well known and enterprising citizens, had the most to do with the original building of the church, and they departed from the plain Methodist style of those days in having a fine, tall steeple placed upon the building. This, in the eyes of Father Pease, a genuine old-fashioned Methodist, was a tower of pride and vanity and an insult to high heaven, and after protesting against it he resolved to invoke the Lord to take it down. He prayed earnestly against the steeple. In a short time it was struck by lightning and splintered from top to bottom; but the friends of the steeple soon had it rebuilt. Father Pease still prayed against it. It was demolished a second time—a strong gust of wind struck it, and carried it entirely from its base, landing it in fragments on the ground near by. The friends of the steeple did not again rebuild it. Whether they believed that the Lord was actually working against them, or whether they came to the conclusion that their work was not sufficiently strong to resist the strain of a tornado, is uncertain, but it is certain that the steeple was twice demolished, and that the second time instead of attempting to rebuild it as at first, the base of the tower was carried up and finished in the peculiar pyramid dome referred to, and that tower remained on the church for more than thirty years.

A. D. Peck, 1837 and 1838; Rev. W. W. Nind, 1839 and 1840; Rev. Gardner Baker, 1841; Rev. A. D. Peck, 1842 and 1843; Rev. Edward Bannister, 1844; Rev. James Erwin, 1845 and 1846; Rev. E. E. Bragdon, 1847; Rev. H. E. Chapin, 1848 and 1849; Rev. I. S. Bingham, 1850 and 1851; Rev. Nathaniel Salisbury, 1852; Rev. A. J. Phelps, 1853 and 1854; Rev. James Erwn, 1855 and 1856; Rev. Hiram Mattison, 1857; Rev. John B. Foote, 1858 and 1859; Rev. E. C. Bruce, 1860 and 1861; Rev. S. R. Fuller, 1862 and 1863; Rev. Wesley Mason, 1864 and 1865; Rev. C. P. Lyford, 1866, 1867 and 1868; Rev. J. D. Adams, 1869, 1870 and 1871; Rev. L. C. Queal, 1872, 1873 and 1874; Rev. W. H. Annable, 1875, 1876 and 1877; 1878 to 1881, Rev. J. H. McCarthy, D. D.; 1881 to 1884, Rev. John F. Clymer; 1884 to 1887, Rev. J. V. Benham; 1887 to 1888, Rev. Edmund M. Mills; present pastor, Rev. Leroy M. Vernon, D. D.

The present officers of this church are as follows: Trustees, D. B. Cooper, David Stevens, William Nottingham, D. P. Robinson, W. A. Brownell, C. E. Cherry; Clerk, Charles Bachman; Treasurer, D. P. Robinson; Chorister, W. G. Foote; Organist, Miss Kate S. Burr.

The Geddes Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the year 1839, W. H. Farrar and his wife, with a few other christians, began holding prayer meetings in Geddes. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar had been members of the First M. E. Church in Syracuse. The persons present at the first meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Farrar, Horatio Ward and wife, Simeon Draper and wife, and Peter Coykendall and wife. The meetings grew in interest and some who in after years were the strongest workers in the church and have since died, were then converted.

About this time a young man, Mr. Cross, from near Jamesville, went to Geddes to teach the public school. He also preached on Sundays in the school house for one year. He was followed by Elder Bussing, a local preacher, who also served the people one year. Soon afterward the society began to hold their services in the Episcopal church, which stood on the village green.

Mr. Barber, who was sent by the Conference, was the first regular pastor. In two years he was followed by Ezra Squires, who also served two years. The Methodists and Episcopalians used the church on alternate Sundays until the year 1852, when the society began holding services in the basement of the school building, Rev. C. S. Bragdon, pastor. Dr. W. W. Porter, who had just settled in Geddes as principal of the public school, was elected superintendent of the Sabbath school and served several months, when W. H. Farrar succeeded him. Following is a list of the pastors of the church, with the date of their service: Rev. C. S. Bragdon, 1851, one year; Dr. Arnold, 1852, one year; Rev. Mr. Reynolds, 1853, one year; Rev. A. S. Wightman, 1854, two years; Rev. J. C. Vandercook, 1856,

two years; Rev. J. D. Adams, 1858, two years; Rev. L. L. Adkins, 1860, two years; Rev. M. D. Kinney, 1862, two years; Rev. W. S. Titus, 1864, one year; Rev. J. C. Vandercook, 1865, one year; Rev. W. D. Chase, 1866, one year; Rev. G. N. Pierce, 1867, three years; Rev. W. H. Annable, 1870, two and a half years; Rev. O. A. Houghton, 1872, three years; Rev. D. W. Beadle, 1875, one year; Rev. L. Eastwood, 1876, three years; Rev. G. S. White, 1879, one year; Rev. T. F. Clark, 1880, three years; Rev. M. Hamblin, 1883. three years; Rev. Wesley Mason, 1886, two years; Rev. W. H. Giles, 1888 to the present.

The church directory published in 1886 mentions a few of its many deceased members who are remembered for the devotion and service they rendered to their Heavenly Master and to this church in which they were strong pillars and shining lights. Charles E. Pharis died in 1877; Honorable George Geddes, died 1883; W. W. Tripp, died in 1884; Mrs. Jane D. Porter and her husband, Dr. Wilfred W. Porter, in 1885. The loss in a single year of the last mentioned was a grevious experience for this church. At a meeting of its officers held July 8, 1885, resolutions were passed, reciting his thirty-three years' membership, his twenty-five years' presidency of the Board of Trustees, his wisdom in counsel, his devotion in piety and zeal, his generosity in service and in material aid, and deeply lamenting his loss. Trustees are: M. P. Pharis, President; M. C. Darrow, Secretary; H. O. Salisbury, W. C. Chamberlain, P. Jay Schuyler, Charles Mills, James Westfall, F. W. Power, E. M. Klock, Will W. Porter, Treasurer.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was the outgrowth of the general impulse given to this religious denomination by the occurrence of the Centenary of Amerian Methodism. It proved to be the beginning of a new era in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Syracuse. The policy of colonization and expansion made necessary by the founding of the Syracuse University in this city in that year created a feeling of general interest and was promptly adopted and carried out. It was felt that if the Methodists of the State should undertake to found a great university here, it would be highly desirable that the local church system should be extended and made as influential as possible. At the Black River Conference held in April, 1866, the Presiding Bishop appointed Rev. Ebenezer Arnold to the Fifth ward of Syracuse, with the hope that he could establish here a Centenary Monumental Church of this faith. Mr. Arnold long ago told the story of his experience in this undertaking and we give it in his own words:

"It was as bald and barren a charge as was ever spread upon white paper or read off by a Bishop. But the very next day the appointee was on the spot and looking for some place to begin work. To and fro, right and left, over his crude field he wandered, watched and listened. No familiar face or

voice greeted him. No one watched or waited for his arrival, or cared to know his voice. The next week he came on again with his family and goods. * * Utterly failing to find a place to live in in the Fifth ward, he furnished a lodging room and joined the pastor in the First ward parsonage and found most of his dinners in the Onondaga House. The next difficulty was to find a place in which to preach. There was no hall within or near the Fifth ward, and only two chapels—one owned and fully occupied by the Protestant Episcopal Church; the other owned by the Baptists and occupied a part of the Sabbaths by a Young Men's Christian Association Sunday School. This 'pastor' without a flock wanted to occupy a hall in the center of the city, but the fear of awakening opposition among his own people decided against it, and the Baptist 'Hope Chapel' was hired for a part of each Sabbath."

The first fund contributed towards this church was three cents by a little boy and girl. During a discussion of finances one evening, "the audience was astonished to see a little boy, sitting alone, rise up and march resolutely to the speaker's table and lay down two cents. 'What is that for, bub?' asked the preacher. 'That's for the church,' replied the boy. Instantly a little girl from the other side came up and laid down one cent, saying, 'That's for the church, too.' 'Well, well,' said the preacher, 'we can no longer say we have no funds. The work is begun and the Lord will provide for its completion." The audience went away profoundly impressed with the assured success of the undertaking.

Soon afterward about half a dozen families decided to enlist in the new society. The Board of Missions of the State of New York granted $500 for the preacher's expenses, and July 16 the lot was purchased by Rev. A. J. Phelps and Rev. Mr. Arnold, who had faith enough in the result to pay their own money for it and take the deed in their own names. A subscription was immediately opened and five men subscribed $1,000, $750, $200, $200 and $100 respectively. Then followed, by the aid of the united ministry, a large and enthusiastic meeting in the First Church. Then the First Ward church came to the aid of the work. The Presiding Elder and pastors pushed into the country for subscriptions, and, to effect an organization, forty members of the First Church asked to be transferred to the new colony, to aid in forming the "Centenary Church."

"It was in a moderate sized room in the second story of the Pike Block, January 6, 1867. The great clock of American Methodism had just struck One Hundred, the first Sunday of the year One had reached high noon. Fifty persons, mostly young and middle-aged, stood up and covenanted together in Holy Church Fellowship—one in name, one in purpose, one in heart. Such was the material of the Centenary Church as thus organized, and of the congregation thereof, that a large Board of Trustees, a fine quar-

terly conference, a good Sunday School, able prayer and class meetings, and social societies were very soon in successful operation.

"A subscription of $13,000 being raised, the site purchased by the two clergymen, the foundation laid, the building rose rapidly, so that by the assembling of the annual Conference in this city in April, 1867, the massive stone work was nearly completed and the corner stone was laid by Bishop Janes. The following year the church was finished and dedicated, the entire cost being about $37,000. It is a fine, substantial brick building, situated on West street, near Onondaga."

The following ministers have served the Centenary church in the order named: Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, the founder, one year; Rev. Elijah Horr, Jr., three years; Rev. Jesse T. Peck, one and a half years; Rev. Manly S. Hard, three and a half years; Rev. A. C. George, D. D., one and a half years; Prof. W. P. Coddington, to fill vacancy; Rev. Oscar A. Houghton, three years; Rev. Benjamin Shove, three years; Rev. Augustus W. Green, three years; Rev. Theron R. Green, three years; and Rev. Theron Cooper, the present pastor, beginning October 1st, 1889.

The following are the present officers of this church: Trustees, President, John F. Pease; Secretary and Treasurer, George J. Sager; R. E. Boschert, W. H. Warner, F. D. Enney, L. L. Bidwell, George J. Champlin, E. Drake and F. L. Hess. Financial Secretary, George J. Champlin. Organist, Sarah M. Seeley.

University Avenue M. E. Church.—This society was one of the results of the activity in this denomination at about the time of the occurrence of the Centenary of American Methodism, already alluded to. It was organized with only nine members in 1867, and meetings were for a time held in private residences. In 1868 a small chapel was erected on the corner of Chestnut and Fayette streets, and in the latter part of the same year, when the membership had increased to about thirty, the society was organized as a separate charge. Rev. C. P. Lyford was appointed pastor while he was yet officiating in the First M. E. Church. In 1869 Rev. T. B. Shepherd assumed the pastorate, the meetings at this time being held at Seager Hall. During his pastorate the lot on which the church now stands, corner of East Genesee street and University avenue, was purchased at a cost of $7,000. In 1870 Rev. C. P. Lyford was again appointed pastor, and during his ministration a temporary chapel was erected on the lot and the church building advanced so that meetings could be held in the basement. The membership had now increased to about one hundred and fifty. In 1872 Rev. J. T. Gracy was appointed pastor and in December of that year the church was dedicated. His successor in 1873 was Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D.D., who was followed in 1876 by Rev. Theron Cooper. He remained until 1879 and was succeeded by Rev. John D. Adams, D.D., who continued

to 1882, and was followed by Rev. C. Wilbor, Ph.D., who remained until 1885. He was succeeded by Rev. L. F. Congdon, D.D., who served five years. The present pastor, Rev. J. H. Willey, was appointed to succeed Dr. Congdon in October, 1890. The present church edifice cost about $50,000.

The officers are as follows: Trustees, C. C. Brown, President; J. H. Coe, W. A. Arnold, B. D. Bramer, J. Will Page, J. R. French, M. S. Roe, J. B. Brooks. James Atwell, Treasurer.

The membership numbers about 600. There is a prosperous Sunday School in this church with an enrolled membership of 658 scholars, 45 teachers, and 13 officers.

Brown Memorial M. E. Church.—This society was organized as the "Delaware Street M. E. Church." On the 16th of June, 1872, Rev. Ebenezer Arnold began street preaching on the corners of Geddes, Delaware, Fulton and Davis streets. Mr. Arnold was then pastor of the Magnolia Street M. E. Church, organized in 1869, on the hill north of the Idiot Asylum. A few of the members of this latter church lived in the vicinity where he began street work. Mr. Arnold's plan was to remove the church from the hill into the southwest part of the city, and unite its members with new ones that might be gathered in that locality. It was practically the dissolving of the old church and the organization of a new one. Street and cottage meetings were continued about three seasons, and in the meantime a spacious church site was selected and a payment of $1,400 was made on it. The new society was organized in 1873, with about forty members transferred from the old society. The church prospered and a new and larger place of meeting was desirable. Accordingly, the present edifice was erected in 1875 and dedicated in 1876. It is of brick and cost about $12,000. By the year 1878 the church had attained a membership of over 101. In the meantime Mr. Alexander J. Brown had devoted much time and means to the general welfare of the society, and in his honor the church and society was re-named the Brown Memorial Church, as it is now known. The following pastors have acted for this church: Rev. M. Pierce, Rev. T. B. Shepherd, Rev. Robert Brewster, Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, Rev. U. S. Beebe, Rev. Edmund M. Mills, Rev. L. B. Wells, Rev. A. S. Durston, Rev. T. F. Clark, Rev. D. W. Smith, and Rev. Thomas Stacey, the present incumbent.

The officers of the church are as follows: Trustees, President, J. D. Coleman; Treasurer, William Posthill; Secretary, Fredrick Dygert; John North, Thomas Faulder, Joseph A. Griffin, Jr., Richard Davis, Frank M. Spencer, George Stone. Membership 245.

Furman Street M. E. Church.—Previous to 1870 occasional Methodist preaching had been enjoyed in what was then Danforth (now the Eleventh

ward). Meetings and prayer gatherings were held at the homes of the members of this faith. In the year 1869 steps were taken to organize a church, and in October of that year a Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Ceorge Raynor, Selah Stocking, Rev. Curtis Palmer, Calvin Frost, and William R. Cleaveland. In the summer of 1870 Rev. Ebenezer Arnold began regular preaching and continued until November. On the 30th of that month a meeting was held at which it was resolved to purchase a lot and build a church. This was done, the lot being part of the present church site on Furman street, and the small wooden church was dedicated March 9th, 1871. At the Conference held in Ithaca in 1874 this mission was made a regular station of the Central New York Conference and Rev. Elijah Wood was appointed as the first pastor. He continued to 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Wells. He was followed by Dr. Charles H. Bennett as a supply for three years. Rev. John Easter came next and was succeeded in October, 1881, by Rev. Jay N. Taft. During his term the church grew rapidly and many wealthy families who had been members of other churches, transferred their allegiance to this one. The debt of $1,100 which had been left on the lot, was paid off. Rev. Dr. E. C. Bruce was the next pastor. During his administration the church had become so large that in 1885 the subject of building a new and larger one was agitated. A subscription paper was finally started headed by subscriptions from several of the more wealthy members, of $1,000 each. In 1885 the next pastor, Rev. W. H. York, came to the church and saw at once the great necessity of pushing forward for a new church. The subscription soon reached $10,000; additional land was purchased and paid for by the Sunday School and the ladies of the society; plans were obtained and on the 21st of September, 1886, the corner stone of the handsome brick church was laid. The building was finished and dedicated in July, 1887. The church is now one of the most energetic and prosperous in the city. Present membership 270. Members in Sunday School 430.

The officers of the church are as follows: President of the Board of Trustees, S. J. Clark; Treasurer, J. D. Lane; Clerk, C. W. C. Howe. Trustees, S. J. Clark, W. P. Rogers, O. E. Hayden, James W. Reed, I. S. Wright, J. D. Lane, C. W. C. Howe, C. P. Edwards, and Spencer Beard. Organist, Miss Alice Adams. Present pastor, Rev. Charles M. Eddy.

The First Free Methodist Church of Syracuse.—Was organized by Rev. B. T. Roberts, at the house of Charles T. Hicks, August 5th, 1863. The following composed the first Board of Trustees: Charles T. Hicks, J. D. Osterhout and William T. Gere.

The society first worshipped in the brick church, corner of Church and Franklin streets. In 1874 they erected the neat church on Linden street

which they have since occupied. The church officers are: Trustees, John Lee, B. Austin, Henry Tague, John Keene, and Smith Moore.

The first pastor was Rev. D. W. Thurston, who served the church in 1864. He was succeeded as follows: Rev. W. Cooley, 1865; Rev. W. J. Selby, 1867-1868; Rev. G. W. Anderson, 1869; Rev. C. Damon, 1870; Rev. W. H. Steeger, 1871; Rev. O. M. Owen, 1872-1873; Rev. W. Southworth, 1874-1875; Rev. E. Owen, 1876; Rev. L. H. Robinson, 1877-1878; Rev. W. H. Clark, 1879-1880; Rev. O. W. Young, 1881; Rev. J. N. Fulford, 1882-1883-1884; Rev. J. A. Odell, 1885; Rev. M. D. McDougall, 1886; Rev. A. Smith, 1887-1888-1889; and Rev. T. Whiffen, the present pastor.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—The first meeting preparatory to the organization of this church was held on the 2d day of May, 1843, in the basement of the First Methodist Church of this city. The organization was perfected the same evening with a small number of members, among whom were the following: A. F. Green, Dr. A. Bliss, Arthur Hughes, H. I. Fritcher, Charles Merrick, M. Merrick, P. W. Rice, James Connell, and James White. In 1845 the church was erected on the corner of East Onondaga and Jefferson streets, and cost about $2,500, but it has since been enlarged and improved. The following pastors have served the church for the respective periods named: Luther Lee, D. D., one year; P. R. Sawyer, one year; B. Rider, three years; P. M. Way, one year; Marshall Frink, two years; Samuel Salisbury, three years; Luther Lee, two years; D. B. Douglass, one year; Samuel Salisbury, two or three years; J. P. Betker, four years; A. S. Wightman, four years; T. H. Keniston, two years, and died during his pastorate; S. H. Foster, four years, and down to 1877; N. E. Jenkins, to 1881; E. Jones, to 1884; E. W. Bruce, to 1887; J. B. Knappenberger, to the present time.

The present church officers are as follows: Clerk, James Brown; treasurer, Henry J. Hart; trustees, Robert Bowers, Joshua McKinney, A. J. Post, Wm. Brown, C. H. Merrick; organist, Miss Minnie Carr.

The Zion M. E. Church.—(Colored.)—This society was organized in 1835, by Rev. Thomas James, of Rochester, N. Y., who was then missionary to the western part of the State. He was ordained minister in May, 1833, by Bishop Christopher Rush, of the A. M. E. Zion Church. The society have a small brick church on Crouse avenue, near Washington street. The church records are very incomplete and we can only give the following list of pastors who have served the society: Thomas James, Rev. Dempsey Kennedy, Rev. John Chester, Rev. Sampson Talbort, Rev. J. W. Loguen, Rev. John Tyles, Rev. John Tappen. Rev. A. Coleman, Rev. W. H. Decker, Rev. W. Cromwell, Rev. John Anderson, Rev. John H. Burley, Rev. M. H. Ross, Rev. John Thomas, who served two terms, Rev. J. C. Lodge, Rev. J. C. Gilbert, Rev. James E. Mason, Rev. N. E. Collins, Rev.

M. H. Ross, the present pastor. The present trustees of the church are as follows: C. J. Lewis, president; John Henderson, Thomas Coleman, John Cloe, W. Brown, Richard Stewart, Wm. H. Johnson.

St. James' Church.—The first service preparatory to the organization of this society was held January 27th, 1848, in the chapel built for the Mission of St. Paul's church. St. James Parish was organized August 14th, 1848, and at the first communion service there were twenty-one communicants. Among the earliest parishioners were James D. Wallace, Abraham Bartlett, William W. Green, Barent Filkins, Cornelius Shirley, Henry D. Hatch, Thomas Hurst, Nehemiah H. Earll, Dr. R. F. Trowbridge. The present church edifice was begun in 1851 and finished in 1853. It was enlarged in 1866. Dr. Henry Gregory was Rector from 1848 to 1857; Rev. C. C. Barclay in 1857 and 1858; Dr. Joseph M. Clark from 1858 to 1886, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry L. Teller. The present rector is Rev. Charles Ferguson. The present officers of the church are: Wardens, Daniel O. Salmon, George J. Gardner. Vestrymen, D. O. Knowlton, J. Wesley Yale, J. C. White, Charles L. Behm, Louis A. Sherbano, George H. Armstrong. Organist, Thomas Blair.

This was the first Free Parish church in the Diocese of Western New York and the second in the entire State of New York.

Grace Church.—The first service which led to the organization of this church was held in a small wooden chapel which stood on the site of the present handsome church, corner of University avenue and Madison street. Rev. Thomas E. Pattison was the originator of the movement and the parish was organized early in 1871. John V. Needham and Wells B. Hatch were the first Wardens, and Arthur Crittenden, John R. Hawkins, Henry A. Leggett, and John C. White the first Vestrymen. The corner stone of the church building was laid in June, 1876, and the edifice was consecrated in February, 1877. The structure is of blue rough-dressed Onondaga limestone, and cost, including furniture and organ, about $25,000. The church property, including the rectory, is now valued at $40,000.

Rev. Mr. Pattison was Rector of the parish about seventeen years and was followed by Rev. Mr. Gates who remained only six months. Rev. John T. Rose succeeded him on January 1st, 1888. January 25th, 1891, he was succeeded by the present Rector, Rev. Herbert G. Coddington.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Wardens, W. B. Hatch, V. B. Chase. Vestrymen, C. A. Nott, J. Barber, F. Ayling, A. Weidman, George Jack, I. C. Waterbury, F. J. Stewart. Clerk of Vestry, George Jack. Treasurer, F. J. Stewart. Organist, Lizzie Guibault.

Trinity Church.—In July, 1855, the Trinity Mission School was established by the society of St. Paul's church, from which Trinity Church de-

veloped. A congregation was gathered and a chapel erected on Seymour street, which was consecrated November 25th, 1855, and the parish was organized March 3d, 1856. Rev. William Long, assistant in St. Paul's, began the Mission and was succeeded, in 1856, by Rev. David E. Barr. In 1869 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of about $9,000. The following pastors have served the church for the periods mentioned: After Rev. Mr. Barr, Rev. N. F. Whiting, two years; Rev. D. F. Lumsden, nine months; Rev. J. K. Lewis, four years; Rev. S. R. Jones, two and one-half years; Rev. J. E. Pratt, five years; Rev. J. A. Staunton, until 1877; Rev. J. F. Taunt, until the present time.

The following officers officiate in the church at the present time: Senior Warden, David N. Phinney; Junior Warden, John L. Kling; Vestrymen, George E. Congdon, Frank L. Lyman, H. J. Stevens, Leroy Reimer, D. W. Marvin, George H. Swift, Charles E. Pruyne, Samuel C. Smith. Treasurer, H. J. Stevens; Clerk of Vestry, George E. Congdon.

St. Paul's Church.—This society was organized on the 22d of May, 1826, Rev. John McCarty presiding. The first wardens were John Durnford and Samuel Wright, and the first vestrymen, Amos P. Granger, Archy Kasson, James Mann, Matthew Davis, Mather Williams, Barent Filkins, Othniel Williston, and Jabez Hawley. These were all prominent men in the little village. In the year 1825 the Syracuse Company donated a lot to the parish and in September of that year the frame of a church was erected and the building finished in 1827. The lot was a part of the site of the present Granger block. The building stood on the Warren street side of the triangular lot. Prior to the erection of this church the society held services in the school house and occasionally in the First Baptist Church. This church did not meet the desires of the congregation after it had been used a number of years and on the 12th of July, 1841, the corner stone of a stone edifice was laid on a new lot on Warren street on the site of the present government building. The new church was finished in 1842, and soon afterward a wing was added in which was kept a parochial school under the charge of the rector, Rev. Henry Gregory, D. D. In 1844 the old church was sold to the Roman Catholics, who removed it to the corner of Montgomery and Madison streets, where it was used by St. Mary's society until the erection of the new St. Mary's church. In 1858 the St. Paul's church was enlarged by an extension on the rear, and in 1870 about $6,000 were expended in the interior. In 1883 the church property was sold to the United States government for $70,000 and arrangements were at once made for the erection of the present magnificent church on the corner of East Fayette and Montgomery streets. The services of Henry Dudley, a distinguished architect of New York, were secured and the building erected at a cost of about $150,000, including the cost of the lot. The corner stone

was laid on the 25th of June, 1884. The clergymen who officiated for the parish previous to the church organization were Revs. Lucius Smith, William B. Thomas, ——— Wilcox, William J. Bulkley, Augustus L. Converse; and at later dates, Revs. John McCarty, William Barlow, Palmer Dyer, Richard Salmon, John Griggs, Francis Todrig, Clement M. Butler, Charles H. Halsey, William Walton, Isaac Sewart, John B. Gallagher, and Henry Gregory. Rev. Dr. Gregory was succeeded by Rev. William Bliss Ashley, December 1, 1848, who remained until March 10, 1857. On the 3d of May, 1857, Rev. George Morgan Hills became rector, continuing until August 21, 1870. In January, 1871, he was succeeded by the Rev. Simon Greenleaf Fuller, who filled the station until November 21, 1872. He died suddenly of apoplexy while in his study, on the date mentioned. Rev. Henry R. Lockwood, S. T. D., the present rector, was settled over the parish January 19, 1873. The present officers of the church are as follows: Senior Warden, L. L. Alexander; Junior Warden, Charles Andrews; Vestrymen, W. D. Dunning, J. Dean Hawley, Hamilton S. White, Howard G. White, George F. Comstock, Seymour H. Stone, S. P. Pierce, George F. Comstock, jr.; Clerk of Vestry, J. Dean Hawley; Treasurer, S. H. Stone; Organist, Rev. H. R. Fuller.

St. Mark's (Protestant Episcopal) Church.—The mission which was the forerunner of this church was organized in 1883, and in the following year the church organization was effected. In the same year the stone church edifice was erected at a cost of $5,500. It is located on the corner of Bridge and School streets, in the Fourth ward. The Rev. E. W. Mundy has been Rector since the organization. The officers of the church are as follows: Wardens, Cyrus D. Avery, Guy Terry; Vestrymen, James L. Belden, Joseph Collins, George G. Cotton, P. Schuyler Knapp, John D. Pennock, Frank Power, J. William Smith, George H. Timmins.

Calvary Church.—(*Protestant Episcopal.*)—This church is located on the corner of Highland and Beecher streets, and saw its beginning in a Sunday School opened by Bishop Huntington in a small house on Butternut street, in September, 1873. Thence it was transferred to a barn near by, which was altered to suit the requirements of a chapel. Attendance at the school increased, services were held every Sunday evening and before winter a Sewing School was inaugurated on Saturday afternoons. This mission continued to grow in numbers and importance, and on the 20th of September, 1877, the corner stone of the present church was laid by the Bishop. The structure is of wood with stone basement. The first service in the new church was the Morning Prayer and the celebration of the Holy Communion on Christmas morning, 1877. The Rectorship was held by Bishop Huntington, with Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, since so widely known, as assistant, until 1883, when Rev. William Hubbard assumed the duties of

the position. He was succeeded by J. E. Johnson, the present pastor. The present officers are: Trustees, F. D. Huntington, J. O. S. Huntington, A. H. Green, Richard Jones, E. S. Dawson, Jr., Charles Franchot, Jacob E. Reals. Executive Committee, J. E. Reals, chairman, J. B. Chapin, treasurer; F. Oliver, William F. Dolan. Organist, John Bates.

This church is now enlarging its edifice to make room for a new organ.

St. Andrews Divinity School.—This is an institution for the education of candidates for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was opened by Bishop Huntington in 1876 at Highland Place, with the following as trustees: Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., president ex-officio; Rev. J. M. Clark, D. D., Rev. H. R. Lockwood, D. D., Horace O. Moss, and Hon. William Marvin. The following were the first faculty: Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, President; Rev. C. P. Jennings, Dean; Rev. J. M. Clarke, D. D., and Prof. Rudolph Wahl. The school is now located at 720 East Jefferson street, south side of Forman Park, and has fifteen resident students. The present Board of Trustees are Bishop Huntington, Rev. Dr. H. R. Lockwood, Hon. William Marvin, Horace O. Moss, and Charles H. Smyth.

Instruction is given by the Bishop in the Sacraments, Sacramental Offices, Preaching and Spiritual Life. By the Dean, in the History and Contents of the Bible, Contents and right use of the Prayer Book, and in Church History, with special reference to the English and American Churches, in Hebrew and in the Greek Testament. By the Rev. J. Everett Johnson, in the Articles and Systematic Divinity. By the Rev. D'L. Wilson, in Parish Work and Pastoral Care.

Park Avenue Methodist Protestant Church.—Located on the corner of Park avenue and Geddes street. This church organization was an outgrowth of mission work carried on by Rev. E. Winshurst and was incorporated in 1866. Rev. Mr. Winshurst has been pastor since that time. The church building is of brick, 72x45 feet and seats about three hundred. The trustees are N. D. Yordon, William Robinson, Charles Barley, T. Parsons, H. Brown; Organist, Miss Jessie Brown.

The Reformed (Dutch) Church.—The Reformed Church of Syracuse was organized by the Classis of Cayuga, March 10, 1848, and consisted of eleven persons dismissed for this purpose from the Reformed churches of Chittenango and Geneva, and from the First Presbyterian and Park Presbyterian churches of Syracuse. Their names are as follows: Wessel B. VanWagenen, Lavina VanWagenen, Cornelia D. VanWagenen, Mary Ann Beardsley, Peter Burns, Elizabeth Pope, Harriet S. Walters, Mary E. VanRennselaer, B. C. Vrooman, Susan Vrooman, Simon V. A. Featherly.

The Rev. James A. H. Cornell, called to be the first pastor, was installed in August, 1848, the society holding services in the old Unitarian chapel on

East Genesee street. The present location of the church on James street was purchased for $1,900 and a building committee composed of John G. Forbes, John B. Burnet, John A. Robinson, W. B. VanWagenen, and James Noxon supervised the erection of the original church structure, the cost of which was $14,000. The Collegiate Church of New York city loaned $2,000 of this and about $5,000 was contributed by eastern friends, principally through the efforts of the pastor and Elder VanWagenen.

The edifice was designed by Mr. Lefever, the celebrated architect. The corner stone was laid in the spring of 1849, and the building was finished early in the summer of 1850 and dedicated on July 16, of that year.

Resigning on account of ill health in September, 1851, Mr. Cornell was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Maltbie as a supply until May, 1852, when Rev. J. Romeyn Berry was called. After a service of five years Rev. Mr. Berry was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Condit, as a supply. From 1859 to 1862 Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge filled the pastorate and upon his retirement Rev. Joachim Elmendorf was chosen in 1862 and remained until near the close of 1865. The Rev. Jeremiah Searle then served for about two years, when Rev. Dr. Condit again supplied the church until March, 1869. Martin Luther Berger then became the pastor, continuing until the spring of 1875. For the next year Rev. W. P. Coddington, of Syracuse University, acted as a supply, and in November, 1876, Rev. Evert Van Slyke was installed and began his labors.

The last sermon in the old church was delivered by the pastor February 3, 1878, for, in the afternoon of that day the beautiful church, upon which about six thousand dollars had been recently expended, was burned to the ground. Services were then held in Association Hall, and in March, 1878, the society decided to rebuild on the old site. For this purpose the following committees were appointed: Finance, R. A. Bonta, A. W. Blye, Jonathan G. Wynkoop, George B. Leonard, and L. A. Swarthout; Building, N. F. Graves, Charles Nichols, John B. Burnet, William A. Judson, Charles T. Redfield, P. J. Brumelkamp, and Bradford Kennedy. Plans were prepared by Architect J. L. Silsbee and the work begun on the rear portion, which was used for a time before the main edifice was finished. The corner stone was laid July 23, 1878, with impressive ceremonies, and the dedicatory services were held February 10, 1881.

Early in 1885 Rev. Evert Van Slyke offered his resignation, to take effect May 1st, after which time the pulpit was supplied by Rev. R. Bethune Welch, of Auburn, and Rev. W. P. Coddington, D. D., until the installation of the present pastor, Rev. Henry D. B. Mulford, which occurred in September, 1889.

The new church is of Onondaga limestone and cost about $43,000. The present officers are as follows: Elders, J. H. Stutterd, H. B. Andrews,

John Marsellus, R. A. Bonta; Deacons, Oscar D. Byers, Graham K. Betts, Jacob Ackerman, Howard N. Babcock; treasurer, Frank M. Bonta; Clerk, Graham K. Betts; Organist, Mrs. L. E. Fuller; Musical Director, Tom Ward. Present membership 275.

Unitarian (May Memorial) Church.—The "Church of the Messiah" (First Unitarian Congregational Society) was organized October 4, 1838, by Rev. George W. Hosmer, Dr. Hiram Hoyt, Stephen Abbott and others. The first trustees were Elisha Walter, Joel Owen, and Stephen Abbott. Prior to 1836 several influential Unitarian families had become residents of Syracuse, but they were deprived of public religious services in that faith until about the year 1837, when Rev. Samuel Barrett, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Green, of the same vicinity, preached by invitation on two different occasions, in the old Baptist church on West Genesee street. These efforts led to the movement which resulted in the organization above described. The society was organized in Dr. Mayo's school house on Church street, where some services had already been held and continued to be held for a short time after the society was organized. In January, 1839, a small chapel, which cost only about $600, was finished and dedicated. It stood on East Genesee street, opposite the present Grand Opera House. Here the Rev. J. P. B. Storer began a ministry which terminated only with his death, March 17, 1844. His installation took place in the First Methodist Episcopal church, which was generously offered for the occasion, and an able sermon was preached by Rev. Orville Dewey, D. D.

The society soon outgrew the little chapel and in August, 1840, a committee consisting of Captain Hiram Putnam, John Wilkinson, William Malcolm, Parley Bassett, and Hon. Thomas Spencer, was appointed to select and purchase a site for a new church. This was found on the corner of Burnet and Lock streets and was bought of the Syracuse Company for $550; to this lot was subsequently added another adjoining it on the south, for which $450 was paid. Here was erected an edifice costing about $5,000, which was dedicated November 23, 1843. The pastor preached the sermon and was assisted in the services by several eminent clergymen.

On the death of Mr. Storer a correspondence was begun with Rev. Samuel J. May, who, after a full statement of his views on Christian doctrine, was called and settled over the society in 1845. Samuel J. May was a remarkable man, whose death left a void that was difficult to fill. He was an early and outspoken opponent of slavery and a zealous and earnest advocate of liberal and progressive education. He was endowed with a peculiarly courteous demeanor and a disposition of rare sweetness. Such were his admirable traits that even his opponents were forced to extend to him the friendship and courtesy that should always be tendered to a good man. In charitable endeavors in this city he was always found at the front

and his acknowledged abilities and nobility of character gave him an influence enjoyed by few and which extended far beyond the limits of his own church. He died July 2, 1871, having resigned his pastorate some time previous. At the time of his resignation from his labors, his church settled on him a life annuity. This church was known during this period as "The Church of the Messiah." The building was enlarged in 1850 and in 1852 was almost demolished by the falling of the tower in a furious gale. It was rebuilt nearly on the former site at a cost of about $10,000 and dedicated April 11, 1853.

The Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop, the present pastor of the church, accepted a call on the 7th of April, 1868, and on the 29th of the same month was installed. During his long pastorate the church has prospered and his thoughtful sermons and lectures are listened too with deep interest.

The present handsome edifice on James street was erected in 1885 at a cost of about $50,000. Rev. Mr. Calthrop still continues in the pastorate. The present church officers are as follows: E. B. Judson, president; A. Padgham, clerk and treasurer; trustees, E. B. Judson, H. M. Rowling, G. D. Merrell, D. Crichton, A. Padgham, Stanley Bagg, C. W. Snow, Salem Hyde and James Barnes. Organist, Henry M. Chase.

The First English Lutheran Church.—This church was organized July 6, 1879, by the present pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, of Manchester, Md. During the first fifteen months of the organization, services were held every Sunday and on Wednesday evenings in the Court House. At the end of that period the brick church on South Salina street, which had been built for the Independent Society, was for sale and the Lutherans purchased it. The edifice was improved and re-dedicated on the 31st of October, 1880, as the First English Lutheran Church. The membership has yearly increased and now numbers over four hundred, with a flourishing Sunday school of over three hundred scholars. There is also connected with the church an active Woman's Missionary Society, a Circle of The King's Daughters, and The Young People's Association and The Young Men's Association. The congregation is in connection with the New York and New Jersey Synod, one of the district Synods of the General Synod.

The officers of the church are as follows: Elders, Charles Eckel, Ed. S. Kellett, Killian Krause; Deacon, Philip J. Arheidt; Trustees, George Mahlerwein, President; Robt. R. Needham, Secretary; Philip J. Arheidt, Treasurer; Adam P. Brown, David Schmelzle, Philip J. Arheidt, George Minnekeim, Wm. West, H. C. Peters and Dr. R. C. Nanchett; Organist, Miss Lizzie Winter; Sexton, Geo. Yeakel.

Church of Christ.—The Church of Christ (Disciples, or Christians) was organized in the old City Hall on the 8th of February, 1863, W. A. Belding, Evangelist, officiating. Thirty-five persons constituted the original mem-

bership, nine of whom were baptized by immersion, and the remainder received by letter and right hand of fellowship. The church was legally organized under the Corporate name, Church of Christ, on the 3d of June, 1863, the following constituting the first Board of Trustees: Charles Tucker, John B. Garrett, and James M. Clapp. Meetings were held in the City Hall until the fall of 1863, when the Court house was procured for the purpose and used until June, 1864. Meanwhile a lot on East Onondaga street had been purchased and by the date last mentioned the church edifice was finished and occupied. It is a brick structure and cost about $9,000. The successive ministers of the church have been as follows: W. A. Belding, February 1st, 1863 to May 1, 1865; A. N. Gilbert, May 1, 1865, to October 1, 1867; G. G. Mullins, October 1, 1867, to April 15, 1871; J. M. Atwater, July 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872; John Enckell, September 1, 1872, to May 1, 1874; J. L. Darzie, July 1, 1874, to November 1, 1875; J. M. Streator, February 1, 1876, to February 1, 1877; N. J. Aylsworth, April, 1877, to 1880; E. G. Laughlin, June, 1880, to December 23, 1884; J. L. Pinkerton, June 1, 1885, to December 1, 1885; S. M. Cooper, July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1887; L. R. Gault, January 15, 1888, to October 15, 1888; R. W. Stevenson, May 9, 1889, and present pastor.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Elders, A. J. Brewster, William Doust; Deacons, John B. Garrett, H. C. Day, C. G. VanWormer, A. J. Spire, I. U. Doust, Eli Rogers; Trustees, John B. Garrett, L. A. Nearing, R. C. Chope; Treasurer, C. G. VanWormer; Clerk, I. U. Doust.

Church of Christ.—(*Scientist.*)—This church is the natural outgrowth of the teaching of Christian Science in this community. This new-old doctrine was first brought to the attention of the people of Syracuse in 1886 through the demonstration of its healing power, the healing from sin being its main feature, and the healing of disease but a secondary fact which must follow the first.

This theory dissiminates the great fact of salvation through the Impersonal Savior, and, the understanding of God as the only Power, and the Divine Principle of man.

An Academy of Christian Science was incorporated under a charter granted by this state, in 1887; the same sending out many students. Also, private classes were taught by another teacher, bringing many into an understanding of the Truth, and from these last named classes the church-thought grew. Informal meetings were held for the study of the Bible, and Science and Health, the only text books of Christian Science. A demand for public meetings was answered by the opening of services in the hall of the old County Clerk's office, corner of North Salina and West Willow streets, which were soon transferred to Greyhound Hall, where they have since been held each Sunday.

On the 12th day of May, 1889, the church was duly organized according to the laws of the State of New York, and the following trustees were elected: Edward P. Bates, Royal E. Fox, Harmon B. Ransier; and a certificate of incorporation was issued by the Clerk of this county. Twelve members joined this church on the day of its organization, and there have been frequent acquisitions since. To-day the membership numbers nearly forty.

One important feature of the work of this church is its dispensary, which is open every day for the dispensing of literature; for conversation on the subject of Christian Science; and for the healing of the sick, Scientists believing that this work should be continual, and that the "lamp on the altar" should always give light.

The members of this church are bound by no creed or dogma, but take the Golden Rule as the basis of every action. They subscribe to the following tennets:

1st. As adherents of Truth, we take the Scriptures for our guide of Life.

2d. We acknowledge our Father, Son and Holy Ghost—one God, the brotherhood of man, and Divine Science. And the forgiveness of sin, which is the destruction of sin. And the atonement of Christ, which is the efficacy of Truth and Life. And the way of salvation marked out by Jesus healing the sick, casting out devils (evils), and raising the dead—uplifting a dead faith into Life and Love.

3d. We promise to love one another, and to work, watch and pray; to strive against sin, and to keep the Ten Commandments; to deal justly, love mercy, walk humbly; and inasmuch as we are enabled by Truth, to cast out error and heal the sick.

First Universalist Church.—In September, 1859, Rev. A. A. Thayer came to Syracuse and organized a society under the name of the First Universalist Society of Syracuse, of which the following were elected the first Trustees: Sampson Jacqurth, President; David Wilcox, Wheeler Truesdell, Gardner Woolson, John F. Clark, B. Austin Avery, E. K. Reed. Harry Gifford was elected clerk. The church organization was perfected in 1860, and Rev. Mr. Thayer became the pastor. In 1862, the first church building was erected and dedicated, through the persistent efforts of the few members then living here. This property was afterwards sold to the city for the High School, and in 1869 the present church was built on the site of the first edifice of the First Baptist Church. This building cost about $28,000 and was dedicated in 1870. The following ministers have occupied the pulpit: Revs. A. A. Thayer, C. W. Tomlinson, E. C. Sweetser, George P. Hibbard, Dr. J. G. Bartholomew, George B. Stocking, Richmond Fisk, D. D., who continued to 1884, and was succeeded by a supply for about a year, when Rev. C. Weston came and remained until May 1,

1885. The next regular pastor was Rev. J. C. F. Grumbine, who came September 1, 1885, and continued to February 1, 1888. The pulpit was then supplied until November 1, 1889, when Rev. F. W. Betts was called. The present officers of the church are: President, George B. Clark; Clerk, James N. Betts; Treasurer, G. A. Clark; Trustees, John Eastwood, Geo. W. Englehart, A. Martin, F. L. Emmons, Charles Hall, Geo. B. Clark, Alex. Soul.

Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church.—Organized in Syracuse in 1849, with the following officers: Elders, John McClure, Sr., James McClure; Deacons, John Scott, Wm. Faulkner, George Hunter. First church building was in Warren street, junction of Salina. The second and present building is in South Salina street—then New Brighton, now Eleventh ward. The present officers are: Elders, John McClure, James McClure, Hugh Scott; Deacons, Charles Dougall, Renwick W. McClure. The pastors of the church were John Newell, J. M. Johnston, J. M. Armour, S. R. Wallace.

Church of Assumption (Roman Catholic).—This church is located on North Salina street, near Isabella. In the year 1844 the following persons were made trustees of this society, then called St. Mary's, and they purchased the church site of E. W. Leavenworth and erected a wooden building 30x46 feet in dimensions, surmounted by a spire. The builder was Emerson Thayer. The church bore the motto "Deo." The trustees were John B. Lange, George Miller, and I. Afferdick. The first pastor was Rev. P. Adelbert Inama, who was appointed in 1843 by Rt. Rev. John McClosky, first Roman Catholic Bishop of the Albany Diocese. He was succeeded by Rev. Theodore Noethen, Rev. P. Flarian Schweninger, O. S. B., Rev. P. Simon Sanderl, and he by Rev. Joseph Raffeiner, under whose administration the church was enlarged to meet the growing demands of the congregation.

In the year 1861 began the administration of that branch of the Franciscan Fathers, known as Minor Conventionals. They built the new church edifice in 1865 at a cost of about $125,000. The work was done under direction of their Commissary-Ceneral, V. P. R. Lapold Morzygemba, O. M. C., and the Guardian of the Convent and Pastor of the church, Rev. P. Norbert Stoller, O. M. C. The church was consecrated on the 3d of May, 1867, by the Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, then Bishop of the Albany Diocese, and the two towers were finished in 1872 by V. R. P. Fidelis Dehm, Guardian and Pastor. He remained pastor until 1878, when he was made a Bishop and sent to Europe. Father Joseph succeeded him as Superior of the Franciscans and appointed Rev. Father Leonard Erich as pastor. He remained until 1880. In July of that year a Chapter of the Franciscan Order was held at the church and Father Alexis Rossbauer was elected Superior and Pastor. He remained until November, 1883. During his

pastorate he erected a school building and introduced steam heat throughout the buildings, at a cost of $40,000. Father Lou. Reich was elected pastor in 1883 and continued to May, 1888. At that time another chapter was held and elected Rev. Dr. Louis Miller as Superior and Pastor. He remained until October, 1889, when another Chapter was held and the Rev. Francis Neubauer, D. D., was elected Provincial of the Order and Rev. Father Bonaveutura Zoller was appointed Pastor. The other officials are Rev. Nazareno Graziani, D. D., O. M. C.; Rev. Anthony Gehring, Rev. Conrad Elison, O. M. C. Francis Baumer is Director and George J. Baumer, Organist. It was found necessary to erect a new building as the old one was insufficient. The new school on Townsend street cost $40,000.

St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Church.—Previous to the year 1842 there were only a few Catholic families in the village of Syracuse; but they early felt the need of a religious organization, which sentiment resulted, in 1842, in the organization of this society. In 1844 they purchased the wooden church building of the St. Paul's Episcopal society and removed it to the corner of Montgomery and Madison streets, where they had acquired a site. The building was enlarged and improved in 1848. Rev. Michael Haes was the first pastor and continued at the head of the church until his death in 1859. He was succeeded by the Rev. James A. O'Hara on the 4th of July, that year, who was pastor for thirty years, during which long period he labored with the most faithful solicitude for his congregation as well as in many ways for the good of the entire community. He won to himself the confidence and love of every member of his large congregation, and of thousands outside of his church.

During the administration of Father Haes the church grew rapidly and by the year 1852 the congregation had become very numerous, and in that year was organized the Church of St. John the Evangelist, the edifice for which was erected under his charge in 1854. In this undertaking he was greatly aided by the late Dennis McCarthy and Cornelius Lynch. Father Haes also brought the first Sisters of Charity to this city and three of them opened a school in the basement of the St. Mary's church. The sisters have now three schools under their charge; these schools are the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum and School, on Madison street, owning a brick edifice which cost $125,000; the Orphan Asylum for Boys and Home for Old and Infirm People, situated in the town of Geddes. The site for the latter was purchased by Andrew Lynch for Rev. Dr. O'Hara in 1867, who inaugurated an Industrial School for Boys, under the management of the Christian Brothers. Two years later, while Dr. O'Hara was in Europe, the undertaking was abandoned. In 1872 Messrs. Thomas McCarthy, Patrick Phelan, and Timothy Sullivan, of the General Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, re-established the institution under the management

of the Sisters of Charity, as a home for old and feeble of both sexes and an orphan asylum for boys. Connected with the institution is a farm of about sixty acres, which is worked by the inmates. Recently a large and very elegant building has been erected at a cost of $50,000 to take the place of the old one, and fitted up with all modern improvements; it adds greatly to the comfort of the orphans.

In course of time the growth of the congregation in number and wealth made it expedient that a new and more commodious house of worship should be provided. Accordingly Rev. Dr. O'Hara purchased a prominent site on the corner of Montgomery and Jefferson streets, consisting of four lots. Here, during the succeeding ten years, was erected the finest and costliest church edifice in Syracuse. Its cost has been about $250,000. It is now complete, with the exception of the towers.

Rev. Dr. O'Hara was born in Ballyshannon, Donegal county, Ireland, Nov. 2, 1829. In his nineteenth year he came to America and began the study of law in Philadelphia, but soon abandoned it for the ministry. He pursued his studies, and taught in the Augustinian College of St. Thomas of Villanova, in the arch-diocese of Philadelphia, and in St. John's College, Fordham, where he completed the philosophical and theological course. He then spent some time in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, from which he graduated with honor. In July, 1857, he was ordained by Cardinal McClosky, at Albany, and remained with the Bishop for a time as assistant priest. He was then appointed pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Oneida, and fifteen months later was sent to Syracuse and installed as pastor of St. Mary's Church, succeeding Rev. Father Haes, who died in 1859. Father O'Hara assumed his charge here July 4, 1859, and remained therein until his death. During the first fifteen years of his pastoral service here he held missions at Lafayette, Fayetteville, Otisco, and Pompey. In 1860 he built the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum and committed it to the charge of the Sisters of Charity. In 1868 he was presented with the grounds of the House of Providence in Geddes, and he there established an industrial school for boys, to which reference is made on another page. Father O'Hara must also be credited with the establishment of St. Mary's Cemetery, for which the lands were bought by him in 1870.

Previous to the opening of the last Ecumenical council held at Rome, Italy, December 8, 1889, the Rev. Father O'Hara accompanied thither the late Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., as his theologian. Meanwhile, inspired by his love for study and investigation, he entered the University of Sapienza, where he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The distinction thus conferred on Doctor O'Hara by this famous seat of learning is all the more noteworthy on account of his being the first American student and graduate thus honored.

Doctor O'Hara's name, however, will be more intimately associated with the noble structure at the intersection of Montgomery, Jefferson, and East Onondaga streets, to the building of which the best years of his life were devoted. The site was bought by Dr. O'Hara from Peter Burns for $30,000.

The new St. Mary's church is one of the finest houses of worship in Central New York. It is a crown of glory to the memory of the venerable pastor, through whose efforts it was erected. Dr. O'Hara died December 26, 1889.

Dr. O'Hara will always remain a historical character of Syracuse. Probably no man has accomplished more for Catholicism than he, and his lovable traits of character and disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

The officers of St. Mary's are, Rev. John Grimes, Pastor; Assistant Pastor, Rev. Francis J. Quinn; Secretary, Frank Diel; Treasurer, John O'Reilly; Organist, William O. Fiske.

St. John's Cathedral (formerly Church of St. John the Evangelist).—This church is an outgrowth of St. Mary's church, an account of which precedes this. In 1852 the congregation of St. Mary's had outgrown its accommodations in that church and Bishop McClosky delegated Rev. John McMenony, Assistant Pastor of St. Mary's, to begin the erection of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, on the corner of Lock and Willow streets. The building was finished and opened in 1854. Rev. John McMenony was appointed pastor and officiated until 1868, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Guerdet. He continued the active duties of the pastorate until 1882. Rev. Thomas W. Reilly then took charge of the affairs of the parish. During his administration the new school house, corner Lock and Hickory streets, was erected and the Parochial School for Girls was opened by the Sisters of St. Joseph, in September, 1883. The boys' department continued under the care of the Christian Brothers. Father Reilly was ably assisted by Rev. Matthew Merns, now pastor of St. Johnsville, N. Y., and Rev. John F. Donohue, now pastor of Salem, N. Y.

Rev. J. J. Moriarity, L.L. D., succeeded Father Reilly in the admistration of the parish; he came in December, 1883, and continued in charge until May 1, 1887. Syracuse became the seat of a new Episcopal See in 1887, and on May 1st, of that year, Rt. Rev. P. A. Ludden, D. D., was consecrated the first Bishop of the Diocese of Syracuse. He selected the Church of St. John the Evangelist for his Cathedral and Very Rev. J. S. M. Lynch, D. D., was transferred from St. John's church, Utica, N. Y., and became Vicar-General and Rector of St. John's Cathedral, Syracuse, N. Y. Rev. P. F. McEvoy was appointed Chancellor and Secretary of the new diocese.

To meet the requirements of the new order of things the church was considerably enlarged and completely renovated. A large addition was also made to the school building.

St. John's Catholic Academy was founded in August, 1887, as a Catholic High School, and received a charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, admitting it to all of the privileges of the University. Recently a building was purchased by St. Vincent de Paul Society, on the corner of Greenway avenue and Vann street, where Sunday school is held for the accomodation of the children residing in the eastern portion of the parish.

The Church of St. John the Baptist.—The Church of St. John the Baptist, a large, elegant brick structure in the Romanesque style of architecture, is situated in the Second ward near the dividing line on the corner of Park and Court streets. It was built in the year 1866 by Rev. James Duffy, now pastor of St. John's Church, East Albany. Before his time the Catholics of Salina and surrounding country worshipped in the old wooden church on North Salina street. It stood in the First ward opposite the present Academy of the Sacred Hearts. It was commenced and the corner stone laid in 1829. Through the exertions of Thomas McCarthy and James Lynch, together with the assistance of the few Roman Catholics, and donations made by Protestants, and Catholic friends along the line of villages between Syracuse and Albany, the little society of Catholics in Salina were enabled to bring their Church of St. John the Baptist to completion. It was dedicated toward the beginning of 1830. Rt. Rev. John Dubois was the Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and for two succeeding years, the congregation being small, was visited by clergymen only once a month. The first regular resident pastor who officiated in the church was Rev. Francis O'Donohue, who was pastor for about six years, and was succeeded by Fathers Balfe and Drummond, who in turn gave place to James O'Donnell. The latter remained in charge of the church and mission for some four or five years. The next pastors were Fathers Radigan and Cartier. Father Michael Haes came next. Under his supervision the church was much enlarged and changed. After a pastorate of about fifteen years he was transferred to the newly erected parish of St. Mary's, Syracuse. He was succeeded by Revs. Philip Gillick and Joseph Guerdet (who afterwards became pastor of St. John the Evangelist, the present cathedral of this city). The succession of pastors since has been Revs. T. A. Mullady, Michael Hackett, Maurice Sheehan, James A. Duffy, (the builder of the present church,) Father Brown and Rev. William J. Bourke and Rev. John F. Mullany, the present pastor. Rev. Father Mullany was formerly pastor of an extensive mission of which the village of Whitestown, Oneida county, was the center and his residence. Before his advent to St. John the Bap-

tist Church he had erected in this mission three beautiful churches. During his present charge in Syracuse he has erected the Church of the Sacred Heart, in the village of Cicero, and has another in process of building in the village of Liverpool; it will be known as St. Joseph's Church. These two missions have greatly increased the work of the parish, but with the aid of one assistant, Rev. Joseph S. Tiernan, he is enabled to give them services at least once a month.

The Church of St. John the Baptist occupies a beautiful and commanding site on the hillside, gently sloping to the lake. The church will seat 1,500 persons, was erected in 1871, and cost $125,000. This is now one of the leading parishes in the city and has a magnificent academy connected with it on Salina street. This academy is chartered under the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and is known under the name of the Academy of the Sacred Heart. It was built by Rev. William J. Bourke, but chartered under Rev. John F. Mullany. It consists of a principal building and a wing extending from the rear thereof. It is two stories high, with a basement now utilized for Sodality purposes. In the second story there is a hall which will seat 600 persons, with a stage where the school children hold public exercises monthly. Ten teachers are employed in instructing an average attendance of 500 pupils. The academy building, convent and lot are valued at $40,000.

St. Patrick's Church.—This church is located in Geddes, on the corner of Schuyler street and Lowell avenue. The society was organized in 1871, with the Rev. Hugh Shields as pastor, who remained but for a short time. He was succeeded by the Very Rev. Dr. Lynch, the present Vicar-General of the Diocese of Syracuse, who completed the basement of the church and the work was continued by Rev. Patrick F. Smith, formerly of Hudson, N. Y., who was appointed pastor in July, 1871, and who finished the handsome structure. Father Smith was succeeded, in 1875, by Rev. James P. Magee, the present pastor, about 1875. Amongst the assistant pastors may be named the Rev. P. F. McEvoy, the present Chancellor of Diocese, Father Magee has remained in charge of the church since its organization and by his earnest and faithful work has made it one of the prominent Catholic societies of the city. Father Philip Herrick succeeded Father McEvoy as assistant, and he was followed by the present assistant, Father John C. Higgins. The church is a handsome brick edifice and was erected in 1872 at a cost of $50,000. A lot opposite the church has recently been purchased at a cost of $8,000, for school purposes.

St. Joseph's Church (*German Catholic*).—This church was organized on the 19th of November, 1881, and the corner stone laid in the following year. On the 21st of November, 1882, the dedication took place. The building cost $20,000. A school building was erected in connection with the church,

in 1883, at a cost of $4,500. Rev. Joseph Pickl has been in charge of the church from the first and under his ministry the society has rapidly grown in numbers. The present officers are as follows: George Wolz, President; Frank Schender, Secretary.

St. Lucy's Church.—The organization of this church was largely owing to the zeal of a few members of this faith who saw its need on account of the growth of the Catholic population in the Fifth ward. Permission to organize a society was obtained from Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, Bishop of Albany, and the concurrence of nearly all of the Catholics of the ward, and meetings were held in the Cook block. The society promised rapid growth and it was resolved in the early part of 1872 to erect a church. To this end the following committee were appointed: Patrick Slattery, President; John J. Lynch, Auditor; John Helmack, Treasurer; Thomas F. Delany, Secretary, and Francis Connolly, H. A. Duffy, Patrick Holloran, Anthony Chryst, Lawrence Ryan, Charles McFall, Thomas Kendrick, Francis Murphy, William Michaels, and Dan Mooney. On the 15th of August, 1872, digging for the basement was begun, and about September 12th was finished, at which time the Rt. Rev. Bishop Conroy appointed Rev. John J. Kennedy pastor of the congregation. The society was then incorporated under the name of "St. Lucy's Church, Syracuse, N. Y." Plans were obtained for a church edifice and the work of its erection was pushed with vigor. The corner stone was laid by Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny, the successor of Bishop Conroy, June 22, 1873, and the basement of the building was occupied for worship on the 1st of November, 1873. The church was entirely finished December 23, 1875, on which day it was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny. Rev. John J. Kennedy has continued as the pastor of the church to the present time, and is assisted by Rev. P. Donohue.

St. Joseph's (French Catholic) Church.—This society was organized in 1869 by the Rev. Joseph Guerdet, at which time there were nearly two hundred members. In the same year the church building on East Genesee street was bought of the Central Baptist Society. The first trustees of the church were O. Duplessis and M. Rodier. The first rector was the Rev. Joseph Quevillon, who received his appointment from Rt. Rev. Bishop McNierny, of Albany. He remained until April, 1870, and in July of that year the Rev. J. S. Robillard succeeded. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Brouillet, and he by the present pastor, the Rev. B. C. Thibault. This church has grown with the increase of French population, and various improvements have been made to the property, including a new rectory next to the church edifice. The church officers are: T. DuPlessis and N. Goss, Trustees; Mrs. A. Harney, Organist.

Seventh Day Adventists.—In October, 1879, P. Z. Kinne, of Kirkville, opened a flour and feed store at 49 East Water street, Syracuse, with N. J.

Walsworth, manager, who with his family, were among the early Seventh Day Adventists in the city. Soon afterward Elder E. W. Whitney, with his family, came, and in connection with Mr. Walsworth, rented a house on Cherry street, where meetings were held every Sabbath. A little later S. N. Walsworth and others of the Adventist faith moved into the city. The Syracuse church of the faith is an offshoot from the Kirkville church. In 1882 the Kirkville church, organized in 1861, numbered fifteen members. Believing Syracuse to be a more central place of meeting, they changed their place of worship to this city. Members of the same faith in Syracuse united with them. This was the beginning of the Syracuse church proper. In 1884, mission rooms were opened in the Crouse building on Warren street, and in connection with these a free reading and lecture room was established. Here the society worshipped for three years. The mission was then removed to another point on the same street for one year, when property was purchased at 109 Harrison place, for a permanent place of worship. Through earnest missionary effort the membership has increased to seventy-eight at the present time, (1891,) besides eighteen Sabbath-keepers who are not yet members. Although the Seventh Day Adventists have no settled pastors, their ministers being missionaries mainly, still, besides Elder E. Whitney, who was the first Seventh Day Adventist minister that came to this city to labor, Elder A. E. Place has labored here principally. Elder M. H. Brown, a former President of the State Conference, has labored here to some extent; also, Elder S. H. Lane, the present President, and Elder E. E. Miles, and H. E. Robinson, and J. E. Swift. The church officers are: Church Elder, C. V. Gilbert; Deacon, N. J. Walsworth; Treasurer, Wm. Lamb; Church Clerk, A. D. Kellogg; Trustees, C. V. Gilbert, W. R. Booth, S. N. Walsworth.

Society of Concord.—In 1841 there stood on the site of the present Bastable block, the wholesale notion house of Bernheim & Block. This store was a sort of headquarters for traders from the East, and in the evening a meeting place for the Jewish young men living here. It was at one of these gatherings that a proposition to establish a Hebrew place of worship was first made. Here and throughout the State the suggestion was well received. On September 26, 1841, in New York city, twelve gentlemen met at the house of H. Weiksheimer, and decided to remove to Syracuse, then a thriving village, and to establish there a Hebrew place of worship. These men were the founders of the Society of Concord. The first meeting was held on November 21, 1841, at the residence of Jacob Garson, Mulberry street. The officers chosen were: President, Max Thalheimer; Treasurer, Joseph Schloss; Trustees, H. Rosenbach and S. Manheimer; Secretary, E. Rothschild. None of these gentlemen are now living. The Rev. A. Gunzenhauser was engaged as minister and reader. The first services were held in

an upper room of Mr. Garson's house. Sometime afterwards services were held in the Townsend block on Water street. The Rev. Gunzenhauser, having then retired, the Rev. Joseph Goodman was chosen his successor. He entered upon his duties in August, 1846. The congregation having increased in membership, a house and lot on the south side of Madison street, at the corner of Mulberry, was purchased for $800. The house was transformed into a synagogue, and dedicated as such by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Wise, of Cincinnati. At that period, I. H. Bronner was President of the congregation, and after a few years was followed by Aaron Henocksberg. As time went on, the little church around the corner, as it was called, became too small to accommodate the congregation, and the necessity for a more convenient and larger house of worship was felt on all sides.

The first step toward the execution of the project was the election of Jacob Stone as President, a very popular man in the community and the senior member of the firm of Stone & Manheimer. He set himself vigorously to the task of building a place of worship suited to the growing needs of the congregation. The members co-operated with him in the heartiest and most energetic manner. A large number of ten dollar bonds were issued and each member took one or more. The result of their combined exertions was the erection of the present synagogue, corner Mulberry and Harrison streets, in 1850, which was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Raphael, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Lesser, of Philadelphia, and assisted by Dr. Leopold Elsner, of this city. The Rev. Joseph Goodman having resigned, the Rev. Jacob Levi was chosen in his place. During his administration two factions, one called the Reform and the other the Orthodox party, sprang up in the congregation. The Reform party was headed by Joseph Falker, who was elected President of the Society in March, 1861. During Mr. Falker's administration, organ playing, choir singing, family pews were introduced, the custom of men worshiping with covered heads during services was abolished, and many doctrinal alterations were made. These reforms meant nothing more than the reconciling of the old spirit of Judaism with the newer light and the newer requirements of the newer age. The majority of the congregation felt that Judaism can never be preserved from decay by galvanizing dead forms, by rites and views which collided with modern civilization. They wanted a broad, enlightened Judaism, a Judaism appealing to the heart as well as to reason, a Judaism congenial to the free soil of America. These innovations introduced into the service stirred up a violent opposition, and the minority finding they could not reconcile their consciences to the actions of the majority, finally seceded in a body and established themselves into an Orthodox society, which is still in existence.

After the division, the Rev. Dr. Deutsch, a highly cultured and prominent divine, was put in charge of the spiritual interest of the congregation.

On Mr. Falker's retirement from office men of equally advanced ideas were successfully elected to the presidency, namely: Simon and Isaac Lowenthal, Lazar Leiter, David Hamburger, and Moritz Marx, the latter gentleman having served the congregation for fifteen consecutive years. Mr. William Henocksburg, the present President, has followed worthily in the same path of progress and reform, and has acquitted himself very creditably.

For the past eight years the Rev. Dr. A. Guttman has had the spiritual interests of the congregation in his keeping. With his advent a new and vigorous spirit has been infused into the congregation, and under his guidance it has prospered wonderfully. There are few Jewish ministers in America who have gained such an influence in their congregations and have such a firm hold upon the hearts and sympathies of their members, as has Dr. Guttman. He has proven himself a warm supporter of every humane and charitable movement, and he is recognized as one of the prominent leaders of Reform Judaism in America.

The present officers of the congregation are, President William Henocksburg; Vice-President, August Falker; Treasurer, Aaron Lesser; Trustees, David Danziger, Herman Leiter, Leopold Schoener, George Freeman; Secretary, S. Lowenthal; Sexton, J. Glazier.

The Society has at present sixty-five members and forty-two pew-holders, altogether about 500 souls.

This sketch would, however, be incomplete were we to overlook the philanthropic work carried on by the Society of Concord. This congregation has not merely narrowed itself down to Creed, but it emphasizes Deed. It has a noble record for its liberality and for its active participation in the cause of charity. With this Society the following institutions are connected:

1. A Sabbath School, in which eighty-two boys and girls, the children of the members, receive religious instruction.

2. A Mission School, which is divided into two branches:

(*a*) A religious school in which girls and boys of indigent parents are taught Biblical history.

(*b*) A sewing school where fifty-eight girls, between the ages of seven and fourteen, are taught plain sewing.

3. Ladies' Auxiliary Society, whose aim is to help the Congregation.

4. Ladies' Aid Society. This organization has for its object the alleviation of suffering caused by poverty or sickness.

5. Sewing Circle. Ladies meet weekly at the residences of the members for the purpose of making garments for general distribution.

6. Young Men's Hebrew Association, whose aims are to elevate the youth morally, impart religious enthusiasm, and refine them socially and intellectually.

New Beth Israel.— This congregation was organized August 7, 1854. The first services were held at the house of Moses Hart, on Adams street,

between Mulberry and Montgomery. The following were the first officers of the society; Joshua Jacobs, President; Henry Lazarus, Vice-President; M. Bendetsen, treasurer; P. Lee, Secretary; Moses Hart, J. Samson, E. Labischinsky, N. Marks. After holding services a short time on Adams street, the congregation met at Myers' Hall, corner of Montgomery and Genesee streets. The present synagogue was built in 1856 and remodelled in 1887. The basement has also been remodelled, making the structure complete and convenient. The cemetery owned by the congregation lies in the southern part of the city. There are now about forty members and one hundred seat holders, who with their families comprise a membership of about four hundred. The present officers of this society are as follows: M. Rashkower, President; Levi Solomon, vice-President; L. Manson, Treasurer; Abe Levi, Secretary; Trustees, M. Bloom, E. Goldstein, H. Ferguson, M. Myer. Minister, S. Cantor. The Synagogue contains seven rolls of Holy Scripture.

Congregational Poiley Zedeck.—In the fore part of the year 1888 Joseph Wallen, Marks Baliban, Moses Kline, David L. Cohen, Abraham Moses, and others, became interested in the organization of a new Jewish Church in Syracuse. Their efforts resulted in the establishment of Congregation Poiley Zedeck. Its charter is dated September 23, 1888, and bears the names of the following Trustees: Herman Wolfson, Ruben Rubenstein, Samuel Berman, Isaac Heitner, and Philip Kaufman. First President, Alexander Cohn; Secretary, Joseph Honig. The first meeting was held in Sugarman's Hall, corner of Grape and Harrison streets, at which twenty-six members joined and paid five dollars each. The church now numbers thirty-six members who pay six dollars per year each. Services are held every morning and evening in the year for prayer. The minister preaches Friday evening and Saturday morning and afternoon, and also on other days of special religious observances. Rev. M. Finberg has been the only minister.

In 1889 the congregation rented of Marcus Joel a building on Mulberry street, where they now worship. Three rolls of Holy Scripture belong to the society and they intend to increase that number. In February, 1891, this church bought a piece of ground at Oakwood for a cemetery, costing $350. The present officers are Moses Kline, President; G. B. Gordon, Vice-President; Joseph Honig, Secretary; Trustees, B. Kaufman, Solomon Port, M. Baliban, B. Daunsfsky, Levi Oppenheimer, M. Schuman, Treasurer.

Adath Jeshurun (which signifies gathering of religious people) was organized June 6, 1864, and received its charter March 3, 1866, Joseph Swartz was the first President; Joseph Wiseman, vice-President, and Moses Bronner, Treasurer. The first place of worship was a one-story building on Harrison street, between Mulberry and Montgomery. In 1874 a hall which was

built for this society in the Reidy building, corner of Mulberry and Madison streets, was rented by them and occupied until the present church was erected. In 1887 Solomon Rosenbloom purchased a lot on Orange street, between Madison and Harrison streets, and insisted on the society having a home of its own. Largely by his efforts and contributions and the efficient management of the building committee, composed of Solomon Rosenbloom, Morris Thalheimer, Daniel Rosenbloom, and K. A. Wolf, the present beautiful Gothic wooden edifice was erected at a cost of about $9,000. At that time there were but nineteen members, which in Jewish churches means about nineteen families, as none but male adults are eligible to membership. The new edifice was dedicated in August, 1887. About 1871 Solomon Rosenbloom was elected President and Joseph Wiseman vice-President. From that time to the present Mr. Rosenbloom has held that office, with the exception of two years, when Morris Thalheimer and Abraham Light served one year each. The first leader of religious services was Rev. W. B. Newcity, who officiated until 1875; he was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Levi, who still officiates. The present officers are Solomon Rosenbloom, President; Morris Thalheimer was vice-President at the time of his death in October, 1890, which office he filled about fifteen years. His successor has not been elected. David Oberdorfer has been the Treasurer for fourteen years. The Trustees are K. A. Wolf, Moses Labschinsky, Philip Zenner, and David Stolz, Secretary, M. J. Altman. The membership of this active, growing society has increased to 41, and connected therewith is a large Sabbath school doing good work for the children. Each Jewish society owns a separate cemetery, in which each member is entitled to requisite space without any individual purchase. Rural Cemetery, south of Oakwood Cemetery, belongs to this society.

Adath Israel.—This congregation was organized at the house of Jacob Groginsky, June 1, 1882. The first President was James B. Harrison; Nathan Levi, vice-President; Philip Kaufman, Secretary; Moses Jacobs, Treasurer. The society met in the Wolf block, corner of Mulberry and Adams streets. Desiring a more suitable place of worship, Jacob Groginsky, Nathan Levi, and Morris Jacobson were appointed a building committee. These gentlemen contracted at once with Marks Rashkower, to rent of him for a term of years a building which he agreed to construct according to plans submitted and accepted. The work was vigorously pushed by Mr. Rashkower, and in a few months the society was pleasantly located in their present Synagogue, a brick structure which seats two-hundred and fifty. So well pleased were the people with the services of their building committee that it was voted to present Jacob Groginsky with a gold medal, which bears date of September 16, 1882. A silver medal was also presented to Samuel Elsner.

The present officers are: Jacob Groginsky, President; James B. Harrison, vice-President; David Groginsky, Secretary; Nathan Levin, Treasurer. Benjamin Yaffa was the first minister, and was succeeded by David Argin, the present pastor. Daily meetings for prayer are held morning and evening, with special services Friday night and Saturday.

Adath Yeshurun.—In 1870, thirty-five young men seat-holders of New Beth of Israel, left that society and began holding meetings in Tabor's hall. Their first minister was Marcus Radin, and Elias Labeschinsky was President.

In 1872, they organized under co-State charter with the corporate name, Adath Yeshurun. Solomon Harrison was President; Jacob Tumim, vice-President; Samuel Solomon, Secretary. The next year the society bought a house and lot, No. 75 Mulberry street, for $3,000, on which they built the present church in 1877, at a cost of $6,000. Two years later $2,000 more were raised and expended in completing and furnishing the structure. The building committee was J. L. Shevelson, chairman; Jacob Tumim, C. Frelander, Sol. Harrison, S. A. Harrison, Isaac Solomon. In 1887, a cemetery was purchased on the plank road for $1,300. Elias Labischinsky was the first President, since which the following men have served in that office: Solomon Harrison, I. L. Shevelson, Jacob Tumim, Abraham Rosenson, Levi Pakelinschky, Levi L. Silverman.

Rev. Marcus Radin was succeeded by Rev. J. Leavison, and Revs. C. Caplin, ——— Fisher, M. L. Grossman, J. Switzer, and E. Rosenzweig have since officiated. M. L. Grossman is the present pastor. The trustees of the church are as follows: Levi Pakelinscky, President; Levi Harris, vice-President; Harris Rossman, M. Abelson, A. J. Strasburg, M. C. Rothschild, Samuel A. Harrison. Membership, forty-four. A flourishing Sunday school is connected with the church.

Rescue Mission.—In the early part of 1887 a number of christian people became impressed with a desire to accomplish something for the cause of christianity in certain districts in Syracuse. An article which appeared about this time in a New York religious journal attracted attention. The author was Mr. H. B. Gibbud, of the Florence Night Mission of New York city. An invitation was extended to Mr. Gibbud to come to Syracuse for consultation in the matter, and in June, 1887, he arrived, accompanied by his wife. After a careful study of the situation the experienced missionary declared that the thing to do was to establish in the very midst of the district where information was most needed, a place to which the people would be constrained to come and in which they would be met by sympathetic hearts. This suggestion was acted upon. A place was selected on East Washington street, near Mulberry. Here, with drinking saloons, gambling dens, and houses of ill repute within a stone's throw in every direction, the

Rescue Mission was established ; and on the night of Sunday, September 4, 1887, began its work among the non-church-going masses. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbud were placed in charge as superintendents, and Mr. John E. Hendsey was their assistant.

Many people became friendly to the Mission at once. They flocked to the meetings and seemed to feel at home in the half-way house to the church and to be grateful for the interest manifested in them.

Every night since that first night, a meeting has been held. Thus far more than 1,300 consecutive meetings have been held, at which the total attendance has been about 125,000.

From the very first the rooms of the Mission were inadequate. This was especially so during the last year in the old quarters (May 1889 to May 1890). It became more and more evident that a larger hall was a necessity. At this juncture H. B. Andrews, a prominent business man of the city, purchased the building and site at 115 Mulberry street, near Railroad. He altered, enlarged and repaired the building and grounds and leased them to the Mission for a merely nominal rental, and on May 1, 1890, the Mission took possession of its new quarters. The present rooms are spacious and attractive, well lighted and adorned. They seat 500 people. The work of the Mission is not restricted to its evening meetings. Bible instruction is provided during the Winter and Spring on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays. Monthly gatherings have been instituted to bring the converts together in a social way. Then there are the song services conducted by the Mission-workers at the hospitals and like places. Missionary visits are made to saloons and from house to house, along the canal tow-path and on canal boats. Missionary work, including distribution of tracts and other gospel literature is done at fairs, circus shows, street processions, conventions, etc. An unique way of preaching the gospel to the masses, instituted by Mr. Gibbud, is the "Gospel Wagon" service. A carryall fitted with signboards, bearing gospel inscriptions, is employed by some twenty members of the Mission, on Sunday afternoons in summer, who take with them a small cabinet organ. They drive about the streets, stopping at different points where people congregate. At every stopping place the music of the organ and the singing of the hymns soon attract an assemblage. Then Mr. Gibbud and his assistant preach the gospel to the people thus gathered, and exhort them to accept it.

The government of the Mission is in the hands of a board of managers consisting of representatives from the various evangelical churches. The following named ladies and gentlemen constitute the board for 1891: E. W. Parmelee, Edward S. Gaylord, Harlow B. Andrews, Henry Babcock, Rasselas A. Bonta, Frank T. Kent, Charles A. Horton, David Milne, Prof. H. H. Sandford, James M. Rose, Prof. W. A. Brownell, Mrs. Justus Eddy, Mrs. H. H. Gurley, Mrs. F. T. Davis, Mrs. W. O. Hewitt, Miss Olive Wood.

President, Prof. W. A. Brownell; Secretary, F. T. Kent; Treasurer, Harlow B. Andrews; Executive Committee, R. A. Bonta, E. Burt Beckwith, F. T. Kent, Henry Babcock, Mrs. Justus Eddy.

In March, 1891, The Rescue Mission Alliance of Syracuse was duly incorporated.

CHAPTER XXX.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The early History of the Schools of Syracuse—The Foundation laid for the Present Superior System—Language, Art and Science Taught—Syracuse Academy Chartered—Public Schools Before the City Organization—Public Schools Under the City Government.

THE early history of the schools of Syracuse is somewhat involved in obscurity. Those engaged in educational pursuits in the earlier times, failed to preserve records that would now be intensely interesting.

The pioneers did not neglect education; but the best work was done in the early days by private schools, and the lessons inculcated in them by faithful teachers had no doubt much to do with founding the splendid public school system of which the city of Syracuse is now so justly proud.

The first school within the present city limits was kept by Mr. Conner in a salt block at Salina. He divided his time between teaching and boiling salt. We have no means of knowing which occupation proved the most remunerative; but it was probably the latter.

Welthia Ann Lathrop, widow of the late Edward Allen, Esq., of Auburn, taught a select school in a building furnished by Captain Joel Cody, in the rear of the present First Baptist Church for many years, beginning in 1826. In 1830 Miss Guthrie taught a private school in a building called "The Wheeler House," on the corner of Salina and Center streets, in what is now the First ward.

During six months of the year 1835, Hon. Geo. F. Comstock taught a select school in the upper story of a yellow building which stood on the present site of the Bastable block. He was elected Inspector of Schools for the town of Salina in 1837.

At different times D. C. Leroy and Dr. James Foran were connected as teachers with a school known as the "Salina Institute." The building occupied by this school stood on Turtle street between Park and Salina streets.

A select school for girls was organized by the Misses Chamberlain. Dr. Mather Williams erected a temporary frame building for this school on Water street near the corner of Clinton. It was neither ceiled nor plastered and on the approach of cold weather the school was removed to a room fitted up by Captain Putnam, over his wood house on Montgomery street. The school became known as "Montgomery Institute." The schools of those days seem to have made up in names what they lacked in other respects. Among the teachers in "Montgomery Institute" were Miss Richardson, Miss Alexander, the Misses Newton, from Massachusetts; Miss Fitch, from Trumansburg; Miss Collins, Miss Laurie, from Whitesboro, and Miss Gould, from South Carolina.

At this period the standard of education was well advanced, the higher mathematics, French, Latin, drawing, painting and music being taught in Miss Collins' school. The study of sciences to any extent was at a later day introduced by Miss Amelia Bradbury, who numbered among her pupils many heads of prominent families now living in the city, who cherish gratefully and affectionately the memory of her conscientious, tender counsels, and who owe to her advanced views of education the stimulus towards that higher culture which has fitted them to adorn responsible positions in life, and to become useful, reliable, and intelligent women. The school of Miss Bradbury was located on Montgomery street.

Miss Emily Chubbuck, afterwards Mrs. Adoniram Judson, wife of the famous missionary to Burmah, taught a select school at one time in a small building which stood where McCarthy, Sons & Co.'s wholesale store now stands, on the corner of Washington and Clinton streets.

From September, 1847, to June, 1861, the late Madame A. J. Raoul, one of the old inhabitants, taught a select school in this city. She was an accomplished teacher of music and French, the last of which she continued to give to a few pupils till 1872 (she died in 1875), when growing infirmities brought to a close a longer term of years consecutively devoted to teaching than, probably, has been given by many teachers in Syracuse.

Syracuse Academy.—Through the exertions of Aaron Burt, Harvey Baldwin, and Oliver Teall, who owned a large tract of land in the locality, a charter was obtained for the Syracuse Academy in 1835. A lot was donated by Mr. Baldwin and, under many discouragements, a building was erected and completed for the Academy, situated on "Lodi Hill," East Fayette street, which was supplied with competent teachers and supported by the benefactions of its founders. The first Principal was a Mr. Kellogg, of New York, who was succeeded by Orrin Root, for many years later a professor in Hamilton College. At one period the late A. G. Salisbury, who became the first Clerk of the Board of Education of the city of Syracuse, was its Principal. At a later day in the existence of the Academy it was

conducted by Joseph A. Allen and Oliver T. Burt, part of which period was after its removal to a more central location.

But the Academy did not prosper. After it went into operation, jealousies in reference to it were awakened, interest in regard to public schools was aroused and district school houses sprang up and soon attracted the sympathy and patronage of the public. The cause of education profited by the efforts of the founders of the Academy, but they were, and continued to be, the losers, so that the Academy was finally abandoned and the house designed by its originators to subserve the cause of education, providentially became the home of the helpless orphan and the abode of charity—the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum.

Mention cannot be made of all the numerous select or private schools which have done efficient work in the educational cause. They wonld constitute a chapter.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BEFORE THE CITY ORGANIZATION.

The public schools existing prior to the city organization were all formed and maintained as district schools of the town of Salina under the general school law. Neither the charter of the village of Salina, adopted in 1824, nor that of the village of Syracuse, in 1825, made any change in the status of the schools within their limits; they were from the first and continued to be until 1848, common schools of the town of Salina.

The first public school within the present limits of Syracuse was District No. 1, Salina, situated in the First ward, near the present site of Jefferson school. The school house was built in 1805 and was commonly known as the "Old Red School House." It stood on what was afterward the southeast corner of Washington Park. It was at this school house that elections, many times very spirited, were held for many years. Isaac Van Tassel was among the first teachers; he was at the time fitting himself for the Presbyterian ministry. He afterwards became a successful missionary, and died among the Maumee Indians about the year 1847.

As the town became more widely and thickly settled, other districts were formed in numerical order. At the time of the city organization the schools existing within its limits were as follows: In the First ward, Nos. 1, 8, 15 and 16. In what is now the Second ward there was none. In the Third ward was No. 4, occupying the building now used by Mr. Young as a stable, on Church street. There was one in the Fourth ward, the old Prescott School on Lock street, near St. John's church. The Fifth ward contained one, which occupied a little, old wooden building, since removed. No. 6 was in the Sixth ward, on the north side of Fayette street near Franklin street. In the Seventh ward was the old Putnam school, on the corner of

Montgomery and Jefferson streets, now used as a temporary city hall. No. 10 was in the Eighth ward on East Fayette street. *

On the 10th of February, 1848, a public meeting was held in Market Hall, presided over by Alex. McKinstry, to devise a system of common schools for the city of Syracuse. A series of resolutions prepared by the Rev. Samuel J. May, referring to the formation of the city and the great need of taking early and efficient steps to provide for educating the young of the place was passed. The fourth resolution read as follows:

4. That it is fitting and proper that a complete system of schools, free to all the children of the city, should be amply sustained at the public expense, as that our city government, or fire department, or highways should be so supported.

Resolved, That the noble example set by many cities in our State and country in respect to common schools, should be generously emulated by the city of Syracuse.

Resolved, That a committee of five from each ward be appointed to consider the plan of public instruction originally proposed by those who drafted the Charter of our city and compare it with the plan in operation in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Providence, Rochester and Buffalo, and report to an adjourned meeting, in detail, such a plan of public schools as they shall deem best adapted to the circumstances and wants of Syracuse.

Mr. Salisbury then read the following statistics:

"The following number of pupils can be accommodated in each of the four central schools in the city: No. 4, with its three rooms, seats 170; No. 5, with its four rooms, seats 275; No. 6, with its two rooms, seats 100; No. 7, with its five rooms, seats 340; making an aggregate of 885.

"In the last annual report of the Trustees of District No. 7, 947 children were reported as between the ages of 5 and 16—making an excess in that single district alone of 62 over and above the entire accommodations of these four public school buildings.

"The whole number reported from the fourth district (and between the ages above named) is 2,124, or nearly three times the number provided for, showing that of the whole number of children in the central portion of the city, and of a suitable age to be placed in school, less than one-third are in attendance upon the public schools, and by a somewhat careful investigation it has been ascertained that less than one-half of the remainder are in attendance upon the private schools of this same portion of the city. So that if the above statements may be relied upon, more than one-third of the whole number are in no school.

"The whole amount paid for teachers' wages during the year ending December 31, 1847, was $3,311.83. Of this sum only $677 was raised from the rate bills. Adding to this the contingent fund of these four districts, amounting to $675, gives $3,986.83 aggregate expense for the year. Of this sum the rate bills pay but about one-sixth, leaving five-sixths to be paid

* During the first six years of the city's organization, its territory comprised only four wards, but the reader will better understand the location of these schools by giving their situation after the city was divided into eight wards.

by moneys received from the Literature Fund of the State and by a property tax.

"By the last assessment roll the taxable property of these four districts amounted to the sum of $3,100,000. Now, on the supposition that the above named $677 were paid by the property of these districts, how much would it add to the tax already paid for educational purposes? If I have figured correctly it would be $00.001,5."

The chair then appointed the following as the committee contemplated in the fourth resolution:

First Ward.—Wm. Clarke, Michael Lynch, I. R. Quereau, Miles W. Bennett, Noah Wood.

Second Ward.—John Wilkinson, Dennis McCarthy, L. W. Hall, Henry J. Sedgwick, Alex. McKinstry.

Third Ward.—Hiram Putnam, Theodore Ashley, Rev. Mr. Raymond, Phares Gould, P. S. Stoddard.

Fourth Ward.—Hamilton White, David Bonta, W. W. Newell, A. G. Salisbury, E. T. Hayden.

It was resolved, "that the committee be requested to meet at the trustees' room on Saturday evening next."

Also, "that this meeting adjourn to meet again at the call of the committee."

This meeting led to the establishment of the present system of public schools in the city.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS UNDER THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

"An Act in Relation to the Public Schools of Syracuse" was passed April 11, 1848. This act with some slight amendments, is the basis of the present public school system of the city. It provided for the appointment by the Mayor and Common Council, of two classes of School Commissioners, one of which should hold office one year and the other two years from the date of the first appointment, and that thereafter one commissioner should be elected from each ward annually. The commissioners so elected have control of everything relating to the public schools. The act was amended March 11, 1865, March 26, 1866, and March 27, 1868. One commissioner is now elected by the people, from each ward for two years, and it is so arranged that the *even* wards elect one year and the *odd* wards the next year.

In pursuance of the Act, eight commissioners were appointed by the Mayor and Common Council, who met at Market Hall (later the old City Hall) April 21, 1848, and after choosing Hiram Putman and R. A. Yoe, President and Secretary, pro tem., proceeded to draw for their respective terms as follows:

First ward, William Clark, two years, J. P. Babcock, one year; Second ward, James Noxon, two years, C. M. Brosnan, one year; Third ward, Hiram Putnam, two years, Daniel Bradley, one year; Fourth ward, Oliver Teall, two years, C. A. Wheaton, one year.

Oliver Teall resigned and his place was filled by T. B. Fitch. Wm. Clark was elected President of the Board, but declined to serve, whereupon Hiram Putman was elected in his place. At the next meeting of the Board, April 26, 1848, A. G. Salisbury, who had been principal of Putman school previous to the city organization, was chosen clerk, upon whom also devolved the duties of Superintendent of Schools, at a salary of $500 a year.

The Board, upon its organization, adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Education will not employ any teacher in any of the public schools of the city who uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage or who is addicted to the use of tobacco.

"*Resolved*, That the President of the Board give public notice that the common schools of the city will be opened free to all children of the city."

The first teachers appointed by the Board were: First ward.—No. 1, Lewis Cornell, principal, monthly salary $35; No. 8, Edward Smith, principal, $35; No. 15, J. B. Brigham, principal, $30; No. 16, James Johonnot, principal, $35, Miss Delia Earll, assistant, $15.

Second ward.—No. 4, N. P. Stanton, principal, $48, Mrs. N. P. Stanton, assistant, $18, Miss Palmer, assistant, $15; No. 5, R. R. Stetson, principal, $45, Mrs. R. R. Stetson, assistant, $16, Miss M. A. Clapp, assistant, $18, Miss J. A. VanDenburg, assistant, $18.

Third ward.—No. 6, J. B. Beal, principal, $35, Miss Hannah Burnet, assistant, $15; No. 20, Miss A. Bennett, principal, $18.

Fourth ward.—No. 7, W. W. Newman, principal, $50, Miss E. E. Williams, assistant, $18, Miss E. Williams, assistant, $15. Miss J. Brooks, assistant, $18, Miss S. M. Cox, assistant, $18, Mrs. R. C. Newman, assistant, $18; No. 12, J. M. Winchell, principal, $35, Miss A. Barker, assistant, $15; Miss H. Kingsley, assistant, $18.

W. W. Newman, now of South Onondaga, was married in the old Putnam school, the only "wedding in school" on record.

James Johonnot, the first Principal of No. 16, became a successful conductor of Teachers' Institutes throughout this and other States, and an author of several educational works.

Edward Smith, who was appointed Principal of No. 8, in 1848, had been for several years a teacher in the village schools of Syracuse. After the city organization he continued in the service of the Board of Education as Principal till 1865, when he was elected Clerk and Superintendent. He held the office of Superintendent of Schools until 1889, a period of twenty-three years, when he was made Principal of Prescott School in the Fourth ward. He is a man of untiring zeal, having advanced views concerning all matters pertaining to common schools; and during his long term of service, now

nearly forty-five years, has, perhaps, done more for the cause of education in Syracuse than any other person.

A. E. Kinnie, Principal of Madison School, in the Eighth ward, who has been in the employ of the Board since 1855, excepting about two years, is another veteran to whom large credit is due.

A. G. Salisbury was for many years connected with the schools as Principal, and also for some years as Clerk of the Board of Education. He is held in grateful remembrance by many who came under his efficient instruction.

Syracuse was one of the first cities in this country to abolish corporal punishment in its schools. This important action was taken in 1867, on motion of Commissioner Orrin Welch, of the Sixth ward. Many thought at the time that it was too radical a step; but subsequent experience has proved that it was a wise one. The moral tone of the schools is infinitely better than when whipping was in vogue.

In 1854, a high school department was organized in the old Prescott School on Lock street, with Charles O. Roundy as principal. This department was removed to No. 4, now Young's stable, on Church street, in 1855. It was continued in the Pike block, corner of Salina and Fayette streets, and in rooms over what was then Sherman's grocery, at the corner of Warren and East Fayette streets, till 1869, when it was removed to the present commodious building on West Genesee street, which was erected at a cost, including lot, of $100,000. Prof. Roundy has been succeeded by W. A. Brownell, A. M., Ph. D.; Samuel Thurber, A. M.; George A. Bacon, A. M. Ph. D.; and William K. Wicks, A. M., in the order in which they are named.

The High School has been a success from the first. It is now first in the State in the number of Academic scholars. It contains an average of about six hundred students, five hundred and fifty of whom hold Regents' certificates.

First Graduating Class.—The names of the first graduates from the High School in 1856, are as follows: Rossiter Raymond, H. Wadsworth Clarke, Samuel M. Comstock, Osgood V. Tracy, Arinda L. Adams, Catherine B. Poole, Ellen A. Evans, Ellyette W. Casey, Ellen V. Bowen. There were eighty-three graduates in 1889.

There is nothing which shows so well the growth and prosperity of Syracuse as the wonderful progress of her schools. The people of the Central City have always shown an increasing interest in education, and have taken care of their schools, even when other public interests had to be neglected. Twenty-four, the number of teachers employed by the first Board of Education, in 1848, has increased to two-hundred aud seventy-eight in 1889.

In 1889 there were registered in all the schools, 12,977 pupils; average number belonging, 10,644; average daily attendance, 10,198.

P B M. Lemmon

There are (1891) twenty-eight school buildings, one of which is a High school and eight are Grammer Schools. Eight new school buildings have been erected since 1880. Several of these are commodious and costly, containing all of the modern improvements, including power ventilation. As example, Prestcott School, finished in 1881, cost (not including lot) $29,000; Seymour School, 1883, (not including lot) $40,000; Putnam School, 1888, (including lot) $65,000.

Following is a list of schools, principals and location: High School, West Genesee, corner Wallace, Third ward, Wm. K. Wicks, A. M., Principal. Adams School, Adams street, between Grape and Orange, Seventh ward, Bessie M. Lowe, Principal. Bassett Street School (annex to the Madison School), Eighth ward, Marvin E. Bushnell, Principal. Brighton School, South Salina street, near Colvin, Eleventh ward, Mrs. L. E. Thomas, Principal. Clinton School, Lodi street, near Hawley, Fourth ward, Mrs. L. L. Goodrich, Principal. Danforth School, Furman street, near South Salina, Eleventh ward, John Q. Adams, Principal. Delaware School, Delaware street, near Merriman avenue, Mary W. Flanagan, Principal. Franklin School, Butternut street, corner Peters, Second ward, Charles E. White, Principal. Frazer School, Frazer street, corner of Smith, Ninth ward, Eliza A. Kennedy, Principal. Genesee School, Genesee street, corner Wallace, Third ward, Mary Lounsbury, Principal. Gere School, Willis avenue, near Essex, Tenth ward, Laura M. Geary, Principal. Grace School, Grace street, corner Ontario, Fifth ward, Sara C. Terwilliger, Principal. Irving School, East Fayette street, Eighth ward, Eliza G. Chapman, Principal. Jefferson School, corner Park and Court streets, First ward, Mary L. Ford, Principal. Prescott School, Willow street, above Lock, Fourth ward, Edward Smith, Principal. Madison School, Madison street, corner Walnut avenue, Eighth ward, R. Bruce White, Principal. May School, Seneca street, between Otisco and Tully, Fifth ward, Mary A. Van Antwerp, Principal. Merrick School, South avenue, near Sheldon, Fifth ward, L. May Cameron, Principal. Montgomery School, Montgomery street, between Adams and Jackson, Sixth ward, Samantha C. Lincoln, Principal. Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, East Genesee street, Eight ward, Maria B. Parish, Principal. Porter School, St. Mark's Square, between Bridge and Emerson avenues, Tenth ward, W. H. Scott, Principal. Putnam School, corner Montgomery and Jefferson streets, Seventh ward, John D. Wilson, Principal. Rose School, Eighth ward, Bessie L. Hurd, Teacher. Salina School, Salina street, between Center and Bear, First ward, H. E. Barrett, Principal. Seymour School, Seymour street, near West, Fifth ward, Bruce M. Watson, Principal. St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, Sixth ward, Mary Mallynn, Principal. Townsend School, corner Townsend and Ash,

Second ward, Kate M. Cullen, Principal. Vine Street School, Burnet avenue, near Vine, Fourth ward, Anna Holkings, Principal.

The following comparative school statistics are worthy of preservation:

	1859.	1889.
Registered,	5,279	12,977
Average attendance,	2,776	10,198
School census,	9,823	23,460
Cases of tardiness,	27,183	8,160
Days,	76,776	100,128

The following have served as Clerks of the Board of Education: A. G. Salisbury, 1848-1849; W. L. Crandall, 1849-1850; A. G. Salisbury, 1850-1851; E. A. Sheldon, 1851-1853; Wm. Hall, 1853; M. L. Brown, 1854; Geo. L. Farnham, 1855-1862; Chas. E. Stevens, 1862-1864; Edward Smith, 1865-1889; A. Burr Blodgett, 1889.

The present School Board is as follows: President, William Spaulding; Clerk and Superintendent, A. B. Blodgett; Commissioners, First ward, John J. Keefe; Second ward, Daniel Scheer; Third ward, James H. Meagher; Fourth ward, A. von Landberg; Fifth ward, Warren D. Tallman; Sixth ward, E. C. Wright; Seventh ward, P. R. Kiely; Eighth ward, Alexander Grant; Ninth ward, Patrick Cody; Tenth ward, G. H. Stilwell; Eleventh ward, James R. McAllister; Twelfth ward, Charles F. Wyckoff; Thirteenth ward, John A. Mackay; Fourteenth ward, John A. Tholens.

The number of wards in the city was increased to eight in 1854, and the number of School Commissioners to sixteen. In 1857, the number of Commissioners was reduced to eight. In 1887, the number of wards was increased to eleven and the number of Commissioners to eleven.

Syracuse University.—The Syracuse University had its inception in the celebration of the Centennial of Methodism in 1866. The Methodist Episcopal Church had resolved to raise that year two millions of dollars, and to make its educational institutions the chief objects of its benefactions. There were at that time, under the care of the Methodist denomination, several seminaries in the State of New York, but only one college. This—Genesee College—was located in Lima, in western New York, a small village several miles distant from a railroad station. It had been in operation since 1851, doing excellent work, but because of the disadvantage of its location had not prospered as much as had been anticipated. When efforts were to be made for centennial educational collections in New York, the question of a new University site at once became prominent. After much discussion it was resolved to seek a central location to which the Genesee College might be removed. All the trustees of the latter institution, save one, favored removal. Of course the citizens of Lima violently opposed such action, and secured an injunction against the trustees, prohibiting it. The work, how-

ever, of founding the new University did not halt. In 1867 the city of Syracuse voted an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to the new University, conditioned upon the raising of four hundred thousand dollars additioual, for endowment. On the 22d of February, 1870, a Methodist Episcopal convention for the State of New York was held in Syracuse, at which it was determined to establish the University here. The following resolution, passed by the convention, declared its purpose: "Resolved, that this State Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York, approves of the plan to establish, without delay, in the city of Syracuse, or its immediate vicinity, a first-class university, and recommends that immediate measures be taken to raise at least five hundred thousand dollars for its endowment. Subscriptions were thereupon asked for and one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars were pledged. This, with previous valid subscriptions and the pledge of the city, made the amount of funds for the new enterprise three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. A provisional Board of Trustees was elected and steps taken to secure a charter. In January, 1871, the valid pledges to the enterprise reached four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and on the 24th of April, following, the city issued bonds to the University amounting to one hundred thousand dollars.

In May, Eliphalet Remington gave to the University an interest in a block in Syracuse worth eighty thousand dollars. During the same month a site of fifty acres, in the southeast part of the city, was selected and plans for building the Hall of Languages were adopted.

On September 1, 1871, the College of Liberal Arts opened its first session in the Myers block with forty-one students and five professors. It continued to occupy this building until the Hall of Languages was completed and dedicated in May, 1873.

In December, 1871, the Medical College was ordained, and began its work in the autumn of 1872.

The College of Fine Arts was established in June, 1873, and opened on September 18, following. Its declared purpose was to give instruction in Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Engraving, Music, Oratory, Poetry, Belles-lettres, Literature, etc.

In the autumn of 1886, Mr. E. F. Holden determined to erect a working observatory as a memorial to his son, Charles Demarest Holden, who graduated in the class of 1877, and died in Syracuse, February, 1883. This Observatory is built of rock-faced, gray limestone, and is about 40x40 feet in extreme dimensions. It is equipped with an eight-inch Alvin Clark telescope, a four-inch reversible transit, micometer, chronograph, chronometer, astronomical clock, and all other needed appliances for practical astronomy. It is also fully equipped with apparatus for meteorological observations.

In April, 1887, Mrs. John M. Reid, of New York city, purchased the great library of Leopold Von Rancke, of Berlin, Germany, and offered it to

Syracuse University on condition that a suitable building be erected to contain it. Accordingly in the following September a Library Building 80x90 feet, with a capacity for one hundred and thirty thousand volumes, was begun, and was completed in June, 1889. It is provided with abundant rooms and facilities for all departments of library work.

One of the most magnificent gifts ever received by the University is the Memorial College for Women, erected by the late John Crouse, of Syracuse, and completed by his son, D. Edgar Crouse. This structure is of longmeadow, red sandstone, 162x190 feet extreme measurements, and is one of the most imposing college edifices in the world. It contains a magnificent music hall, a large organ and has been amply and elegantly furnished by its donors.

The Medical College occupies three brick buildings on Orange street, well adapted to its purposes.

The University has at present three well-equipped colleges. The College of Liberal Arts, with Classical Latin-Scientific and Scientific courses, is admirably furnished with apparatus, laboratories and museums, and has an enrollment of four hundred and fifty students.

The College of Fine Arts has courses in Painting, Architecture, and Music, and an attendance of two hundred and fifty students.

The College of Medicine has a graduated three-years course, with an attendance of sixty students.

Among the notable gifts to the University have been the following: Philo Remington, $100,000; John D. Slayback, $20,000; "A Friend," for library, $100,000; Milton S. Price, $10,000; Mrs. Lydia Morehouse, $30,000; Eliphalet Remington, $80,000; Bishop Jesse T. Peck, $50,000; J. Dorman Steele, $50,000; Geo. F. Comstock, $50,000; Rev. R. H. Robinson, $15,000; Rev. William Griffin, D. D., $40,000; Hon. David Decker, $10,000; Mrs. W. P. Abbott, $10,000; Mrs. Harriet T. Leavenworth, Wolff Collection of Engravings; E. F. Holden, the Observatory; John Crouse and D. Edgar Crouse, John Crouse Memorial College; Mrs. J. M. Reid, Von Rancke Library; Mrs. J. Dorman Steele, support of Professorship of Theistic Science ($2,500 per year), and the equipment of the department of Physics, $10,000. Besides these have been many other gifts of various amounts.

The Presidents of the Board of Trustees have been as follows: Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D.D., 1870–73; Alexander Winchell, LL. D., 1873–74; Hon. David Decker, 1874–79; Hon. Francis H. Root, 1879, to the present date.

The Chancellors have been Rev. Daniel Steele, D. D. (President of College of Liberal Arts), 1871–72; Alexander Winchell, LL. D., 1872–74; E. O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., 1874–80; Chas. N. Sims, D. D., LL. D., 1881, to the present date.

At this writing the University has property amounting to one million, seven hundred thousand dollars, of which five hundred thousand dollars is

productive endowment. Its students number nearly eight hundred, with a teaching force of forty-nine. The University is co-educational and opens all its courses of study on equal terms to students of both sexes.

Meads' Business College.—In or about the year 1857 a Mr. Kelsey established and maintained a Commercial School in the old Wieting block until the year 1862, when Prof. D. T. Ames, who had been in partnership with Prof. C. P. Meads in conducting the Commercial College at Oswego, purchased the Kellsey School.

There was at that time in the block now occupied by D. McCarthy & Co., corner South Salina and Fayette streets, the Bassett Commercial College, which was afterwards conducted by the Mead Bros. (no relation to Prof. C. P. Meads). By reason of the disturbed condition of the country from 1861 to 1865, many commercial schools suspended operations, among them the one in the McCarthy block. This gave to Prof. Ames the field in this city without competition until 1865, when Bryant & Stratton, of unlimited fame and resources, established a branch college in the Malcolm block, corner Railroad and South Salina streets.

The competition between Prof. Ames and the latter college became animated and at times decidedly fierce. This condition of affairs continued until the Spring of 1868. Prof. Meads, who became connected with the Oswego Commercial College in 1859, and, excepting the copartnership with Prof. Ames for a period of some two years, was the sole owner and conductor of the college in that city until the burning of the Grant block, where his school had been located, with all desirable appointments, for several years. The fire destroyed everything connected with the material effects of the college, but with pluck and energy Prof. Meads secured quarters in the Mansard block, and with somewhat crude appliances at first, had his college in running order, with the loss of but a few days. This occurred on the 9th of January, 1868, and the school continued in that location until April following, when a co-partnership was formed with J. H. Warren, of Syracuse, who had succeeded to the management of the Bryant & Stratton College in this city. A consolidation was effected, and the Oswego interest was brought here and combined with the Bryant & Stratton school. This arrangement continued for a short time when Messrs. Warren & Meads purchased the Ames College and moved into the rooms of the latter, covering the entire upper floor of the Pike block, corner South Salina and Fayette streets.

In the fall of the same year (1868) Prof. Meads purchased the interest held by Mr. Warren and the school was then, and continued to be for several years, the only commercial or business college in this city. In 1882, rooms were taken in Grand Opera House block, covering three stores on second floor and fitted up expressly for the growing needs of the college.

Prosperity attended the entire period from 1882 to the fall of 1888, when the "Grand" was destroyed by fire on the 13th of September. This event, occurring twenty years after the fire at Oswego, would have had a depressing effect on the average man in like circumstances, but Prof. Meads lost no time in securing another location for his school, which was found in the Washington block, corner South Salina and Jefferson streets, formerly occupied as the Washington House. Here, with spacious rooms and all modern appliances for conducting a business college, the school is enjoying the prosperity it deserves.

LIBRARIES.

The first circulating library in Syracuse was known as the "Parish Library" and was established chiefly through the efforts of the Rev. Palmer Dyer, then rector of St. Paul's Church. Mr. Dyer took a deep interest in the welfare and growth of the village and this feeling prompted him to seek a means of giving the people healthful reading. This small library was accommodated, at least during a part of its existence, in a room provided by the late L. H. Redfield, who also appreciated the value in the community of good reading matter. It was subsequently removed to the old Academy and consolidated with the library of that institution.

Madame A. J. Raoul, a lady who took a deep interest in educational and intellectual affairs, had a circulating library at one time, before the organization of the city, which accomplished much good.

A building which formerly stood on the northeast corner of Salina and Washington streets, acquired the title of "Library Hall" from the fact that in it was a public hall, and also a library which was the offspring of the "Syracuse Library and Reading Room Association." This hall and library acquired considerable distinction. Public lectures were given in the hall before the Association and its friends by several prominent persons, and on one occasion Mrs. Fannie Kemble-Butler gave readings there. Ole Bull, then at the height of his fame as a violinist, gave an entertainment there. The library which was accumulated by the Association never reached more than 1,200 volumes, and was for a period under the care of Thomas A. Smith, who had his law office in the rooms of the Association and acted as librarian. This Association was not very long-lived and under a burden of debt finally closed up its affairs and the books were purchased by E. W. Leavenworth, Capt. Hiram Putnam, Dr. Lyman Clary, and others, and placed as a library in Dr. Clary's office. At a later date the books were presented to the "Franklin Library and Institute."

This was an institution that exercised a wide-spread influence for good in the community and for many years was very successful. A number of leading citizens became interested in the establishment of a library and institute of such a character and after considerable agitation, made an appeal to the public for contributions of books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc. This appeal was made at the close of a lecture given in Market Hall (the old City Hall) by Dr. Mark Hopkins, then President of Williams College, and the citizens were notified that they would be called upon for contributions the next day. The next morning two boys (one of them Daniel W. Fiske, afterwards professor in Cornell University, and the other Edwin Smith, who became a successful attorney of Kennebunkport, Me.) started out on the work with a large basket. Their success was most encouraging. One of the first librarians of the Institute was Dr. Henry Gregory, then rector of St. Paul's church, and his zealous and untiring efforts contributed in a large measure to the success of the institution. The Franklin Institute, as it was commonly known, gained a reputation that extended throughout Central New York and drew to its fairs, held annually in Wieting Hall, crowds of delighted people from surrounding counties, as well as from the city. The Library was for many years located in commodious apartments in the Wieting Block, and it became one of the established and useful institutions of Syracuse. Before its members and friends such men as Thomas T. Davis, Zaccheus Newcomb, Wing Russell, Judge James Noxon, Judge North, C. B. Sedgwick, S. D. Dillaye, and many others, delivered lectures which were listened to with appreciation.

But this institution, brilliant as were its prospects at one time, at last fell into decline, and was finally closed out and its effects sold. Many of its books found their way into the other libraries of the city.

About the year 1844 the Society for Mutual Instruction was founded, which, although not a library strictly speaking, bore a close relationship thereto, through the character of the benefits conferred by it. The officers and members of the society were each assigned a branch of natural science, and in rotation each furnished an original essay at each weekly evening meeting, with natural specimens for illustrations, which were supplemented by information contributed by all the members upon the topic under discussion for the evening. The first year the members met in the school house on Church street, and the last year in A. G. Salisbury's school room, near the old Congregational church (site of the present Convention block) on East Genesee street. This society was of great benefit. A member afterwards reported the first course of lectures delivered in this country by Professor Agassiz, and wrote to a friend that he could not have filled that position had it not been for information acquired as a member of the Society for Mutual Instruction. The record of its organization is as follows:

OFFICERS.

President, Rev. Samuel J. May, Etymology.

Secretary A. G. Salisbury, Conchology. Teacher till July 1, 1864, Paymaster at New Orleans in the war of the rebellion, superintendent of Auburn prison.

Treasurer, W. H. Scram, Geology. A teacher in No. 7 public school, removed in 1847 to New York city.

MEMBERS.

Miss A. Bradbury, Anamalcule. Principal of Young Ladies' Seminary in Syracuse died September 12, 1850.

Mrs. A. M. Redfield, Radiates.

Miss Mary Allen, Conchology. Principal of female seminaries in Rochester and Syracuse.

Dr. Dunlap, Physiology.

Rev. —— Stebbins, Anthropology. Removed in 1848 to Florence, Ga.

Mr. Stetson, Ichthyology. Teacher at No. 5 public school, died in 1848 or 1849 in Syracuse.

Joseph A. Allen, Meterology. Teacher in the Academy.

M. Burr, Herpetology. Printing in New York in 1848.

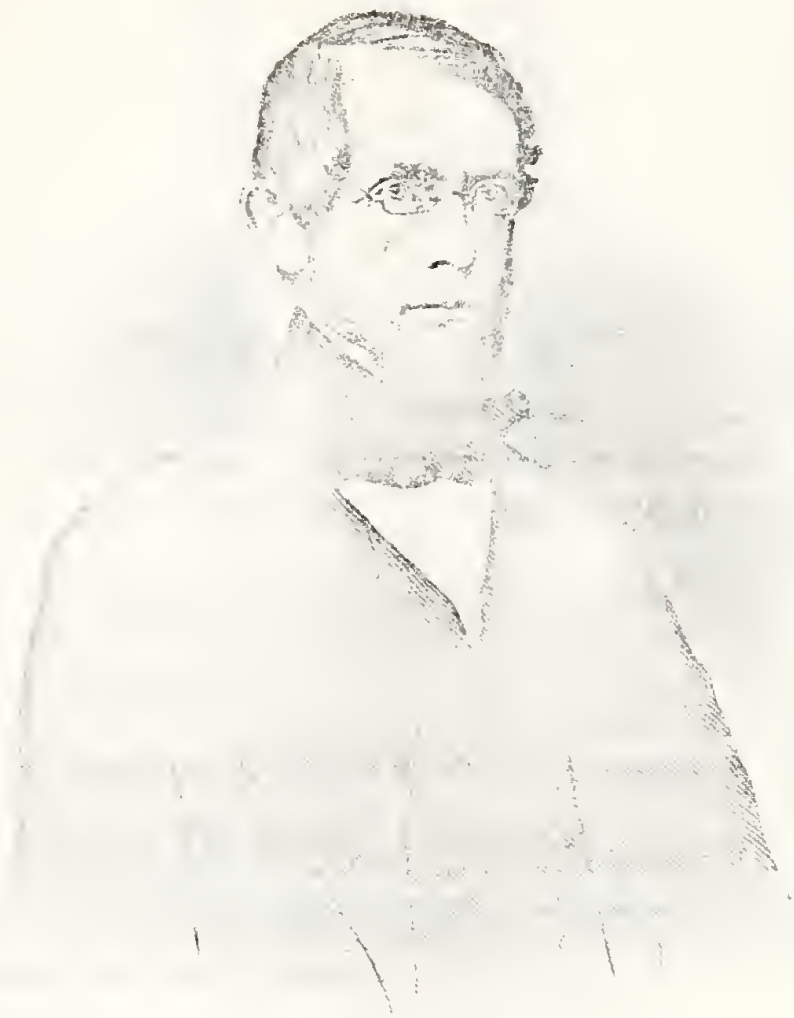
Dr. T. D. Washburn, Entozoa. Removed west.

Mr. Stanton. Afterward a teacher in Buffalo, and later Secretary of the State of New York.

School Libraries.—Small circulating libraries were connected with the district schools from almost the date of their formation, and were continued a few years under the city organization. These school libraries did a vast amount of good. They were almost the only free source of reading for the masses of the people. The report of the Superintendent of 1857 said: "No equal amount of public money is doing more good to the community than that expended in the purchase of books for the district libraries. There are nine of these libraries, so distributed over the city as to be conveniently accessible to every one. The aggregate number of the volumes is 4,620. During the year (1857) twenty thousand volumes have been drawn. This extensive reading, principally by the pupils attending the schools, but largely by others, cannot fail to have an important influence in forming the taste and habits of those who thus devote their leisure hours."

These libraries were continued until the adoption of the plan of a Central Library, at which time many of the less valuable and important books were sold, and the standard and valuable works turned over to that library.

The Central Library.—This library was opened to the public on the first of May, 1855, in which year it was enlarged by the addition of two hundred volumes of standard works. When the High School building was completed in 1869 it was transferred to its present well-arranged and spacious apartments on the first floor of that building. The Central Library is intended not so much for circulation as for collecting standard books of reference, and keeping them where they may be conveniently consulted. Nevertheless, it has a circulating department, free to all citizens above ten years of age. The reference department is open to all persons above the age of fourteen. The Library is under the direction of the Board of Education, and is conducted by the Rev. E. W. Mundy and an assistant, under a strict yet liberal system of rules and regulations.



Sincerely Yours
G. H. Redfield

We give the following comparative statistics of the Central Library, from 1867 to 1889, inclusive:

Years.	In Library.	Circulation.	Average daily circulation.
1867	5,227		
1868	5,870	31 000	
1869	7,371		
1870	10,000	24,310	130
1871	10,592	30,694	129
1872	11 423	38,956	128
1873	12,423	36,010	135
1874	13,300	36,672	137
1875	13,791	41,623	138
1876	14,070	41,057	133
1877		47,218	153
1878	14,289	35,616	175
1879	13,344	47,760	165
1880	13,423	40,525	138
1881	13,692	36,878	137
1882	14,603	39,785	130
1883	15,494	37,906	123
1884	15,889	34,296	114
1885	17,107	41,433	135
1886	17,182	44,686	146
1887	18,062	39,823	129
1888	18,687	40,542	131
1889	20,518	43,416	143
1890	21,541	44,303	145

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE PRESS OF SYRACUSE.

The Public Press—Its Character in Syracuse—The Syracuse *Standard* and its Predecessors—The Syracuse *Journal* and its Origin—The Syracuse *Courier*—The *Evening Herald*—Weekly Papers—The Religious Press—Defunct Newspapers.

THE newspapers of a city are a mirror in which is, or should be, reflected the daily, weekly, and monthly events that constitute the progress of the place in all its aspects; and the character of the press of a city generally indicates to a degree the enterprise and intelligence of the community. It is believed that the public journals of Syracuse are worthy of favorable comparison with those of any other city of similar size in the country. In searching the files during the past years we find not alone the evidences of active political partisanship evinced by keen and incisive editorials, especially during the various campaigns and able discussions of various subjects, but also a general tone of elevated journalism pervading their columns. A degree of enterprise and ability characterizes their mechanical features that is most commendable.

In compiling a brief historical record of the various publications that have come into being in Syracuse, only a few of which remain as permanent factors in the life of the city, while very many ran their brief careers and then joined the majority in oblivion, we will first treat of those that are now in existence, with their direct ancestors, leaving the suspended and presumably less important publications for later consideration.

The Syracuse Standard, now publishing daily, weekly, and Sunday editions, may properly claim the longest life of any newspaper in the city. In the year 1816 Evander Morse, who was quite a prominent citizen of Onondaga Hill, published the first number of the Onondaga *Gazette*, which he continued about five years. The village on the Hill was then contending for supremacy with the Valley, and this early newspaper was one of the evidences that the former was gaining the ascendency through its importance as the county seat. The paper passed into possession of Cephas S. McConnell in 1821, who changed its name to the Onondaga *Journal*. In 1827 Vivus W. Smith became its proprietor, and two years later, following the tide of migration towards Syracuse, already inaugurated, he removed the establishment to this village. There was then in existence in Syracuse a newspaper called the Syracuse *Advertiser*, which was started as the second journal in the village (preceded in 1823 by the Onondaga *Gazette*) by John F. Wyman and Thomas P. Barnum. Norman Rawson was also connected with it for a time, but Mr. Wyman soon assumed the entire control, which he continued until 1829, at which time the Onondaga *Journal* was brought here, as stated, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of the Onondaga *Standard*, the firm style being Wyman & Smith, with the latter as editor. John F. Wyman was a man of ability and considerable prominence in the early history of Syracuse, his name often appearing as secretary of public meetings and in other capacities demanding good qualifications.

The partnership of Mr. Smith and Mr. Wyman was dissolved in January, 1832, Mr. Wyman retiring. Thomas A. and Silas F. Smith had been learning the practical part of the business in the office, and soon afterward they assumed proprietorship of the paper, Vivus W. Smith continuing as editor. He soon withdrew, however, and the *Journal* was transferred to Asahel L. Smith, a brother of V. W., and William L. Crandall. The former was then connected with the *Jeffersonian*, in Watertown, N. Y., and was a capable business man. Mr. Crandall was a vigorous and able writer, and his columns wielded a potent political influence. He remained on the paper until the close of the exciting political campaign of 1840, and was succeeded January 1, 1841, by Marcellus Farmer as editor and part owner of the establishment. Mr. Farmer was a printer and worked in the South, but came to New York and worked on the *Tribune* when he purchased his

interest in the *Standard*. The firm was Smith & Farmer, and under their management the paper flourished as an independent Democratic organ. Mr. Farmer retired at the end of four years, went to California, and while on the return voyage in 1852 was lost at sea.

Mr. Crandall came back as editor of the paper for Mr. Smith, and continued until January 1, 1846, when Patrick H. Agan purchased a half interest and assumed the editorial control. This he continued for twenty years, until May 1, 1866, when, owing to political changes, he withdrew. Mr. Agan, who is still living, is a fearless and independent writer, and under his editorial guidance the *Standard* gained the respect of his constituency. In 1847 the Syracuse *Democrat*, started in 1846 by Clark & West, and sold the next year to John Abbott, was absorbed by the *Standard*.

Various political changes culminated in 1848 in the rejection of the regular delegation to the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and left the "Barnburners," as they were termed, no part in the choice of a Presidential candidate and at liberty to bolt, which they did, and the *Standard* advocated the action and joined in support of Van Buren. The paper suffered some loss of patronage on account of this policy, and soon afterward Mr. Smith sold his interest to Moses Summers, who had been foreman of the establishment, and the firm became Agan & Summers. Eight years later Mr. Agan sold his interest to William Summers, brother of Moses, the firm style being Summers & Brother. The Democratic party had meanwhile become reunited, and the *Standard* continued as its local organ until 1856, when it refused to support Buchanan, accepted more liberal ideas, and hoisted the Fremont colors. In 1850 the *Standard* absorbed the Syracuse *Reveille*, started in 1848 by William L. Palmer and William Summers.

Going back to May, 1846, a daily issue was published, but suspended three months later. It was resumed in January, 1850, and continued as a five-column sheet for two years, when it was enlarged to a seven-column, in which form it was published until its change to a quarto, as hereafter noted.

With the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion Moses Summers joined the army. He had become an active Abolitionist, and was one of the prime movers in the famous "Jerry Rescue," which occurred on the 3d of October, 1851, as elsewhere described in these pages, and the *Standard* supported the government through the Rebellion in the most unqualified manner. Mr. Summers returned in 1865, and continued at the head of the paper until May 9, 1866, when Charles E. Fitch, who had been connected with the *Sunday Herald* in this city, and was known as an educated and gifted writer, acquired an interest in the establishment. On July 23, of the same year, the firm of Summers & Company was formed, consisting of the Summers brothers, Charles E. Fitch, and Henry A. Barnum. Mr. Fitch, Moses Sum-

mers, and F. A. Marsh (the latter city editor) acted as editors of the paper, while William Summers acted as business manager. A more vigorous policy was adopted, the paper was made a nine-column sheet, and it soon advanced to a leading position among the newspapers of the State.

After the death of President Lincoln the *Standard* opposed the Johnson administration and supported Horace Greeley in his campaign for the highest office in the country. With his defeat and the election of General Grant the *Standard* adopted an independent policy, but within a year fell again into the straight Republican ranks, where it has since continued, though in later years it has maintained a high standard of independence of utterance.

In September, 1873, Mr. Fitch sold his interest to his partners, and not long afterward resumed his gifted pen as editor of the Rochester *Chronicle*, where he has won honorable distinction. Mr. Summers again put on the full editorial harness, and in the same year T. D. Curtis, C. H. Lyman, and George W. Edwards acquired a portion of the property, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Edwards joining the editorial staff. A little later a controlling interest fell into the hands of Charles E. Hubbell, who engaged Chester A. Lord, of the New York *Sun*, to act as editor-in-chief. This connection lasted only six weeks, when Hugh McDowell (then in Europe), a graduate of Syracuse University, became the principal owner, Mr. Summers remaining at the political helm. A few years later he permanently retired from the profession and was given the government post of Warden of the Port of New York, where he was killed by a fall on June 15, 1882.

In August, 1880, Mr. McDowell sold out to J. F. Durston and E. B. Alvord, the stock company which had been the nominal owners of the establishment turning over their entire rights to the new firm. Mr. Alvord soon afterward withdrew. Under the direct editorial management of Mr. Durston the *Standard* maintained or excelled its former reputation, and its opinions were received with respect throughout the State.

On the 25th of December, 1883, the paper was changed to a quarto, in which form it has since appeared. In the winter of 1883 J. F. Durston took in as partners Howard G. White, George E. Dana, W. W. Cox, and Forbes Heermans, as Directors of the business affairs of the establishment. Soon afterward Mr. White bought out the entire interests of his partners, but Mr. Durston continued as editor until April, 1887, when the present managing editor, Charles R. Sherlock, was installed.

On the 11th of October, 1887, the office was removed to its new building in East Genesee street, where is now located a modern, first-class establishment, in commodious, convenient, and handsome quarters. A web press was introduced and all other appliances necessary to the production of the representative daily newspaper.

Mr. Sherlock began his editorial career on the Syracuse *Courier* in October, 1875, where he remained as a reporter five years. In September, 1880, he accepted the city editorship of the *Standard*, and in 1882 assumed the same duties on the Albany *Evening Journal*. In May, 1884, he returned to Syracuse to edit the Sunday edition of the *Standard*, and was promoted to the position of managing editor under Howard G. White, in April, 1887. Though still a young man he fills his responsible station with ability and dignity.

The editorial staff of the *Standard* is as follows; Editor-in-chief, Howard G. White; Managing Editor, Charles R. Sherlock; Associate Editor, Richard E. Day; Exchange Editor, W. W. Alden; Telegraph Editor, James E. Dever; City Editor, Irvin K. Webb; Reporters, Fenner H. Webb, Dana C. Carroll, M. C. Kingsley, and John R. Cooper.

The Syracuse Daily Courier was started October 1, 1856, during the Presidential campaign which resulted in the election of James Buchanan. Its founder was F. L. Hagadorn. Subsequently it passed into the hands of H. S. McCullom. In the campaign of 1860 the *Courier* supported Breckenridge for President. The friends of Douglass, therefore, started another paper which they christened the Syracuse *Union*, with Daniel J. Halstead as proprietor. At the close of the campaign the two papers were united under the name of the Syracuse *Daily Courier and Union*, with Daniel J. Halstead as sole proprietor. The last name was dropped about 1872, and the Syracuse *Daily Courier* has been the name since. On the 1st of January, 1870, Mr. Halstead admitted into partnership with himself in the proprietorship of the *Courier* Messrs. Milton H. Northrup and S. Gurney Lapham, under the firm name of D. J. Halstead & Company, each of the partners owning a third. William W. Green, who had been editor of the paper for ten or twelve years, retired from that position and was succeeded by Milton H. Northrup, who has since held the editorship; S. Gurney Lapham became at the same time associate editor, and holds the same position to day. In May, 1873, D. J. Halstead & Company were succeeded in the ownership by the *Courier* Printing Company, the bulk of the stock therein being held by the late proprietors. Judge Daniel Pratt was made President of the new company, and S. G. Lapham, Secretary, with D. J. Halstead as business manager, and the editorial management remaining with M. H. Northrup. In 1879 Hon. William C. Ruger was made President of the company, and Mr Northrup, Secretary, Treasurer, and Manager. This organization has since remained unchanged.

The same company publishes the Syracuse *Semi-Weekly Courier*, the outgrowth of the Onondaga *Weekly Courier*. In 1874 they started the *Sunday Courier*, which was almost the pioneer in Sunday journalism, in conjunction with daily journals, in this State. The Sunday edition was discontinued in 1884.

The Syracuse Evening Herald was founded by Arthur Jenkins in January, 1877, the first number making its appearance on the 15th of the month. It was a six-column sheet, set in large type, and the place of publication was in a job printing office over the store of J. & F. B. Garrett. The paper was started under the humblest auspices, the proprietor being practically without capital to invest in the enterprise. The original list of employees consisted of five journeymen printers, one apprentice, and one editor, beside Mr. Jenkins himself, who filled the positions of business manager, reporter, and foreman of the composing room. Work on the first issue began as early as 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and it was nearly 7 in the evening before the forms could be sent to the press, poor material and the lack of experience in "making up" being the largest factors in the delay. On the thirtieth day of its publication the paper reached a circulation of 3,000 copies An amusing incident in the *Herald's* early history was in connection with the hanging of Edward Thomas, the colored murderer, in the State Prison at Auburn. On the day of the execution a picture of the unfortunate man was published with the story of his crime and death at the hands of the law. The "cut" was a stroke of enterprise to which the people here were altogether unaccustomed. It struck the popular craving with regard to such matters, and the papers sold so fast in the street that, before the fact was realized, the entire edition had been exhausted and there were no copies left for the regular subscribers.

The obstacles encountered by Mr. Jenkins in his effort to establish the *Herald* on a firmer basis were of the most trying description. The meager capital with which he had set the enterprise on foot soon gave out, but the employees, who shared his own confidence of ultimate success, came bravely and generously to his assistance and agreed to take part payment for their services each week and wait for the rest. Gradually the prospects of the little paper grew brighter, until at last a condition of things was reached under which it became possible to pay the hands off regularly every Saturday night. Up to this time the proprietor owned neither type nor press, all the work being done in the office of a job printer. Differences arising under this arrangement it became necessary that the paper should have a complete outfit of its own. The type was furnished by J. & F. B. Garrett, and soon afterward a single-cylinder Hoe press, with engine and boiler, was bought of Wells Brothers. The task of paying for these improvements brought new trials, and at times the future looked dark indeed. At the right moment, however, a few citizens, of whom the *Herald* had made friends by its conduct up to that time, came forward with temporary loans, and one gentleman, whose business foresight was equal to the discernment of a career for the struggling sheet, lent liberally of his means to transfer the institution from individual to corporate control. A stock company was formed,

a double-cylinder press was bought, and in August, 1878, the *Herald's* goods and chattels were moved to the building No. 41 West Water street, the size of the sheet being at the same time increased to seven columns. Then the circulation grew by healthy stages to 6,000 and more. The facilities in use were unequal to the demands made on them, and on the 15th of January, 1880, the only four-cylinder press between Albany and Rochester at that time rolled off its first batch of sheets in the *Herald* office. On the 16th of May following the Sunday edition began its career. The first issue was simply an eight column folio paper. The experience of a single day was sufficient to demonstrate that the Sunday edition was not large enough, and a supplement was accordingly issued from that time until 1882, when the paper was enlarged into an eight-page sheet. The *Herald* again outgrew its facilities of publication, and a change of location to more commodious quarters also became imperatively necessary. On the first of May, 1883, the office was accordingly moved to the Crouse Building, in Warren street, where it still remains, and the first stereotyped edition of the *Herald* was printed on that day from a Scott web perfecting press that had been bought in June of the preceding year.

Upon the organization of the *Herald* Company in June, 1878, Mr. Jenkins was elected President, and he has filled the position ever since. Francis E. Leupp secured an interest in the company soon after its formation, and he was its first Vice-President, his election being simultaneous with the creation of the office on June 24, 1885. Mr. Leupp from his first connection with the *Herald* was its managing editor until the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1884, when, in order to devote himself exclusively to editorial work, he yielded that desk to Benjamin E. Wells, who has continued in the position up to the present time. Mr. Leupp's connection with the *Herald* ceased in the spring of 1885, James E. Baily securing his interest in the company and succeeding him in the Vice-Presidency.

In the summer of 1882 the *Herald* became a charter member of the United Press Association.

The Syracuse Journal is the oldest daily newspaper in Onondaga county. Its weekly edition is also one of the oldest in Central New York. This paper has gained a large circulation, and exercises a wide influence in public affairs. Three times in its history has its printing establishment been destroyed by fire, and at the writing of this account the *Journal* is replacing its plant after a visitation of fire that destroyed its entire material property.

The pioneer was the *Western State Journal*, started March 20, 1837, by V. W. and S. F. Smith. In 1844 it became the *Weekly Journal*, and July 4th of that year S. F. Smith began publishing the *Daily Journal*. These papers have had various owners: In 1847, Barnes, Smith & Cooper; in

1849, Vivus W. Smith; in 1853, S. Haight & D. Merricle; in 1854, Thomas S. Truair; in 1855, J. G. K. Truair; in 1860, Truair, Smith & Miles; in 1872, Truair, Smith & Co.; in 1874, Truair, Smith & Bruce; in 1884, Smith & Bruce; in 1885, the Syracuse *Journal* Company, the present owners.

The *Journal* has had various editors in its long career. Its most distinguished conductor was Vivus W. Smith, who was justly esteemed one of the very ablest political writers this State has ever produced. His son, Carroll E. Smith, has been its editor since 1862, and continues in charge of the paper. Anson G. Chester, Andrew Sherman, Silas F. Smith, Dwight H. Bruce, Edward Cooper, George Terwilliger, Thomas S. Truair, and George G. Truair have at various times held editorial relations with the paper. It has grown into a great establishment, standing among the prominent and influential newspapers in the State of New York.

The Weekly Express was established in 1887 by Stephen Stedman. It is largely devoted to the rural population of Central New York, among whom it has a large circulation.

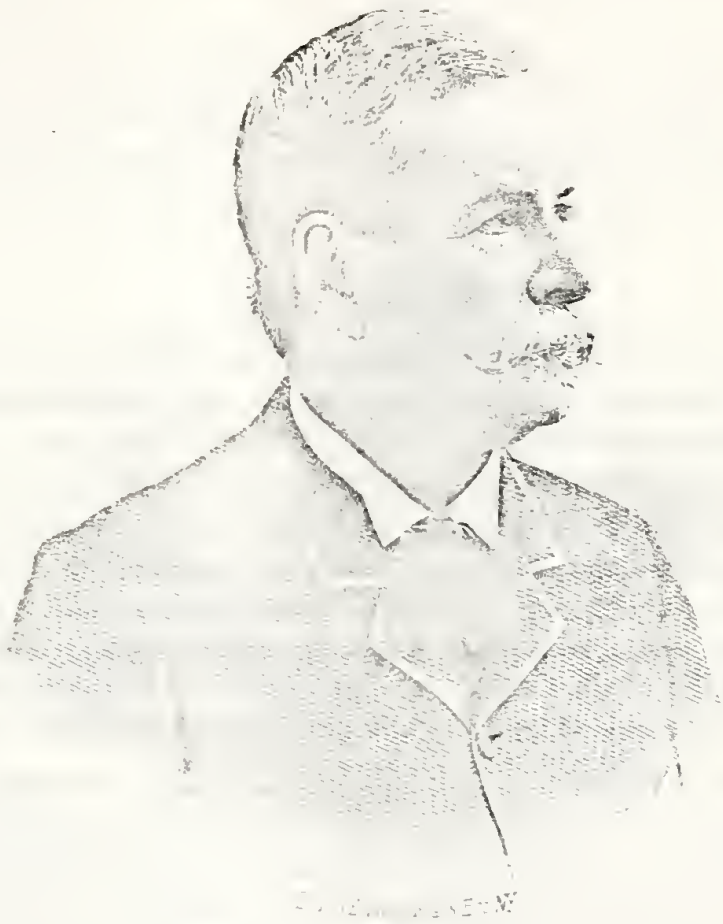
The Sunday Morning Times was established in November, 1876, by Fralick, Hitchcock & Weed. Mr. Fralick withdrew at the end of about a year, and the paper was continued by Hitchcock & Weed until the death of the former, soon afterward, when A. M Knickerbocker acquired an interest. The establishment was bought, in 1888, by Messrs. A. M. Knickerbocker and M. B. Robbins. The *Times* was edited during the first seven years of its existence by H. P. Smith This paper is now enjoying a prosperous career, and is ably edited and managed. M. B. Robbins, a publisher of experience and ability, is the manager, and Mr. Knickerbocker is the editor. They are enterprising journalists and present a popular paper of large circulation.

The Commercial Traveler (monthly) was established in September, 1875, as the organ of the Commercial Travelers' Association. It is still in existence.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS.

The School Bulletin is an educational journal published monthly. It was started September 1, 1874, and in April, 1875, was consolidated with the *New York State Educational Journal*, and was published by Davis, Bardeen & Co. until 1880, when it passed under the sole ownership of C. W. Bardeen, who has since owned and edited it. Mr. Bardeen is a publisher of school books, and has made his journal an acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to education.

The Young Ladies' Miscellany was issued November 7, 1845, by a committee of young ladies belonging to the Syracuse Female Seminary. It lived only twelve weeks.



D. H. Bruce

The Teachers' Advocate was commenced in 1846, by L. W. Hall, publisher, and Edward Cooper, editor. In 1847 it passed into the hands of Barnes, Smith & Cooper, and was continued about a year, when it was sold to Joseph McKean, and removed to New York.

The District School Journal, organ of the State School Department, was removed from Albany to Syracuse in 1847 and published two years by L. W. Hall and one year by Barnes, Smith & Cooper, when it was taken back to Albany.

The Free School Clarion was published a few months in the fall of 1849, by Wm L. Crandall.

The Seraph's Advocate (monthly) was started in the fall of 1852 by Miss Keziah E. Prescott, and continued about a year.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The Northern Christian Advocate (organ of the M. E. church) is a weekly journal which was established in Auburn by the Rev. Mr. Robie, in 1840. In 1844 he sold the paper to the General Conference and from that time until 1862 it was published under the supervision of a Publishing Committee, the Conference appointing the editors. In the last named year the Conference placed the paper in the hands of the Methodist Book Concern, of New York city. In 1872 they transferred it to Syracuse and its publication has since been continued here by Nelson & Phillips, as agents of the book concern. The Rev. O. H. Warren, D. D., is the present editor, succeeding the Rev. Dr. D. D. Lore.

The American Wesleyan (organ of the Wesleyan Methodist church) was removed from New York to Syracuse January 1, 1848, by L. C. Matlock. In October, 1868, Cyrus Prindle became the editor, and he was succeeded by Adam Crooks. He was succeeded by Rev. D. S. Kinney, who continued in the position until his death in 1889. The present editor is Nathan Wardner. In 1887, a handsome block was erected on Onondaga street, where is located a large printing establishment, book store, etc.

The Juvenile Instructor (semi-monthly) was first issued from the Wesleyan office, and is under the same management.

The Religious Recorder (Presbyterian) was started in May, 1844, by Terry & Platt. In 1847, it passed into the hands of Avery & Hulin, who continued it until 1853.

The Christian Work is a monthly journal begun in April, 1876, by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Evangelical Pulpit was started in January, 1854, by the Rev. Luther Lee, and continued about two years.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE PAST.

The mortuary list of newspapers in Syracuse is a long one, as it is in all similar cities. No profession, no field of human labor, attracts to itself such enthusiastic workers, many of whom are, alas, either without experience or lacking in the necessary qualifications for newspaper success and hence their struggles are fruitless and their literary offsprings are doomed to early death.

The third newspaper published within the limits of Onondaga county (two having been previously issued in Manlius) was *The Lynx*, which made its appearance at Onondaga Valley (or Hollow) in 1811, with Thomas C. Fay as proprietor. How long this journal survived we are unable to learn, but probably not very long. The beginning of the apprenticeship of Thurlow Weed is credited to this early printing office.

In 1814, Lewis H. Redfield issued the first number of the Onondaga *Register*, at the Valley village. Mr. Redfield, had learned his trade as a printer with James D. Bemis, at Canandaigua, whose unlimited confidence in his employee was demonstrated by his aiding him in purchasing his outfit for the newspaper. Mr. Redfield displayed excellent qualities as an editor, printer, and business man. He continued his paper at the Valley until 1829, when he removed it to Syracuse and consolidated it with the *Gazette*, the first paper published in the village. The consolidated papers took the name of the *Syracuse Gazette and Onondaga Register*. In 1832 the establishment was transferred to Sherman & Clark, who changed its name to the Syracuse *Argus*, and suspended the publication of it about two years later.

In October, 1826, the village of Salina was favored with its first newspaper, which was called the Salina *Sentinel* and was published by Reuben St. John. In the next year it was changed to the Salina *Herald* and was published a short time under the management of Fred Prince, when the name was changed to the Salina *Courier and Enquirer*. It was suspended after the issue of a few numbers. We have been unable to find files or single numbers of these early publications.

The Onondaga *Republican* was started in Syracuse in 1830, by W. S. Cambell. In 1834 it passed into the hands of J. B. Clark & Co., and its name was changed to the *Constitutionalist*. In 1835, L. A. Miller became its proprietor and changed the name to the Onondaga *Chief*. He sold it in 1837, to J. M. Patterson, who issued it as the Syracuse *Whig*. In 1838 it passed into the hands of J. K. Barlow, who continued it about one year.

The *Syracuse American* was started in 1835, by John Adams and lived about a year.

Under the pretentious title of the *Empire State Democrat and United States Review*, a paper was issued in 1840 by Hiram Cummings and continued about three years.

The *Onondaga Messenger* was started in 1841 by Joseph Barber. In 1842 the name was changed to the *Statesman*, and the paper continued one year.

The first daily newspaper in Syracuse was the *Evening Mail*, which was published during three months in 1833, by Vivus W. Smith.

The *Morning Sentinel* (daily) was started in January, 1843, by N. M. D. Lathrop, and continued about a year, when the name was changed to the Onondaga *Sentinel*, and the paper was issued weekly, excepting at brief intervals, until 1850.

In 1844, J. N. T. Tucker, as editor, and James Kinney, as publisher, started the Democratic *Freeman*. It continued thus a short time, when the name was changed to the Syracuse *Star*. In 1846 Kinney, Marsh & Barnes were the publishers; in 1847–8, Kinney & Marsh; in 1849–51, Kinney & Masters. It soon afterward passed into the hands of George F. Comstock, as publisher, and Winslow N. Watson, as editor. In 1852, S. Corning Judd became editor and proprietor. In October 1853, it passed into the hands of Edward Hoagland, who changed its name to the Syracuse *Republican* and continued it about one year. From the same office was issued, in 1846, the Syracuse *Daily Star*, which continued thus until the *Weekly Star* was changed to the *Republican*, when it took the name of the Syracuse *Daily Republican* and was discontinued simultaneously with the weekly.

The *Bugle Blast* and *Young Hickory* were campaign papers, published about three months in 1844, the former by S. F. Smith, and the latter by Smith & Farmer.

The *Liberty Intelligencer* was started in 1845 by Silas Hawley, and continued one year.

The *Free Soil Campaigner* and the *Clay Banner*, campaign papers, were published about three months in 1848, the former by Agan & Summers; he latter was issued from the *Journal* office.

In 1848, Samuel R. Ward, a colored man of exceptional ability, started the *Impartial Citizen*, a semi-monthly, and continued it about one year.

A temperance paper called the *Crystal Fountain*, was published about three months, in 1848, by B. F. Ormsby.

The Adventist was published three months in 1849, by L. DeLos Mansfield.

The *Literary Union* was begun April 7, 1849, by W. W. Newman, J. M. Winchell, and James Johonnot. It lived about a year and a half.

The *Liberty Party Paper* was started July 4, 1849, by John Thomas, and continued two years.

The *Central City* (daily) was published a short time in 1849, by Henry Barnes.

The *Syracusan* (monthly) was established in 1850, by William H. Mosely. In 1851 the name was changed to the *Syracusan and the United States Review*. It continued thus until 1856, and the name was again changed to the *Syracusan and Onondaga County Review*.

The *Syracuse Independent* was published about three months in 1850, and the *Evening Transcript* (daily) was started in the same year, by Washington VanZandt.

The *Archimedian* was started in 1850, with B. F. Sleeper as publisher, and John Abbott as editor. It was discontinued in the following year.

The *Central New Yorker* was published a short time in 1850, by L. P. Rising; and the *Family Companion* (monthly) was also issued during a part of the same year.

The *Temperance Protector* (semi-monthly) was started in 1850, by William H. Burleigh, and continued about two years.

The *Carson League*, another temperance paper, was begun in 1851, by Thomas L. Carson, publisher, and John Thomas, editor. At the end of about two years it was removed to Albany. After about 1852 this journal was again published in this city a few years.—till 1862 or '63.

The *American Medical and Surgical Journal* (monthly) was started January 1, by Potter & Russell, and continued about five years.

The *Journal of Health* was published about six months in 1851, by S. H. Potter.

A monthly publication called the *Unionist* and another called the *Union Herald*, were issued a short time from the *Reformer* office.

A French paper named *La Ruche* was started in 1852 by A. L. Walliath. It lived only a few months.

The *Home Circle* was published about a year (1855) by L. W. Hall.

The *American Organ* (daily) was begun in 1855, by Way & Miner. It soon afterward passed into the hands of H. P. Winsor, who continued it about one year.

The *Onondaga Hardshell* was started October 26, 1855, but was discontinued after the second number.

In 1856, C. B. Gould started the Syracuse *Daily News* which lived only a short time.

In 1968 Dr. Cadeaux, a French citizen, began the publication of the *American Citoyen*, a paper devoted to the interests of the French population. It lived less than a year.

The *Sunday News*, (weekly) the first Sunday paper in the city, was established by an association of practical printers in August, 1872. It suspended publication in 1877 after several changes in proprietorship.

The *Sunday Herald* was established in 1876, by J. W. Galt. It lived several years. Charles E. Fitch was for a time the editor of this paper.

The *Union Gem* was a literary monthly established in May, 1877, by DePuy & Scoville.

The *Temperance Union*, organ of various temperance associations, was started as a monthly in June, 1877. It was afterwards changed to a weekly. Samuel Gaylord, editor and proprietor.

The *Constitutionalist and State Free Trader* was discontinued in Dec. 1863, after a life of about one year. It was conducted in the interest of the Liquor Dealers' Association, to defeat the prohibitory law and claimed to have aided materially in the election of Gov. Seymour.*

CHAPTER XXXII.

MUSIC IN SYRACUSE.

THE development of the art of music in Syracuse constitutes a subject which is not fruitful of important facts. But there has been a constant growth of interest and the record of advancement which Syracuse can show may be decidedly to its credit when compared with that of many other cities. But it was especially during the last decade that there has been a notable development of musical culture, for during these years there has been a constantly increasing interest in the art in proportion to the steadily increasing advantages offered for acquiring musical education. In these days the public exacts from all the professions a higher order of ability, and as the public taste for music becomes more and more cultivated as the years go by, it is required of teachers and conductors that they become educators as well as directors. That there is an abundance of musical talent

* For history of the German press, see chapter on the Germans of Syracuse.

of various grades of excellence in the city is unquestioned; but it has never been compactly and so permanently massed as to establish a nucleus for thorough organization. Numerous attempts have been made to organize societies, but such efforts have, until recently, always failed, except such as were undertaken by German citizens, as appears in the chapters devoted to German history. Efforts to permanently establish choral societies and orchestras have repeatedly failed and such experiences must continue until the time shall come when musicians shall generally join their efforts in a common cause. Many highly meritorious societies have had their rise and fall. The late Dr. W. H. Schultze made the last effort to establish an orchestra which should win renown; but his tireless devotion went for naught. There are to-day several societies, small in number but capable in work and under excellent direction, which give some promise of permanence and future prosperity. Not a little responsibility for their success devolves upon the public, without whose encouragment no society can prosper.

The most prominence which has come in a musical way, was earned by Pauline L'Allamand. There are many others of both sexes, who have won deserved favor, upon some of whom the shades of death have passed, but whose names live in memory. They have from time to time graced the local lyric stage to the delight of large audiences, sometimes bringing out local compositions of merit. So-called jubilees and musical festivals under the management of earnest, devoted men have done much to arouse interest in music and educate the masses. And there has been a steady growth in the excellence of church choirs, some of which quartettes are of superior capacity and in some instances are strong attractions for calling large audiences under the voice of the preacher. The musical department of the College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University has conferred important benefits and in a degree takes the place of a conservatory of music. It may be said in conclusion that the city was never so well equipped with capable, competent educators in music as it is to-day. The system of teaching is the one most generally approved, and the development which is being made gives the very best of promises for the future, and in this connection it will not be invidious to mention the name of the veteran Professor Ernst Held, whose life has thus far been spent in art-culture in Syracuse. He is the dean of the musical faculty of the city, and every musician delights to honor him.

To make a sketch of the various societies and orchestras which have risen only to fall, would entail considerable labor no more agreeable than that of writing other histories of misfortune. Let us rather look to the present and future for the fulfillment of bright hopes, and turn to the past only for teachings to help in the attainment of a degree of musical culture which shall give Syracuse a reputation throughout the land.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE POST-OFFICES OF SYRACUSE.

The First Post-office and the First Postmaster—Its Insignificance—First Quarterly Receipts—A Stately Removal—First Free Delivery—The New Government Building—List of Postmasters.

IN February, 1820, the Onondaga *Register* made the following interesting announcement: "A new post-office has been established at Syracuse (formerly Corinth), in the town of Salina, and John Wilkinson, Esq., appointed postmaster. The name of the village was necessarily changed, there being a post-office of the name of Corinth previously established in the State." The naming of the village Syracuse, by John Wilkinson, has already been described in these pages.

John Wilkinson, who was appointed postmaster February 24, 1820, distributed his limited mail in the store of General Granger, on the site of the Syracuse Savings Bank Building, fronting on Salina street. Wishing for a change of office, in 1824, he proposed to John Durnford, then in the Coffin block, where the Onondaga County Savings Bank now stands, that the post-office be given room in Mr. Durnford's store, to which Mr. Durnford objected, giving as his reason his lack of room. To this Mr. Wilkinson demurred, and as an all-sufficient proof that room was not lacking, went to his quarters and packing up the whole paraphernalia of the post-office, including mail matter, letter bags and boxes, lifted up Uncle Sam's property on his shoulders and marched into Durnford's store and was accorded possession.

John Wilkinson was re-appointed July 9, 1836, and served until 1840, when he was succeeded by Jonas Earll, Jr., Mr. Wilkinson resigning to become President of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company.

As to how long the store of Mr. Durnford was thus occupied there is a question, but from there the office was moved to the east wing of the Syracuse House, where Willard & Hawley afterward opened a jewelry store, and during the interval from 1842 to 1853, was in charge at different times of Henry Raynor, William W. Teall, William Jackson, and in 1853, of Henry J. Sedgwick, who moved into the old Granger block, locating in the west end of the building.

In 1834, the late Dudley P. Phelps, who was at that time in the office of Mr. Wilkinson, assisted in the making up and distributing the mails;

there being but one mail a day the duties were not onerous. Among the postal clerks assisting during the latter service of Mr. Wilkinson were John L. V. Yates, who afterward settled in Wisconsin; John R. Lambert, Robert D. Phillips, who went to Texas; and James A. Partridge.

When Mr. Phelps left the office in 1838, he was succeeded by J. L. Bagg, then a student in the law office of Wilkinson & Outwater, who continued his service as assistant during the remainder of the service of Mr. Wilkinson. Then the office was located in the store now occupied by P. L. Ryan, on East Genesee street.

In the final settlement between Mr. Wilkinson and the Post-office Department, a review of his books for the entire term took place, and showed that during the earlier part of his term the quarterly receipts were less than $10, while during the last quarter they were about $2,000.

During the term of Henry J. Sedgwick, beginning on May 4, 1853, an entire change of postage stamps was made, and Mr. Sedgwick published the following notice under date of August 19, 1861:

"The subscriber is prepared to exchange envelopes of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of six days from the date of this notice, and that the latter will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office, nor exchanged."

Mr. Sedgwick also published a similar notice in regard to stamps. At that time a question was raised as to the stability of the finances of the office and the bondsmen of Mr. Sedgwick, who were J. M. Jaycox, John A. Green, J. W. Barker, Thomas G. Alvord, and Dennis McCarthy, who appointed J. S. Plumb as receiver for the office. Some months before the termination of the appointment, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Alvord secured a release from the bail bond, and at the final settlement the Syracuse office was declared indebted to the Department in the sum of at least $3,000 and the bail was sued for that amount. The matter was finally settled in 1879, the Government suffering the loss from inability to prove the payment of certain drafts. Mr. Plumb remained in the office several weeks, assisting the successor to Mr. Sedgwick, P. H. Agan, in settling up the business. When done, Mr. Plumb found himself in possession of some $4,000 worth of old stamps, which he held for some months before the agent came to attend to the matter. The stamps were counted by the agent and consigned to a stove. The property went up in smoke and Mr. Plumb was released from his obligation.

At that time a "penny postman" delivered all foreign letters and collected the postage on them with the additional one penny for carriage. The first postman was W. B. Hubbard, and the second, Thomas Connelly, who was retained in the corps when the free delivery was established. He is still living.

On August 27, 1861, Patrick H. Agan was appointed postmaster, and upon assuming the duties of his office appointed George J. Gardner as his

R. Day

ant. Mr. Agan's official postal life began at the beginning of the civil war and covered an eventful period.

In 1863, consent was obtained from the department to change the post-office from the old Granger block to the Bastable block, providing Mr. Bastable would assume the rent for the old location during the life of the contract. Mr. Sedgwick, as part-owner of the Granger block, was persistent and emphatic in his opposition to the change. By one of the unexpected circumstances constantly arising in the lives of men and public departments, Mr. Sedgwick was summoned from the city on a Saturday, expecting to return home as the shades of evening settled over the busy city, and unconscious of the steps quietly taken by the officials of the post-office to move from one side of the street to the other. By reason of a delayed train he failed to arrive, and a telegram was received in the city giving the cause of his detention. Then Mr. Agan, Mr. Gardner and the employees of the office put their scheme of moving into execution.

Once moved, of course the location of the post-office could not be affected by Mr. Sedgwick's opposition; but the contest between Mr. Bastable and the owners of the Granger block became rather acrimonious and resulted in a law suit which continued until the Granger block was burned.

In 1864, the Post-office Department issued an order establishing free delivery in Syracuse. The city was divided into nine districts, and one carrier was appointed for each district. At the time Thomas Connelly and Henry Stroh were delivering the foreign mail and were retained, the new appointments being Herrman Mueller, Martin Mara, Henry P. Shove, Thomas Clary, William Olmstead, John S. Larrabee and James H. Luther. These men carried the mail twice each day in the outer districts, and five times in the business district. Collections were made at stores where people left their letters for carriers, or at the residences as the postmen stopped to deliver their mail. Incredible as it may seem to the present younger portion of the city's inhabitants, most bitter opposition was made to the new state of affairs. The opposition was started by Finlay M. King, a local politician, and so aggressive and pertinacious was he that he swayed a portion of the citizens by his plausible reasonings, and by constant effort succeeded in getting the city in a state of uncertainty not pleasant to peaceable and right-minded citizens. It was generally supposed that the disturbance arose more from a desire to oppose the administration, than for any other reason; be that as it may, the malcontents went about and procured signatures to a petition calling a meeting at the City Hall for January 14, 1865, at 7 p. m., for the purpose of consulting together in regard to the system of collecting and distributing the mails. This was signed by most of the leading citizens and firms, among them being E. W. Leavenworth, William C. Ruger, D. McCarthy, L. H. Hiscock, Ira H. Cobb, C. T. Long,

street, S. P. Pierce & Co., Kennedy & Spaulding, John Crouse & Co., Pope, Alexander & Co., and many others, the list footing up to the number of about five hundred names.

Among the arguments put forth against the free delivery system were several rather amusing ones. One argument was that private and business letters would be placed in the hands of irresponsible men, and that bribes and personal reasons would be brought to bear upon them and lead to tampering with the precious missives, and it really seemed as if those opposed to the system did not consider it possible for an honest man to be found in the ranks of the mail carriers. Dreadful and doleful were the prognostications as to the outcome of the system; business affairs were to be spread broadcast on the waiting population; lovers' letters were to be desecrated, and their sweetness disseminated by gossippers; persons engaged in intrigue would be exposed, and false husbands and unfaithful wives saw no end to the calamities overtaking their contraband vows. And so the meeting was called. The eventful evening arrived. Postmaster Agan and Assistant Gardner picked up a mass of documentary evidence in favor of the system and sallied forth to do wordy battle for the administration against the foe. Of all the five-hundred signers of the petition four-hundred and seventy were absent and the meeting adjourned until the 18th of the month. At that time but fifty of the five-hundred were present, and the inciters of the movement withdrew their opposition.

The post-office was removed to the new Government building in 1889. The force of the office now consists of Postmaster Carroll E. Smith, Assistant E. H. Maynard, 24 clerks and 43 carriers.

Following is a list of the postmasters of Syracuse with the dates of appointment: John Wilkinson, appointed February 24, 1820; John Wilkinson, July 9, 1836; Jonas Earll, Jr., June 26, 1840; Henry Raynor, March 10, 1842; William W. Teall, July 23, 1845; William Jackson, April 14, 1849; Henry J. Sedgwick, May 4, 1853; Patrick H. Agan, August 27, 1861; George L. Maynard, April 1, 1863; Dwight H. Bruce, April 10, 1871; Austin C. Chase, January 1, 1876; James M. Gilbert, February 23, 1884; Milton H. Northrup, 1887; Carroll E. Smith, present incumbent.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE SYRACUSE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Early Protection from Fire—The First Engine—How it was Purchased—Fire Regulations—Members of the First Company—A Second Engine House—Purchase of a Third Engine—Reorganization of 1851—Establishment of the Paid Department—Present Features—Commissioners.

PREVIOUS to the year 1825, the village of Syracuse was substantially without protection from fire, excepting such as might be afforded by the citizens with a few buckets or pails. No sooner was the village incorporated, however, than steps were taken to provide an engine and other apparatus.

At a meeting held on the 9th of May, 1825, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the safety of the villiage requires that immediate measures be taken to procure a good fire engine, and that M. D. Burnet, on behalf of this board, take measures to ascertain and report as soon as may be, on what terms such engine with necessary hose, may be procured."

The result of Mr. Burnet's investigation was the adoption, on the 7th of June, 1825, of the following preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The Albany Insurance Company has proposed to this village, that the said Company will loan the sum of $1,000, to be used in the purchase of a good and sufficient fire engine, with proper implements, to extinguish fires, on the following conditions:—The village to secure the payment of that sum in four years, by a bond under the corporate seal, two years without interest, and after that at three per cent. a year for the remainder of the time, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the trustees or the village be authorized to effect the loan of the sum of one thousand dollars on the terms aforesaid, and that the same be applied to the purchase of a good first-rate fire engine, and that they procure the same under the corporate seal.

"*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be raised for the purpose of building an engine house, purchasing hooks and necessary ladders, which sum to be assessed on said village, pursuant to statute."

It is only sixty-five years ago that these resolutions were passed, and they speak eloquently of the early character of the place and of how very important to the inhabitants seemed the raising of so small a sum of money.

Joshua Forman was delegated to make the purchase of this first fire engine and on the 11th of October of the year named he reported the purchase in New York of an engine and hose at a cost of $925. To render the machine effective Thomas B. Heermans was appointed captain of Fire Company No. 1, and given authority to raise a company of thirty-five men.

Some difficulty seems to have been met in closing the arrangements for obtaining the money required for the purchase, and at another meeting held at the house of James Mann (the Syracuse House) on the 28th of November, resolutions similar to those above quoted were passed, but they provided for the payment of seven per cent. interest on the loan.

On the 3d of January, 1826, the Board of Trustees adopted resolutions providing that housekeepers of the village should provide themselves with good leather buckets, with the name of the owner painted on them, ordinary dwellings to have one each, two-story houses to have two, and taverns to have four each. John Rogers and M. D. Burnet were at the same time authorized to contract for the building of an engine house, "22 feet by 16 feet, 8 feet posts, and to be neatly painted, and furnished with a good box stove, which building to be placed in a line with and next to the barn of John Rogers."

Mr. Rogers then lived in the brick dwelling now occupied by a saloon adjoining the Bastable block and one of the very old buildings of the city; it was the first brick house built in the village, and as far as we have been able to learn, the engine house stood in that vicinity and on a part of the site of the Bastable block. Following is a list of the members of the first fire company: John Durnford, Stephen W. Caldwell, Paschal Thurber, Linneus P. Noble, Agrippa Martin, Thomas I. Field, Thomas Spencer, Edward Chapman, Joel Owen, William O. Chope, Henry Van Heusen, Harman Van Heusen, Russell Hebard, Zopher Adams, Humphrey Mellen, Samuel Mead, Theodore Ashley, John Wall, Volney Cook, Archibald L. Fellows, Seth K. Akin, and Henry Gifford. The reader who is familiar with this history will not need to be told that this list embraced a good many of the solid men of the village.

Suitable fire hooks were ordered of Henry Van Heusen, at a cost of $18.75, and on the 4th of December, 1827, a hook and ladder company was organized with the following as members: Daniel Elliot, David Stafford, C. Walbridge, Ambrose Kasson, J. C. Fields, J. Whitney, and Captain Archer.

These facilities served their purpose for the village until 1832, when the authorities took steps to provide a second engine and company. At a meeting held on the 23d of January, 1832, it was voted to levy a tax to raise $850 for this purpose, and in April Charles E. Leon was authorized to make the purchase. A company was at once organized with the following members: Parley Bassett, Wm. S. Campbell, Alfred Daumas, Henry Davis, Jr., T. B. Fitch, William M. Fitch, Ezra Foster, Jr., I. A. Hall, L. P. Hall, Solomon R. Howlett, A. A. Hudson, Benjamin C. Lathrop, Charles L. Lyons, James Manning, Horace Pemberton, Jacob Raynor, Willett Raynor, Charles T. Stanton, Joseph H. Starin, R. A. Yoe, Wm. K. Lathrop, Gardner Lawrence.

This action necessitated a second engine house, and a meeting to make provision for it was held on the 26th of April, 1832. There were only eighteen persons present, for some unexplained reason, but the business was dispatched. John Wilkinson made a motion that "the location for the two engine houses be fixed at the west end of the public square (Clinton

Square) in the center of said village, one on each side of the canal, immediately contiguous to the bridge." This motion was adopted by a vote of twelve to six; but M. D. Burnet entered a protest against using the Square for this purpose on the ground chiefly that the village had no right to thus obstruct the public place. On the same day the trustees met to consider a proposition of Henry Gifford to build the two houses for $300, and he was awarded the contract. The buildings were located according to the expressed intention. It has not been learned how long they stood there, but eventually, and probably in 1835, as a resolution was adopted that year to appropriate $595 for the purchase of two lots, the house of No. 2 company was removed to the rear of the old County Clerk's building and that of No. 1 was taken west on Water street and served for many years as a boiler house for Alexander, Bradley & Dunning: it was burned only a few years ago.

In September, 1836, a meeting was held to consider the purchase of a third engine, at a cost of $1,100, and the erection of a new hook and ladder house. The engine was purchased and a house built for it at a little later date. There seems to be no record of a No. 4 company, but one was organized and in the year 1843 the tax-payers again came together to consider the erection of a new house for No. 5, which was built in June 1843, on the site of the old No. 1, at a cost of $500. The sum of $75 was appropriated for a "bucket wagon," and at about the same time a new engine was purchased at a cost of $750. Meanwhile, the company of No. 5 was dissolved for unexplained reasons, and a new organization at once effected. In 1844 W. A. Cook was occupying the office of Chief of the department, with J. W. Barker as Assistant. At the annual election later in the year, Henry Gifford was made Chief, and at a little later period held the office many years; Stephen W. Caldwell was Assistant in 1844.

On the 4th of August, 1845, it was resolved by the Board of Trustees "that the Bucket Company No. 1 be permitted to take engine No. 4 and become a fire company, provided they give up their warrants as bucket men, together with their keys, and leave the bucket wagon and house in good order, so Engine Company No. 4 can be filled up to its full complement."

Philo N. Rust was appointed Chief, and Hamilton White, Assistant. These gentlemen prepared a report, at the request of the trustees, that they had examined into the condition of the several fire companies, and found two with no efficient organization; also, that it was difficult to induce a sufficient number of "spirited young men" to join them, as the membership was a tax upon them financially and otherwise. Therefore, they suggested that the "corporation appropriate $100 for each of the fire engine companies, one hook and ladder, and one bucket company, to be expended for equipage, to be under direction of the trustees." These suggestions were carried out a little later.

In 1846 it was decided that radical changes were necessary to render the department as efficient as it should be with the resources at hand. Notice was accordingly published that the Legislature would be asked to incorporate the fire department of Syracuse, and in 1847 a committee consisting of John Wilkinson, James R. Lawrence, Hamilton White, Henry Gifford, and Captain Hiram Putnam was appointed to thoroughly re-organize the department. This resulted in delegating the care of the engines and apparatus to a board of three men, who should have immediate control and be responsible only to the village authorities. Oliver Teall, Henry Gifford, and John Wilkinson were named as this board. From that time until 1862 the department did excellent service and was kept abreast of the needs of the city by the purchase of new engines, erection of new buildings, and the organization of new companies.

From the year 1851, after the re-organization of the department had been effected, the various changes in company officers, company names, and extension of apparatus, may be briefly noted as follows:

Chief Engineer, Jacob Smith; First Assistant, Abraham Fredendall; Second Assistant, Elijah Clark. No. 1, Salina Blues, organized about 1825, motto, "Storm"; foreman, David Smith. No. 2, Rough and Ready, organized 1846, foreman, Edwin Brown. No. 3, Deluge, foreman, Peter Conrad. No. 4, Empire, foreman, Peter Ohneth. No. 5, Champion—Ever Ready, organized 1848, foreman, V. P. Effner. No. 6, Semper Paratus, Cataract, organized 1845, foreman, Benjamin L. Higgins. No. 7, Eagle, organized in 1850, foreman, George Scoville.

About the date under consideration, the Salina Blues adopted the motto, "Onward and Upward," instead of "Storm." In the years 1853-4 the following changes had occurred in the department: Chief, V. P. Effner; First Assistant, F. X. Oliver; Second Assistant, William Tisdale. No. 2, Rough and Ready, foreman, Daniel Farrell. No. 6, Cataract, foreman, William Elliott.

In the following years, 1854-55, numerous changes were made, and two new engines were added to the apparatus of the department and numbered 7 and 8. Chief, Benjamin L. Higgins; First Assistant, James Spencer; Second Assistant, Francis Jackson.

The Chief now acted as Fire Inspector, and was paid a salary of $200 annually. Companies were as follows: No. 1, Croton Plug, E. E. Chapman, foreman. No. 5, Champion, Henry Olds, foreman. No. 6, Cataract, Thomas B. Heermans, foreman. No. 7, Franklin, J. F. Kidder, foreman. No. 8, Eagle, Alfred Wilkinson, foreman.

The location of the various companies at this time were as follows: No. 1, First ward. Salt Springs. No. 2, First ward. Young America, No. 3, Bank alley, Sixth ward. Empire, No. 4, Division street, Second ward.

Champion, No. 5, Montgomery street, Sixth ward. Cataract, No. 6, Clinton street, Seventh ward. Franklin, No. 7, Eighth ward. Eagle, No. 8, West street, Fifth ward.

A bucket wagon was still kept with 100 buckets, also a well equipped hook and ladder truck. In the next year, 1856, James Spencer was made First Assistant, and August W. Field, Second Assistant, and Charles Henson, Foreman, of No. 6.

Chief Higgins remained at his post, though several changes were made of his assistants, until 1862, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Walter Welch, with Charles L. Guerber as First Assistant; John Steadman, Second Assistant, and Edmund Schneider, Third Assistant. Chief Welch resigned after one year's service and Simeon Luce was appointed to fill the vacancy, until March, 1864, when Philip Eckel began his long and successful career at the head of the department. He remained in the office until 1877, when, on the 2d of April, the Fire Department was organized on the plan which has existed ever since. The Board of Fire Commissioners then consisted, as appointed by Mayor James J. Belden, of Henry L. Duguid, President of the Board, Henry J. Mowry, Francis Hendricks and Chauncey B. Clark. At the first meeting of the Board, Ira Wood was appointed Chief Engineer of the Department, and two weeks later, Charles J. Miller was appointed Clerk; Philip Eckel, Assistant Engineer, and Horatio Kirtland, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. The Department was placed on a paid basis, the salary of the Chief being made $1,200; Assistant, $800; Clerk, $600; Superintendent, $800; Engineers, $720; Foremen, $600, and the members of companies, $480.

The force at the completion of this re-organization consisted of thirty-four paid men, including officers, all being properly uniformed. The apparatus comprised four Amoskeag engines (one in reserve), one Champion chemical fire extinguisher, one hook and ladder truck, and five hose carriages (one in reserve), with 11,000 feet of hose. There were sixteen horses and the engine houses were all in good repair. Two-hundred and fifteen hydrants were distributed throughout the city and there were fifteen cisterns, only eight of which were in good repair. The fire alarm system was equipped with thirty-four signal boxes.

On the 20th of July, 1878, Henry L. Duguid resigned as President of the Board of Commissioners, and Hamilton S. White was appointed to the vacancy. Citizens of Syracuse do not need to be reminded of what Mr. White has done for the department; but without incurring the charge of partiality we may quote the following from the report of the board for 1878-79:

"Chemical Extinguisher No. 2, bought and maintained by Commissioner White, at his own expense, has proved an invaluable aid to the department.

Commissioner White has erected and furnished an engine house which is a model of beauty and convenience. It possesses every facility for prompt responses to alarms and is lacking in nothing which could add to the comfort and efficiency of his company, which is composed of young men well known in this community, possessing the confidence and respect of all, enthusiastic and capable in their work; they add greatly to the strength of the department, giving their services heartily and promptly without cost to the city." Mr. White is a natural and enthusiastic fireman, and his capabilities are known among firemen throughout the country.

In October, 1881, Chief Ira Wood resigned his office and Philip Eckel was again placed at the head of the active service, with Henry Reilly as Assistant. Hamilton S. White was made an honorary member of the force and appointed Second Assistant.

In April, 1883, Chemical No. 1 was organized and entered the service of the department. In 1885, a new Silsby engine was purchased and the old No. 1, a very heavy engine, placed in reserve. A new Silsby hose cart was also added to the equipment.

On the first of June, 1886, Chief Philip Eckel was thrown from a ladder truck, while going to a fire, and fatally injured. It was said of him that he had been "connected with the department almost continuously since 1848. On the organization of the paid department in 1877, he was appointed First Assistant Chief, and three years later, on the retirement of Chief Wood, was by the unanimous vote of the Board, appointed Chief Engineer. Chief Eckel was an excellent fireman and an honest public servant, who discharged his duties faithfully and well."

The vacancy caused by the death of Chief Eckel was filled by the promotion of First Assistant Chief Reilly, and Steamer Engineer Nicholas Eckel, of Co. No. 2, was promoted to the position of First Assistant Chief. John P. Quigley, of Co. No. 1, was made Second Assistant, the new office being created to meet the requirements of the extended district. A Hayes truck was added to the equipment and stationed at the house of No. 1, and the old truck was removed to the house of No. 2.

In 1888, the department was strengthened by the addition of Hook and Ladder Company. No 2, with a Gleason & Baily truck, which was located on Division street,and a second-class Silsby engine located at Engine House No. 2, Wyoming street. A new lot was also purchased in the new Ninth ward, and an engine house erected at a cost of $7,785 for steamer No. 5.

In 1889 President White was succeeded in the board by Oramel G. Jones, but again became a member of the board in March, 1891. A new Silsby engine was stationed at the house of Engine No. 1, Engine Company No. 5 was organized and a supply wagon was added to the equipment of the department.

At the present time (1891) the Fire Department comprises the following officers and companies:- Henry Reiley, Chief Engineer; Nicholas Eckel, John P. Quigley and Hamilton S. White, First, Second and Third Assistants, respectively.

Engine Company No. 1, located on Montgomery street, between Washington and Water streets, with a second-class Silsby engine. Entered the service April 12, 1888. George T. Shean, foreman.

Engine Company No. 2, located on Division street, between North Salina streets, with a second class Amoskeag engine, entered the service October, 1867. Christopher Gebhardt, foreman.

Engine Company No. 3, located on Wyoming, near Fayette street, a second class Silsby engine, which entered service December, 1887. This is also the location of the Hose depot. In reserve a second class, single pump Amoskeag engine, which entered service in March, 1866. Thomas F. Ryan, foreman.

Engine Company No. 4, located on Wolf street, between North Salina and Park streets, second class, double pump Amoskeag engine; entered service November, 1871. William Roushe, foreman.

Engine Company No. 5, located at the corner of Hamilton and Furnace streets, third class Silsby engine, entered service June, 1885. Company organized March 31, 1888. L. Dean Avery, foreman.

Chemical Company No. 1, located on East Genesee street, between Orange and Grape streets. Two Champion Chemical extinguishers equipped with ladders and hand extinguishers. Company organized April 24, 1883. John Murphy, foreman.

Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, located on Montgomery street, between Washington and Water streets. Hayes hook and ladder truck and fire escape fully equipped; entered service November 30, 1886. Charles Eckel, foreman.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, located on Division street, between North Salina and Townsend streets; second class Gleason and Bailey truck, organized May 30, 1887. Andrew Wolfrom, foreman.

Supply wagon, located at hose depot, Wyoming street, entered service May 8, 1888. Edward O'Brien, driver.

Boards of Fire Commissioners:—1877-8 to end of fiscal year—Hon. James J. Belden, Mayor; Henry L. Duguid, President; Henry J. Mowry, Francis Hendricks, Chauncy B. Clark; Charles J. Miller, Clerk.

1878-9—Henry L. Duguid, President; resigned July 20th, and Hamilton S. White, then appointed. Chauncy B. Clark, President, after July 20th. Henry J. Mowry, Francis Hendricks; Charles J. Miller, Clerk.

1879-80—Hamilton S. White, President; Henry J. Mowry, Charles Listman, Thomas McManus; Charles J. Miller, Clerk.

1880-81—Hamilton S. White, President; Henry J. Mowry, Charles Listman, Thomas McManus; Charles J. Miller, Clerk.

1881-82—Thomas McManus, President; Charles Listman, Archimedes Russell, Charles Demong; Matthew Leahey, Clerk.

1882-3—Thomas McManus, President; Archimedes Russell, Charles Demong, Charles Listman; Matthew Leahey, Clerk.

1883-4—Archimedes Russel, President; Charles Demong, John Dunfee, Charles Listman; Matthew Leahey, Clerk.

1834-5—Archimedes Russell, President; Charles Demong, John Dunfee, Peter Kappesser; Matthew Leahey, Clerk.

1885-6—Hamilton S. White, President; M. L. Yann, Peter Kappesser, John Dunfee; Matthew Leahey, Clerk.

1886-7—Hamilton S. White, President; John Dunfee, Peter Kappesser, Martin L. Yann; Matthew Leahey, Clerk.

1887-8—Hamilton S. White, President; John Dunfee, Martin L. Yann, Edward A. Powell; Matthew Leahey, Clerk.

1888-9—Oramel G. Jones, President; John Dunfee, Martin L. Yann, Clarence G. Brown; Matthew Leahey, Clerk.

1889-90—Oramel G. Jones, President; John Dunfee, Martin L. Yann, Clarence G. Brown; Matthew Leahey, Clerk.

1890 91—Oramel G. Jones, President; Hamilton S. White, Edward Kanaley, Martin L. Yann; Patrick Sullivan, Clerk.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CEMETERIES.

The First Burial in the County—First Burial Ground in Salina—The Second and Present Burying Ground in the First Ward—The Old Burial Place of Syracuse Village—Rose Hill Cemetery—Movement for Establishment of Oakwood Cemetery—Dedication.

ON the shores of Onondaga Lake, in the rear of the residence of the late Wm. A. Judson, on West Genesee street, now occupied by his widow, is the grave of a man who is supposed to have been the first white person buried within the limits of Onondaga county. This assumption leaves out of consideration the possibility, the probability, perhaps, that some one or more of the Jesuits who visited this locality about the middle of the 17th

century died and were buried somewhere in Onondaga soil. But whether that is true or not, is unimportant. The lone grave is that of the pioneer, Benjamin Nukerk. The rude stone bears this inscription:

BENJAMIN NUKERK,
Died December 7, 1787,
Aged thirty-seven years.

Nukerk came to this locality as an Indian trader about the time that Ephraim Webster came, in 1788, and died soon after his arrival. In making excavations near this grave about the year 1845, the late Joseph Savage, who then owned the land in that vicinity, discovered a series of graves extending in a direct line some thirty feet and containing the remains of several human beings. The bones were mostly decomposed excepting the skulls. Among them was also found a number of bullets. Other remains were found on the same little eminence, the skull in one instance appearing to have been cleft by a tomahawk. A gun, a brass kettle, pipes, flints, and other implements have also been found at various times in that locality.

Whether this may be considered as having been a spot set apart in the days of earliest settlement, as a burial place, or was known by Ephraim Webster to have been used by the Indians for that purpose and he, therefore, deposited the body of Nukerk there; or whether it was an Indian burial place and Nukerk's interment was a coincidence, cannot be answered now. The story of those decaying bones must forever remain untold.

The first burial in the village of Salina (and the first, therefore, in what now constitutes the city of Syracuse) was made near the intersection of Free and Spring streets. There were not many burials made there and they ceased in 1794 and a new ground was used on a part of what is now Washington Park, near the former site of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Mary T. Gilchrist was buried there in 1794 and a number of members of other families. This site was soon judged too near the business and residence part of the little hamlet, and it was abandoned and burials were next made, and continued down to 1801, on the ridge in rear of the residence of the late James Lynch.

When this spot was given up, in 1801, Sheldon Logan, then Superintendent of the Salt Springs, laid out a new burying ground on State land. This ground was on block No. 59, (see map herein,) and most of the remains interred in the Washington Park ground were removed thither. This was used as a public burying ground until 1829, when by an act of Legislature the land on block 43 (see map) was substituted for the other. The trustees of the village, as directed by law, removed the bodies from the old ground to the new, and it has ever since been used as a public cemetery. The old ground was sold at public auction.

The first burial ground within the original corporate limits of the village of Syracuse, was at the intersection of Clinton and West Fayette

streets, now partly covered by the Hotel Burns and contiguous buildings. Burials ceased here before 1819, not more than thirty interments having been made. (See map of the village, 1834, on another page.) When the village was laid out and mapped by Owen Forman and John Wilkinson, provision was made for a burying ground. It was on the west end of block 77 and extended north from Church street to the Walton line. We cannot learn that it was ever used for burial purposes, and from 1819 to 1824 burials were all, or nearly all, made at Salina, Onondaga Hill, and Onondaga Valley.

What was afterwards known as the "Old Cemetery," located on West Water and Franklin streets, was laid out by John Wilkinson and Owen Forman when they surveyed the Walton Tract. The first person interred there was Eliza Spencer, the first wife of the Hon. Thomas Spencer, who died April 2, 1824. The second burial was the body of a Mr. West, a circus rider, who was killed by being thrown from his horse while riding in the old Circus House, on Church, now West Willow street. This ground was used for burials until 1851. On the completion of the Northern railroad this cemetery was chosen as the place for a station. What remained of those who had been buried there was carefully gathered and removed to other cemeteries, and the ground appropriated for purposes little thought of when the first interment was made there.

The village of Lodi was incorporated with Syracuse in 1835 (Act of Legislature, chapter 160). In 1834, previous to this change, the inhabitants of Lodi established a small burial ground on the hill bordered by Beech street. The late Oliver Teall offered for the purpose an acre of ground there, or more, if desired, with the provision that the people of the village should clear and fence it. About half an acre was thus prepared and it was largely filled with graves. This site was long ago abandoned for burial purposes, and most of the remains were removed.

On the first of July, 1841, the grounds for Rose Hill Cemetery, containing a little over twenty-two acres, were purchased of George F. Leitch by the Trustees of the village in compliance with a vote of the citizens. The purchase of this tract and its use as a cemetery met with considerable opposition on account of its proximity to the center of the village. A second vote was taken, but it resulted, like the first one, in favor of the purchase and it was made. At a succeeding meeting Gen. Granger made a motion, which was adopted, appropriating $200 for the improvement of these grounds, and the Trustees proceeded to lay out the tract. The first person buried in this cemetery was Ambrose S. Townsend, who died on the 24th of August, 1841. Between 7,000 and 8,000 burials have been made in this cemetery, but interments have substantially ceased. In 1863-4-5 a great many bodies were removed to Oakwood and since the opening of Woodlawn cemetery the removals have exceeded the interments. About 1845 one-half acre in the north-west corner of the ground was set off for a

Jewish burial place. It is now used by the Reformed Jews exclusively, who bury all their dead there. Between 2,000 and 3,000 bodies have been buried in the Potters' Field which occupies about three acres on the north side of the tract, but no burials have been made therein since 1855.

Dissatisfaction with Rose Hill Cemetery increased as time went on, rather than decreased. It was said to be not easily accessible, nearly destitute of natural beauty, and did not seem adapted to artistic improvement. Moreover, it soon became apparent that in a few years it would be much too near the business center of the village (soon to be made a city), and its vicinity would be covered with dwellings. Accordingly, many prominent men interested themselves in projects looking to the establishment of a new cemetery which should be exempt from all the objections of this one, and remain forever a beautiful and appropriate spot for the burial of the dead. Prominent among those who first agitated the matter were the late E. W. Leavenworth and John Wilkinson. In 1852 and the few succeeding years several meeting were held for consideration of the important subject. Committees were appointed to carefully examine proposed sites and all the questions entering into the matter, resulting in the final recommendation of the one hundred acres which constituted Oakwood Cemetery as first laid out, as the most available and appropriate tract to be had for the purpose. By this time such leading citizens as Henry A. Dillaye, Charles B. Sedgwick, John B. Burnet, Hamilton White, E. W. Leavenworth, C. T. Longstreet, Robert B. Raymond, Charles Pope, A. C. Powell, Israel Hall, Allen Munroe, and others had became deeply interested in the project.

For vorious reasons, however, the enterprise was delayed until the summer of 1857, when the subject was again revived and with more enthusiasm than at first. Hamilton White, E. W. Leavenworth, J. L. Bagg, Lewis H. Redfield, C. T. Longstreet, John Wilkinson, A. C. Powell, and H. A. Dillaye particularly interested themselves in the movement. Papers were drawn up as a basis for organizing an association, and terms of purchase of the grounds were verbally agreed upon. Now came the severe financial stringency of that period, which for a short time delayed the consummation of the plans. But in 1858 the final and successful effort was made for carrying out the project, Messrs. White and Leavenworth being foremost in the work, which continued with energy until the summer of 1859. Arrangements were made for the purchase of the first twenty acres of Charles A. Baker, and with Henry Raynor for the remainder of the tract. The Jamesville Plank Road ran through the grounds and it became necessary to secure the consent of a majority of the stockholders of the road to the necessary change in its course; also of a majority of the inhabitants along the east and west road, crossing the Plank Road near the toll gate, to which the Plank Road was to be changed; and also of the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Onondaga, in which the road is embraced, and

finally the right of way across the lands of Charles A. Baker and Dr. David F. Colvin had to be obtained. These obstacles and their removal seemed interminable and required a great deal of time during the year before the object was finally and entirely accomplished. The necessary fund was raised by subscriptions, payable in one, two and three years, with interest.

On the 15th of August, 1859, the subscribers to the fund met at the Mayor's office and organized the Association of Oakwood, and elected the following trustees: Hamilton White, J. P. Haskins, John Crouse, John Wilkinson, E. W. Leavenworth, Archibaid C. Powell, Austin Myers, Allen Munroe, Timothy R. Porter, Robert G. Wynkoop, Thomas G. Alvord, J. Dean Hawley. On the following day a meeting of the trustees was held at the office of E. W. Leavenworth and the following officers were chosen: E. W. Leavenworth, President; A. C. Powell, vice-President; Allen Munroe, Secretary, and Hamilton White, Treasurer.

At the same meeting a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Alvord, instructing the officers of the association to purchase of Messrs. Baker and Raynor the lands first embraced in Oakwood on the terms theretofore agreed upon, viz: $9,500 for the twenty acres in front, bought of Mr. Baker, and $15,000 for the seventy-two and seventy-nine one hundredth acres, bought of Mr. Raynor. Agreeably to such resolutions, the purchase was made and the papers exchanged on the 5th of September thereafter.

The trustees made immediate preparations for the improvement of the grounds, and early in October, Howard Daniels, an accomplished landscape gardener from the city of New York, with the aid of fifty or sixty men, commenced work and continued it till the month of December.

The first person buried at Oakwood was Mrs. Nellie G. Wilkinson, who died on the 6th, and was buried on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1859. The first monument of any kind erected within the bounds of the cemetery, was that of James Crouse, esq., on Section No. 13, during the winter of 1859-60.

Oakwood Cemetery was dedicated with public ceremonies in the 3d day of November, 1859. Since that time there have been purchased thirty acres additional lying on the south side of the orignal tract, and twenty-five acres extending across the rear of the previous tract. There purchases cost about $22,600 00.

A beautiful mortuary chapel with vault was erected at a cost of about $20,000 and dedicated on the 24th of November, 1886. It occupies an attractive site on Midland avenue, near the entrance and affords convenience for services in inclement weather and for temporary reception of the dead. The number of burials made in Oakwood down to May, 1891, is 7,600, and there are 2,100 lot owners.

Oakwood, as its name indicates, was originally almost an unbroken oak forest, interspersed with a few pine, ash, maple, and many hickory trees, and filled with underbrush, logs and stumps. But the many diversities of gracefully rounded hillocks, sweeping slopes and spreading valleys, all gashed with deep ravines and long winding gullies, were there, and they caught the sagacious eyes of those to whom we are so deeply indebted for its present condition, years before any steps were taken towards its purchase and improvement.

Generally speaking, the whole cemetery grounds face the west, rising with a gradual ascent to the eastern boundary on the hill-top, which completely overlooks the valley, city and lake. There is, however, a sharp, forest-covered ascent, to the southward from Midland avenue, from the top of which the land stretches away to the south. It is this southern portion which comprises the purchase of thirty acres, made in 1869. Many beautiful lots crowning the knolls, or reaching far down the fair lawns, have been cleared of the natural forest, except here and there a specimen of more than ordinary beauty, and their places supplied with trees, shrubs and flowers of rare varieties and foreign nature. Sprinkled thus among the deciduous trees, are seen many symmetrical, upright cones of evergreen, their dark colors making a delightful contrast with the lighter foliage and verdure surrounding them, while they also help to relieve the dreariness of the winter landscape.

In his dedicatory address, Gen. E. W. Leavenworth thus spoke of this beautiful town of the dead: "Within its one hundred acres is embraced a combination of attractions which, if anywhere equaled, are nowhere surpassed. Placed most fortunately, not too near the city, nor too remote from it, mostly covered with young, thrifty woods of the second growth, so abundant as to allow great opportunity for selection, its surface diversified by the most beautiful and varied elevations and depressions presenting views unrivaled in their extent and their magnificence—rendered already attractive by lawns, and the most picturesque scenery, it is all that the highest judgment and taste can demand, or the liveliest fancy paint. And the careful hand of improvement will, each successive year, develop and heighten the charms with which nature has so liberally adorned it."

In this lovely enclosure have been erected many beautiful examples of memorial tombs and monuments, and the number is being added to each year. Nearly every family of prominence in the city has purchased as their taste directed from among the innumerable beautiful lots and expended lavishly from their means in the erection of memorials to their "loved and lost."

The burial grounds at Salina and at Geddes are sufficiently described in the earlier chapters devoted to those villages.

St. Mary's Cemetery.—The purchase of the old Episcopal church by Rev. Michael Haes, in 1843, which long served as St. Mary's church, at

the corner of Montgomery and Madison streets, was very soon followed by the purchase of the burial lot facing on what is now Renwick avenue, for a Catholic cemetery. The cemetery remained under control of the Bishop, together with other church property, until the passage of the law requiring all Catholic cemeteries to be incorporated, when this one became an incorporated institution. The present Board of Trustees are: Bishop Ludden, Vicar-General Lynch, Father John Grimes, (pastor of St Mary's church,) John A. O'Reilly, and Eugene Mack.

This old burial ground is nearly filled, and its use has been a great deal curtailed since the establishment of St. Agnes Cemetery.

St. Cecelia (Round Top) Cemetery.—This cemetery is now in disuse, and its history is very brief. The tract of land comprising about fifty-five acres was purchased by the late Father O'Hara in September, 1864, the purchase price being $11,000. A subscription was circulated and about $2,000 collected, which was applied on the payment for the land. Owing to a difference of opinion as to with whom the future title to the land should lie, the Bishop interdicted the use of the cemetery for Catholic burials in 1877 and it has not since been used for that purpose. The tract of land has greatly increased in value.

St. Agnes Cemetery.—This beautiful burial ground is on the road leading to Onondaga Hill, where it lies on the hillside facing the east and presenting a variety of landscape which renders it a most attractive and appropriate spot for a "city of the dead." It comprises a tract of about forty acres, which was purchased in 1872, largely through the efforts of the late Rev. Dr. O'Hara. It is incorporated under the State law, the following persons being the incorporators: Robert McCarthy, Matthew Murphy, Dennis B. Keeler, Patrick Phelan, Thomas Nesdall, Thomas Brazelle, Richard Clancy, Patrick Hall, John McCarthy, John McGuire, John O. S. Lynch, Patrick Corbett. Robert McCarthy was elected the first president and still holds the office, and John McCarthy, secretary. The present officers, aside from president, are Matthew Murphy, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors, Robert McCarthy, Matthew Murphy, John McCarthy, Patrick Lynch, John McGuire, Rev. James S. M. Lynch, Rev. John F. Mullany, Wm. Kearney, Edward Lewis, Edward Joy, Patrick Slattery, James Lighton, Rev. J. J. Kennedy, John Moore.

The grounds of this cemetery have been greatly improved and embellished by graded roadways, ornamental trees and shrubbery, and many beautiful and costly memorials grace its knolls and dells. Down to the present time there have been a little more than 3,000 burials made here.

Woodlawn Cemetery.—This cemetery association was incorporated April 7, 1881, with the following trustees: Irving G. Vann, Frederick Miller, Thomas Ryan, Amos L. Mason, George P. Hier, John F. Voshall, Lyman

Stevens, James Barnes, Charles Simon, Charles Schlosser, and Nathan F. Graves. These were elected as officers: Irving G. Vann, President; Charles Simon, Vice-President; James Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer. These officers have all been continued to the present time.

At the date mentioned the cemetery grounds were in the town of Salina, but the extension of the city boundaries brings them within the city limits. They cover 105 acres and front on Manlius street. The first interment was made in May, 1881, and the number now exceeds 2,600, with 1,025 lot owners. A large receiving vault has been erected, and many beautiful monuments ornament the enclosure.

The present trustees are as follows: Irving G. Vann, President; Thomas Ryan, Amos L. Mason, Charles Listman, George Schieder, George P. Hier; James Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer; Lyman Stevens, Charles Simon, Vice-Presidents; Charles Schlosser, Newell E. Loomis, William Rhode. William Rhode is Superintendent and resides at the cemetery.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Free and Accepted Masons—The First Masonic Lodge in Syracuse—Its Location in Salina—Syracuse Lodge, No. 501—Other Masonic Lodges—The First Odd Fellows Lodge—Present Lodges and their Officers.

THE first duly authenticated body of Free and Accepted Masons organized within what are now the limits of the city of Syracuse was Salina Lodge, No. 327, located in the village of Salina, now embraced in the First and Second wards of the city, which was warranted, or chartered, on the 2d day of September, 1819, and for a time held its communications in what was then known as Beach's, afterwards Sanger's, tavern, located on the corner of Salina and Wolf streets. Its existence must have been brief, as no papers can be found, either at the former seat of the lodge or on file in the Grand Secretary's office, in the city of New York, touching its membership or duration.

On the 2d day of January, A. L. 5826, A. D. 1826, a dispensation was granted for the organization of Syracuse Lodge, No. 484, and on the 10th of June, following, a warrant was issued, by the Grand Lodge, empowering Henry Newton to act as its first Master; Joseph Slocum as its first Senior Warden; and William Malcolm as its first Junior Warden. Its meetings were held in the then new Syracuse House, in rooms fitted up for it

(according to a custom which then generally prevailed among the lodges of holding their meetings in public houses), until about the year 1831, when it ceased work, owing to the influence of the great tidal wave of anti-Masonry which was sweeping over the country at that time. The original warrant, together with the tin case containing the same, made over fifty years since by one of its earliest members, Mr. Isaac D. Lawson, are in possession of Mr. George J. Gardner, of this city, to whom they were given by the late Russell Hibbard, who was one of the last officers of the lodge.

On the 23d day of July, 1844, a warrant was granted constituting and re-establishing Syracuse Lodge, under No. 102, naming Luther M. Tracy for Master; Henry Newton for Senior Warden; and Hiram Judson for Junior Warden. This lodge held its meetings in Masonic Hall, Empire Block, being the north wing of the present Empire House, until August, 1849, when it removed to Frazer Hall, in what is now known as the Courier Building, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets, where it remained until January, 1850; it then removed to New Masonic Hall, in the Alvord Block, on South Warren street, now a part of the Remington Block. Here it remained until November, 1852, when it removed to the Stanley Block, No. 38 South Warren street, on the site of the Snow Building. Thence it was again removed, in 1856, to No. 63 South Salina street, New Masonic Hall, leasing the rooms there in connection with Central City Lodge, No. 305, which had expended several thousand dollars in fitting up, preparing, and beautifying the same. This lodge continued to work until February, 1860, when, "on the request and complaint of the members of that lodge," its warrant was demanded and surrendered, together with all its properties, and on the 8th day of June, following, it was declared forfeited by the Grand Lodge.

On the day last mentioned, June 8, 1860, a warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge, then in session, and issued under date of July 5, 1860, to Syracuse Lodge, No. 501, authorizing the following named brethren to act as its first officers: Lewis E. Joy, Master; John Frary, Senior Warden; and Edward S. Dawson, Junior Warden.

This lodge held its communications at Masonic Hall, on South Salina street, for a number of years, and then fitted up and removed to rooms in the Bastable Arcade. It subsequently removed, in 1876, to Nos. 37 and 39 South Clinton street, where it remained until May, 1886, and then removed to its present quarters in the Y. M. C. A. Building. Its present officers are as follows: H. W. Greenland, W. M.; A. Richard Phillips, S. W.; A. D. Soule, J. W.; Joseph Walier, Treasurer; B. F. Stevens, Secretary; W. F. Relyea, S D.; F. D. Helmer, J. D.; S. L. White, jr., S. M. of C.; E. M. Raynor, Chaplain; J. P. Gardner, Tyler; Geoorge E. Pabst, Organist; Charles H. St. John, Marshal.

Central City Lodge, No. 305, never worked under dispensation, like most lodges, but commenced Masonic labor under its warrant direct, received from the Grand Lodge on the 7th day of June, 1853. Its first warranted officers were George N. Williams, Master; Joshua G. Bigelow, Senior Warden; and Robert M. Richardson, Junior Warden. Its communications were held in Masonic Hall, Stanley Block, South Warren street, occupying it jointly with Syracuse Lodge, No. 102, and Syracuse Royal Arch Chapter, No. 70, until 1856, when, having fitted up new and more appropriate rooms at an expense of several thousand dollars, at No. 63 South Salina street, it removed thereto and occupied the same for about ten years. A favorable opportunity offering, by the erection of a new building, now known as 85 and 87 South Salina street, to secure more eligible and commodious rooms, it again spent a large sum in appropriately decorating and furnishing them, and christening its new quarters "Central City Masonic Hall"; it removed thereto in 1871, where it is still located. Its present elective officers are as follows, viz.: E. B. Covert, W. M.; O. L. Brownell, S. W.; H. E. Plaisted, J. W.; D. W. Peck, S. D.; C. E. Billington, J. D.; L. F. Weaver, S. M. of C.; A. Weidman, J. M. of C.; George J. Gardner, Chaplain; Chas. A. Weismore, Tyler; Geo. E. Pabst, Organist; J. D. Beswick, Marshal; R. H. Parker, Treasurer; L. D. Burton, Secretary.

Salt Springs Lodge, No. 520, received its dispensation and held its first regular communication, by virtue thereof, on the 17th day of September, 1861, at the office of Harry Gifford, in the First ward of the city. On the 10th day of June, following (1862), it received a warrant from the Grand Lodge authorizing it to hold its communications "in the First ward of the said City of Syracuse," and appointed John F. Sherwood the first Master, Henry F. Greene the first Senior Warden, and Peter Smith the first Junior Warden thereof. At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, in 1867, the restriction in regard to location in the First ward of the city was withdrawn, and on the 11th day of November, succeeding, the lodge removed to No. 27 North Salina street, where it remained until its removal to the White Memorial Building, on the 22d day of May, 1877.

The present officers of this lodge are: George M. Babbitt, W. M.; J. W. Carrick, S. W.; R. A. Landon, J. W.; H. O. Pratt, Treasurer; Henry Youell, Secretary; George Derby, S. D.; S. Blanthin, J. D.; James A. Wheelock, S. M. of C.; M. Knauber, J. M. of C.; A. Abrahams, Chaplain; L. Witneben, Tyler; George E. Pabst, Organist.

Cryptic Masonry.—Central City Council, No. 13, Royal and Select Masters, was granted a warrant by the Grand Council, R. and S. M., of the State of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1860, constituting the following named companions the first officers thereof, viz.: T. L. Seymour H.

Stone, Master; R. I., Stiles M. Rust, Deputy Master; and I., Charles W. Snow, Princ. Cond. of the Works. This body has met as occasion has required in the rooms leased by the other Central City bodies, and dispatched all necessary work. Its last elected officers are as follows, viz.: T. M. Barber, T. I. M.; Wm. Gilbert, D. M.; J. H. Duncan, P. C. W.; H. W. Plumb, Treasurer; E. C. Tallcott, Recorder; H. G. Stone, Capt. G.; E. C. Hall, Cond. of C.; G. L. McAllister, Marshal; H. T. Morgan, Steward; C. A. Wiesmore, Sentinel.

Capitular Masonry.—In the early part of the year 1820 a dispensation was granted to organize Salina Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 70, and on the 9th of February, 1821, a warrant was granted naming William Baldwin as first High Priest; Henry Case, King; and Matthew Van Vleck, Scribe, thereof.

This chapter met in the village of Salina, now incorporated within the limits of the city of Syracuse, and worked under its dispensation and warrant regularly, with the exception of an interregnum during the "troublous times" occurring between 1828 and 1831, until the year of 1837, when, in the general suspension of Masonic bodies, which took place at that period, it became dormant, and remained so until the year 1849.

On the 10th day of February, 1826, a warrant was issued to said Chapter No. 70, in place of the original warrant issued in 1821, which was said to have been lost, appointing Noah Tubbs, High Priest; Joel Wright, King; and Amos Foot, Scribe, thereof, their convocations to be held in the village of Salina. This is the warrant held by Central City Chapter, No. 70, under which it now works. On the 25th day of January, 1849, the following companions assembled for the purpose of re-organizing the Chapter, viz.: Lyman R. Averill, Samuel R. Matthews, Morris Kain, George W. Robinson, and Joseph Jaqueth, who were members of the said Chapter, and the following Royal Arch Masons, not members of the Chapter, but desirous of becoming such, viz.: John M. Clark, A. G. Brower, Jerry Penfield, Archibald Perkins, Philip Sharp, Amos Story, Benjamin French, Dearborn B. Richford, and Sanford C. Parker. An election for officers was then held, resulting as follows: Lyman R. Averill was elected High Priest; Morris Kain, King; Joseph Jaqueth, Scribe; Benjamin F. Green, C. of H.; Samuel R. Matthews, P. S.; Levi Adams, R. A. C.; Josiah Watkins, M. of 3d V.; Zebulon Kinne, M. of 2d V.; Jonathan P Hicks, M. of 1st V.; Matthew VanVleck, Treasurer; George W. Robinson, Secretary; Elisha Clark, Tyler; and Morris Kain and Samuel R. Matthews, Stewards.

The above proceedings were had preliminary to action by the Grand Chapter, on the 7th day of February, 1849, whereby Salina Royal Arch Chapter, No. 70, was revived, and its title Changed to Syracuse Chapter,

retaining the same number (70), and by said action it was "authorized to hold its meetings in the city of Syracuse." The following named petitioners were the only members embraced in the revival of the said Chapter, viz.: Lyman R. Averill, Joseph Jaqueth, Benjamin F. Green, Levi Adams, Joshua Watkins (?), Zebulon Kinne, Jonathan P. Hicks, Matthew Van Vleck, George W. Robinson, Elisha Clark, Sanford C. Parker, Benjamin French, Abraham (?) G. Brower, John Newell, Jerry Penfield, Archibald Jenkins, Dearborn B. Richford, Henry Lake, Anson (Amos) Story, and John M. Clark.

Under this action of revivification the above members held their first meeting "February 16th, 1849, at 2 1-2 o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Empire Block, Syracuse," and at once proceeded to an election for officers, such step having become necessary by several of the officers elected under date of January 25th, 1849, being ruled out for reasons unknown and not embraced in the list of petitioners. The result of this election was as follows, viz.: Lyman R Averill was elected High Priest; Benjamin F. Green, King; John M. Clark, Scribe; Sanford C. Parker, C. of H.; Benjamin French, P. S.; Abram G. Brower, R. A. C.; Levi Adams, Dearborn B. Bickford, and Jerry Penfield, M. of the Vails; George W. Robinson, Secretary; Matthew Van Vleck, Treasurer; Archibald Perkins, Tyler; and Amos Story and John Newell, Stewards.

Its meetings were held in the Empire Block until August 29, 1849, when it removed to the "Frazee Block," holding its first meeting there at that date; thence it moved to "New Masonic Hall," Alvord Block, South Warren street, holding its first meeting there January 9, 1850; thence on the 17th day of November, 1752, it moved and held its first meeting in the Stanley Block, No. 38 South Warren street (site of the Snow Building), and in 1856 to the Washington Block, No. 63 South Salina street.

On the 3d day of February, 1864, the following resolution was adopted by the Grand Chapter of the State of New York:

"*Resolved*, That Syracuse Chapter, No. 70, be authorized to change the name of said Chapter from 'Syracuse' to 'Central City,' and that the said Chapter shall hereafter be known and distinguished by the name of 'Central City Chapter, No. 70.'"

In the year 1871 the Chapter moved, with the other Masonic bodies, from No. 63 to Nos. 85 and 87 South Salina street, where it is now located. Its present officers are as follows, viz.: George J. Gardner, H. P.; H. W. Greenland, King; O. L. Brownell, Scribe; Chas. P. Clark, Treasurer; L. D. Burton, Secretary; T. M. Barber, C. of H.; M. B. Fairchild, P. S.; George C. Hanford, R. A. C.; A. E. Aldridge, M. of 3d Vail; James E. Baker, M. of 2d Vail; A. Weidman, M. of 1st Vail; Charles A. Weismore, Tyler.

Chivalric Orders of Masonry.—On the 17th day of March, 1856, a

dispensation was issued creating Central City Encampment, and appointing the following named Sir Knights as its first three officers, viz.: Clinton F. Paige, Grand Commander; Harlow W. Chittenden, Generalissimo; and William L. Palmer, Captain-General. On the 6th day of February, 1857, a warrant was issued to said officers by the Grand Commandery of the State of New York, under the name, number, and style of "Central City Commandery, No. 25, of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta," in accordance with action previously had by the General Grand Encampment of the U. S. A., changing the title of "Encampment" to "Commandery," and the title of the first named officer from "Grand Commander" to "Eminent Commander." Under this warrant it has worked to the present time, first, at No. 63 South Salina street, and then at Nos. 85 and 87 South Salina street, in connection with the other Central City bodies. Its present officers are as follows, viz.: A. S. Edwards, Commander; John H. Duncan, Generalissimo; Herbert W. Greenland, Captain General; Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, Prelate; Hiram W. Plumb, Treasurer; Edward C. Tallcott, Recorder; Wm Crabtree, S. W.; Emerson J. Eddy, J. W.; Hugh T. Morgan, St. Br.; Alvin J. Garrett, Sw. Br.; C. E. Billington, Warder; Horace G. Stone, E. C. Hall, Charles A. Byington, Guards; C. H. Norton, Armorer; Charles A. Weismore, Sentinel.

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.—The first step taken for the introduction of this Rite in that portion of the State lying west of Albany was on the 16th day of February, 1862, when Ill. Bro. Nicholas Mickles, of New York city, convened the following named brethren in a room in the Syracuse House, viz.: Orrin Welch, George J. Gardner, Seymour H. Stone, Stiles M. Rust, and Chas. W. Snow, and by special dispensation from the Supreme Head of the Rite, authorizing him to do so, communicated to them the ritual of the various degrees embraced in the Lodge of Prefection and Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, being from the fourth to the sixteenth, inclusive, of this Rite.

On the 27th day of November, 1862, warrants were granted to the five above mentioned members, also to Simon De Graff, George W. Harwood, and Martin V. B. Hart, they all having in the meantime duly qualified themselves by receiving the remaining degrees of the Chapter of Rose Croix and Consistory of S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, to organize and work the several bodies of Central City Lodge of Perfection, Central City Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Central City Chapter of Rose Croix, H. R. D. M., and Central City Consistory of S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, to which warrant of the last mentioned body were also added the names of Clinton F. Paige, of Binghamton; John L. Lewis, of Penn Yan; and Zenas C. Priest, of Utica.

With the exception of bodies of this Rite, at that time dormant or working, in Albany and New York, these were the first and only duly constituted bodies of this Rite in the State. For a number of years their meetings were held at No. 63 South Salina street, and on the removal of Central City Lodge, No. 305, and other bodies to Nos. 85 and 87 South Salina street, rooms were fitted up and prepared especially for these bodies at a great expense, to which they removed and where they are now all working. The present elective officers are as follows, viz.: William Gilbert, T. P. G. M.; O. L. Brownell, H. T. D. G. M.; C. L. Woodward, V. S. G. W.; H. G. Stone, V. J. G. W.; R. H. Parker, thirty-third degree, G. O.; H. W. Plumb, thirty-third degree, G. Treasurer; E. C. Tallcott, G. Secretary; E. C. Hall, G. M. of C.; H. T. Morgan, G. Captain; F. Erhard, G. H. B.; C. A. Weismore, G. Tyler.

Central City Council, Princes of Jerusalem.—The officers of this Council are as follows: Amos A. Edwards, M. E. S. P. G. M.; Oscar L. Brownell, G. H. P. D. G. M.; C. E. Billington, M. E. S. G. W.; E. C. Hall, M. E. J. G. W.; Hiram W. Plumb, thirty-third degree, V. G Treasurer; E. C. Tallcott, V. G. Secretary; Henry B. Pomeroy, V. G. M. of C.; Clarence L. Woodward, V. G. M. of E.; F. Erhard, V. G. Almoner; C. A. Weismore, V. G. Tyler.

Central City Chapter of Rose Croix.—Officers as follows: Charles E. Ide, thirty-third degree, M. W. and P. M.; E. C. Hall, M. E. and P. K. S. W.; H. G. Stone, M. E. and P. K. J. W.; Henry B. Pomeroy, M. E. and P. K. G. O.; H. W. Plumb, thirty-third degree, R and P. K. Treasurer; E. C. Tallcott, R. and P. K. Secretary; F. Erhard, R. and P. K. H.; John H. Duncan, R. and P. K. M. of C.; C. E. Billington, R. and P. K. Captain G.; C. A. Weismore, R. and P. K. Tyler.

Central City Consistory, S. P. R. S., Thirty-second Degree.—Officers as follows, viz.: J. H. Duncan, Commander in-Chief; C. E. Ide, First Lieutenant-Commander; William Allen Butler, Second Lieutenant-Commander; R. H. Parker, thirty-second degree, M. of S. and G. C.; C. H. Norton, G. C.; H. W. Plumb, thirty-third degree, G. Treasurer; E. C. Tallcott, G. Secretary; H. C. Bronson, G. E. and A.; F. Erhard, G. H.; C. E. Billington, G. M. of C.; E. C. Hall, G. Captain G; M. C. Pierce, G. S. B.; C. A. Weismore, G. S. Meets fourth Mondays at Masonic Hall.

The government of this Rite is vested in the "Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and last degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S. A.," whose Grand East, or seat of power, is at Boston, Mass. Its active membership is limited. Its honorary membership is based upon a *pro rata* proportion of members of the fourteenth degree, made in several

States or jurisdictions. The resident members of this supreme body are as follows, viz.: George J. Gardner (thirty third degree), Seymour H. Stone (thirty-third degree), Abel G. Cook (thirty-third degree), Charles P. Clark (thirty third degree), Austin C. Wood (thirty-third degree), Albert Becker, jr. (thirty-third degree), Richard H. Parker (thirty-third degree), Hiram W. Plumb (thirty-third degree).

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

In the year of 1842 the subject of Odd Fellowship was for the first time discussed in the social circles of this community. What first awakened an interest in the subject was the frequent publication in the eastern papers of this State of notices of meetings, funerals, etc., headed with those cabalistic characters, I. O. O. F., of which people in this locality were then in blissful ignorance. The spirit of womanly curiosity was aroused. A meeting of those interested was held, and it was resolved that measures be taken to organize a lodge, to be called "Onondaga Lodge." The laws of the Grand Lodge requiring five or more brethren to unite in petitioning for a charter, it was requisite that a number should be initiated in order to equal the constitutional requirement; and not deeming it expedient to commence operations till a sufficient number could be obtained to fill all the principal chairs, the following persons volunteered and agreed to qualify themselves, viz.: William W. Willard, George B. Sloat, Daniel D. Denton, George J. Gardner, William S. Wood, J. Gates Willard, and Jonathan Baldwin. The nearest lodge then in existence was Oneida Lodge, No. 70, at Utica, of which Joseph Seymour, much respected and who died in this city, was then Noble Grand, and in which lodge these candidates were all proposed and in due time initiated. The election and installation of officers then took place, and the following officers took their seats for the first term ending March 31st, or until their successors were installed, which took place April 7, 1843, viz.: William W. Willard, Noble Grand; George B. Sloat, Vice-Grand; Daniel D. Denton, Secretary; George J. Gardner, Treasurer; William S Wood, S. S.; Myer Extien, O. G.; Moses Hellman, I. G.; Jonathan Baldwin, C.; J. Gates Willard, Warden.

A room was fitted up at an expense of several hundred dollars in the attic of the block used by the Onondaga County Bank and Bank of Syracuse, corner of Washington and South Salina streets, of which a lease was taken for the term of ten years, and which room continued to be occupied by Onondaga Lodge, and later at times by the various lodges of the city, until near the expiration of the lease, when a more commodious and richly decorated hall was procured on the corner of Salina and Fayette

streets, in which the order continued to hold its meetings until the destruction of the hall by fire on the morning of Sunday, February 3, 1856.

At that period there were but seven lodges in operation throughout the whole portion of this State west of Schenectady, viz.: Three at Buffalo, two at Rochester, one at Ithaca, and one at Utica, a territory now represented by more than four hundred lodges of this order. During the existence of the lodge there had been up to January 1, 1856, initiations, 455; additions by card, 53; making a total of 508 members.

In the year 1845, in connection with Syracuse Lodge, a purchase was made of a large lot in the Rose Hill Cemetery, which was surrounded with a substantial iron railing, decorated with the various emblems of the order. The first interment therein, and the first funeral the lodge was called on to attend, was that of Philo C. Weaver, of Oneida Lodge, No. 70.

From Onondaga Lodge went out several colonies and established Odd Fellows' Lodges in Syracuse and in several towns of the county—Syracuse Lodge, No. 109; Salina, No. 97; and Alphadelphia, No. 44, in this city. Since then there have been added to the number Lessing, No. 163, and Lincoln, No. 180. These work in the German language.

In addition to six lodges in the city is Cynosure Encampment, No. 14, a flourishing institution which was formed by a union of Mt. Nebo and the other encampments and cantons mentioned below, of Syracuse, and Uncas Encampment, of Baldwinsville. This encampment and four lodges occupy Odd Fellows' Hall, near the City Hall; the other three lodges have each beautiful halls. The officers of the various lodges are as follows:

Alphadelphia Lodge, No. 44.—H. B. Stone, N. G.; B. F. Matthews, V. G.; J. W. Bronson, Secretary; Edward Davis, Financial Secretary; William White, Treasurer.

Onondaga Lodge, No. 79.—O. H. Harris, N. G.; E. J. Finley, V. G.; W. S. Karker, Secretary; C. R. Williams, Financial Secretary; James Noakes, Treasurer.

Salina Lodge, No. 97.—Scott Ransom, N. G.; J. W. Patten, V. G.; Addison Gifford, Secretary; John Eastwood, Financial Secretary; Daniel Bruce, Treasurer.

Syracuse Lodge, No. 109.—William H. Hotaling, N. G.; E. W. Flunder, V. G; J. D. McChesney, Secretary; William L. Mowry, Financial Secretary; T. V. Gage, Treasurer.

Lessing Lodge, No. 163.—Jacob Miller, N. G.; Simon Rosenbloom, V. G.; Jacob Levi, Secretary; Nathan Wien, Financial Secretary; Solomon Lederer, Treasurer.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 180.—Robert Grub, N. G.; Peter Drumm, V. G.; Frederick Neu, Secretary; Daniel Wurth, Financial Secretary; Frank Geiger, Treasurer.

Cynosure Encampment, No. 14.—W. H. Hotaling, Chief Patriarch; John Jaeckel, S. W.; George H. Timmins, J. W.; Henry Clutterbuck, H. P.; John D. Cornue, Inside Guard; Jacob Stoby, Outside Guard; James Noakes, Scribe; John Morgan, Guide.

Salina Encampment, No. 114.—Scott Ransom, Chief Patriarch; A. Uttman, S. W.; S. P. Walkup, J. W.; Charles Heagle, H. P.; Fred Alvord, F. Scribe; John Murray, Scribe.

Lincoln Encampment.—Karl Biehler, C. P.; Karl Emig, H. P.; Frederick Neu, S. W.; L. Stuber, J. W; Robert Grub, Scribe; Jacob Fickeis, Treasurer; Daniel Wurth, P. Secretary.

Canton Danforth, No. 31.—A. Cornwall, Captain; William L. Mowry, Lieutenant; W. A. Hotaling, Ensign; F. R. Main, Clerk; F. H. Cook, Treasurer; I. L. A. Cobet, Standard Bearer; E. W. Flunder, Sentinel.

Canton Union, No. 6.—Scott Ransom, Commander; D. H. Bruce, Captain; John Gilcher, Lieutenant; W. H. Wilderer, Ensign; A. Uttman, Financial Secretary; W. F. Jones, Clerk; J. W. Patten, Standard Bearer.

Lincoln Canton, No. 38. (Instituted Jan. 27, 1891.)—Fred Sembach, Captain; Philip Oswald, Lieutenant; Charles Grub, Ensign; Peter Drumm, Clerk; Louis Stuber, Treasurer; Jacob Bock, Standard Bearer.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF SYRACUSE.

The Police Department—The Syracuse Water Works Company—The Syracuse Gas Light Company—The Telegraph and Telephone in Syracuse—Onondaga County Orphan Asylum—The State Idiot Asylum—St. Joseph's Hospital—House of the Good Shepherd—The Old Ladies' Home—Business Men's Association—Bureau of Labor and Charities.

THE police force of Syracuse as at present organized is young, dating back only to 1869; but the difficulties of preserving peace and quietude in the village and city prior to that date appear to have been at times greater than at present, although the population and the territory now to be governed has increased many fold. The fact is that the police control of the village and the young city was, like all other municipal affairs, in an incipient state, and lacking in all of the qualities to be acquired only by experience. The present splendid condition of the force is the result of gradual growth, commendable management, and careful study of the needs of the city.

The first mention found of an incipient police force in Syracuse is the re-

corded payment of $25 to H. W. Durnford, in March, 1827, for "services as Police Constable." In 1828 the same sum was paid to Charles Cook for similar services.

It is to be inferred, in the absence of records to the contrary, that police service in the village, at least outside of what was performed by the regularly elected constables, was for some years of a transient and very intermittent character, shown to have been the case at several different periods, when some mild epidemic of crime, or the lawlessness of gangs of the rough element in the population, stirred the authorities to activity. Several of these occasions have been sufficiently described in earlier pages of this work.

The celebrations of the Fourth of July, after the village had reached a population of a few thousand, seem to have commonly demanded extra efforts to preserve the peace. Thus in 1838 six men were employed on July 2d for one week as a night watch at $1 per night. It was afterwards decided that three men would be sufficient, but just how many were actually employed on that occasion, or for just how long a period, can be judged only by the fact that on July 16th the bill for night watch was ordered paid at $81.

The period between 1840 and 1850, or a considerable portion of it, was one of unusual lawlessness and crime. In the summer of the year 1841 a meeting was held at which a Committee on Night Watch, consisting of seven citizens, was appointed. After a thorough investigation this committee reported seventy-five places open for the sale of liquor in the village, and that the situation demanded "extraordinary measures to protect citizens and their property." The approaching horse-races, the prevalence of gaming houses, and the numerous fires were alluded to in the report. The result was that the sum of $600 was raised to be expended for a night watch, and Nathan W. Rose, Joseph Flick, Joseph Mesmer, James Burrell, Charles A. Huntoon, and Thomas Griffith were appointed, with the first named man as Captain. Their pay was $1.00 per night. This force continued in service until about the first of December of that year. In addition to these Zopher H. Adams, Philo N. Rust, and Joseph Flick were appointed to act as Special Police Constables for a short period, including the Fourth of July. Upon such transient organizations, and such protection as was afforded by the constables, the village depended during its existence.

With the establishment of the city government came the introduction of new police arrangements, though nothing like a "system" can be said to have been adopted until a few years later. On the 21st of December, 1848 (the first year of the city government), a public meeting was called, "in view of many midnight burglaries and other crimes," to consider the best means of abating crime in the future. This call was signed by about fifty

respectable citizens, and the meeting was held on the 22d. Sylvester House was recommended as a suitable person for Police Justice.

In 1851 Mayor Wheaton suggested an inquiry into the police system to render it more efficient, and proposed to furnish the force a room and provide a court-room. At about the same time the Council adopted a resolution that "Police Constables for the ensuing year be required to lodge at the Watch House, two each night, without extra compensation."

The names of the police for the year 1852 were Varnum C. James, Emery Ormsby, Harry Henderson, Thomas Davis, Joseph Kinyon, L. M. Holister, and Henry Shattuck. Ten "Special Police Constables" were appointed for March and April, because of the numerous fires.

In March, 1853, a Committee of the Common Council was called on to report on the expediency of better organizing the force. There were then eight officers, and the committee recommended the appointment of one of the number as Chief and the payment of $500 annually to the members.

In 1854–55 the office of Chief of Police was abolished by a charter amendment, and the duties of such position substantially placed in the hands of the Police Justice, while the Mayor was made largely responsible for the general efficiency of the force. The nominations to be made by him were to be confirmed by the Common Council.

On an earlier page of this work allusion has been made to the numerous fires which alarmed the populace, and to the prevailing lawlessness, rowdyism, and crime of the latter part of 1855 and the early part of 1856, which at length created so much indignation that a public meeting was called to consider changes in the charter, "having for their object the better and more economical management of the affairs of the city." Meanwhile a committee had been appointed by the Common Council to prepare a bill for the improvement of the police system. This action was taken in deference to the popular feeling at that time. A meeting was held February 7th to consider the changes in the police system, as proposed by the committee, at which Jason C. Woodruff presided. The result was a decision to retain the police force substantially as it then existed, and to re-create the office of Chief of Police with broad and well-defined powers. The question of establishing a Recorder's Court was also raised, but no action was taken.

In this same month of February another public meeting was held to devise a plan for protecting the city against incendiaries, burglars, and robbers, and the result was the appointment of a temporary paid night watch.

At the charter election Andrew Y. Thompson was made Police Justice (to fill vacancy), J. C. Cuddeback having been asked to resign.

Two other meetings were held in March in relation to the better government of the city, and approving of the charter amendments in this regard.

The salary of the Chief was fixed at $800; that of the Justice at $1,200; and of policemen at $600. With these changes, and the appointment of good men, the city entered upon a period of greater peace and quietude. Thomas Davis was then Chief.

Early in the year 1857 the Chief reported that there were about 500 places in the city where liquor was sold on Sundays, and proclaimed that he should enforce the laws against this traffic. One of the local papers soon afterward congratulated the community on the excellent condition of the city under the existing police force and Justice Thompson's administration.

During the war period there was not much change in the police force calling for particular mention. There were occasional appointments of specials for the better control of the rougher elements at some particular times, but as a rule the force as it then existed, and under its very creditable management, was sufficient to preserve the peace of the city, even though it was an important recruiting station and rendezvous of the Union army.

In Mayor William D. Stewart's inaugural address of 1867 he recommended doubling the numerical strength of the police force. Fred Schug then occupied the position of Chief, and he was succeeded by Thomas Davis.

The organization of the police force upon its present basis was effected in pursuance of an Act of Legislature passed February 15, 1869. The act provided for the election in that year of four Police Commissioners, two of whom should be elected by ballot, and the two receiving severally the next highest number of votes to those declared elected should be appointed by the Common Council. Two of these officials were to hold their offices until March, 1871, and two until March, 1873. After that the term of the office was made four years, two to be elected in each year.

This Board was empowered to appoint not to exceed thirty policemen to enter on their duties April 1, 1867; also to appoint such further number as they might deem best, on request of the Common Council, not exceeding thirty-four, and also such special policemen as necessary, not exceeding in number the regular force, nor to serve for more than ten days. Compensation for the regular force was fixed at $65 per month, and the appointment of a Chief, a Captain of the Night Watch, and four detectives by the Board, provided for with all necessary general regulations for the government of the force.

On the 7th of May, 1869, the City Charter was amended so that the Mayor should have power to appoint special policemen to act as night watchmen.

On April 15, 1870, the police law was amended, the pay of the force being increased to $75 per month, and that of the Captain of the Night Watch to $100 per month.

On the 2d of June, 1876, the Police Commissioners were given power, by an amendment to the charter, to issue subpœnas for witnesses in examining members of the police force on charges against them.

May 17, 1879, the police law was again amended, increasing the numerical limit of the force to forty-two men, and the pay to the members to $75 per month, and the number of detectives to seven.

On the 21st of June, 1881, other amendments to the law of 1869 were made, the principal changes being the transfer to the Mayor of appointment of Police Commissioners, and giving him the power of removal for any cause deemed sufficient to himself. In case of the removal of any member of the force by the Commissioners, they were required to make and transmit to the Common Council a statement in writing of their reasons for such removal.

In the Act of 1885, for the revision and consolidation of the several acts in relation to the city of Syracuse and amending the charter, several minor changes were made in the regulations governing the police force. The maximum limit of the pay of the Chief was fixed at $150 per month, and the Chief was made Clerk of the Board of Commissioners. The members of the force were given all of the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil processes. Under the law first mentioned (1869) the Police Department of Syracuse was organized.

Thomas Davis, then a patrolman, was made Chief in June and held the office until his death, January 8, 1880. He was succeeded by James Harvey, promoted from detective, January 23, 1880, and removed September 27, 1881. On the 21st of October, 1881, Alexander McCall, then a detective, was appointed Chief, and held the office until May 3, 1882, when he was removed, and Charles R. Wright, the present Chief, was appointed to the office. The patrolmen on the force March 29, 1869, were as follows: John Ennis, Patrick Kiernan, Orson B. Sunderlin, William Hewitt, John J. Herron, Jacob Eckle, Thomas Johnson, Alonzo B. Wylum, George Schattle, Jacob Oswald, Victor Matty, Henry Reilly, Leristan Adkins, John W. Coles, William B. Patterson, Dennis Cawley, Henry Sheerer, Edward Deady, John F. Case, R. H. Sevenoaks, Jacob Houck, Luke D. Seeley, Abraham Prettie, Thomas J. Behan, George S. Wilsey, James Byrnes, John Ryan, Richard J. Wright, James Harvey, Alexander McCall. Of these the following are still on the force: Orson Sunderlin, John Ennis, Patrick Kiernan, William Hewitt, and James Harvey.

In May, 1890, a Police Electric Alarm system was introduced, at a cost of $12,450, which, with the patrol wagon, introduced in the summer of 1885, places the department upon a plane of efficiency that is not excelled in any similar city in the country.

It is only simple justice to credit a large share of the great improvements made in this department of the city government during the past ten years, to Chief Charles R. Wright. He was a member of the Board of Police Commissioners from February, 1879, to August, 1881, before his appointment as Chief, during which period, and ever since, he has made the proper control of his department a constant study.

The term of office of the Police Commissioners is four years. Two are appointed every two years. The strength of the police force at the present time is seventy-four policemen, two patrol drivers, one barnman, and the operator of the signal plant. The salary list for the present fiscal year is $71,460.

The succession of Police Justices of Syracuse is as follows: Richard Woolworth was the first Justice, and served for one term, when he was succeeded by ——— Hickok. In 1853 Sylvester House was placed in the office, and continued to 1860, when L. L. Alexander was elected. He served one term of four years, and was succeeded by George Stevens. His single term closed in 1868, when he was succeeded by Henry Gifford. Patrick Corbett was then elected, and served until 1872, when a turn of the political wheel again placed L. L. Alexander in the office, which he held until January, 1877, when Thomas Mulholland, the present Justice, was elected, and has held the office ever since—a period of about twenty years.

The first Chief of Police was Sylvester House, and the second Robert Richardson Davis. Thomas Mulholland was then made Chief during the two years of Charles Andrews's administration as Mayor, and was succeeded under Mayor Bookstaver, in 1863, by Thomas Davis. Norman C. Otis was given the place under Mayor A. C. Powell, in 1864, and was succeeded by Fred Schug, under William D. Stewart, in 1865, but he was displaced after a short term by Thomas Davis, who served the remainder of Mayor Stewart's three terms, down to 1868. Thomas Mulholland was then again made Chief, and held the position until the re-organization of the force in 1869, when he was succeeded by Thomas Davis, who continued until his death, January 8, 1880. On the 23d of that month James Harvey was appointed, but was removed September 27, 1881, and was succeeded by Alexander McCall. He was removed May 3, 1882, and was immediately succeeded by Charles R. Wright, who has since administered the office.

BOARDS OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

First Board. — Elected February, 1869: Peter Burns, George P. Hier, Garrett Doyle, George A. Ostrander.

Second Board. — February, 1871: Charles P. Clark, George P. Hier, Garrett Doyle, George A. Ostrander.

Third Board. — February, 1873: Charles P. Clark, F. W. Deesz, Garrett Doyle, William Baumgras.

Fourth Board.— February, 1875: William Baumgras, F. W. Deesz, Daniel Gere, Robert McCarthy.

Fifth Board.— November, 1876: William Baumgras, F. W. Deesz (resigned), Orrin Welch (appointed), Daniel Gere, Robert McCarthy.

Sixth Board.— February, 1877: Robert McCarthy, Orrin Welch, Daniel Gere, Jacob Knapp.

Seventh Board.— March, 1878: Robert McCarthy, John Moore *vice* Orrin Welch (deceased), Daniel Gere, Jacob Knapp.

Eighth Board.— February, 1879: Daniel Gere, Charles R. Wright, Jacob Knapp, John Moore.

Ninth Board.—February, 1881: Daniel Gere, Charles R. Wright, Jacob Knapp, Thomas Murphy.

Tenth Board.—Appointed August, 1881: John R. Whitlock, John D. Gray, Charles Schlosser, Edward D. Lewis.

Eleventh Board.— May, 1882: J. D. Ackerman, William B. Kirk, jr., Rhody Mara, Thurston W. Brewster.

Twelfth Board.— March, 1883: William B. Kirk, jr., Thurston W. Brewster, J. D. Ackerman, Rhody Mara.

Thirteenth Board.—October, 1884: J. D. Ackerman, Bruce S. Aldrich, T. D. Brewster, Rhody Mara.

Fourteenth Board.— March, 1885: T. W. Brewster, Bruce S. Aldrich, Daniel O'Brien, Nicholas Latterner.

Fifteenth Board.— April, 1885: Nicholas Latterner, David K. McCarthy, Bruce S. Aldrich, Daniel O'Brien.

Sixteenth Board.— January, 1886: Nicholas Latterner, James H. Doolittle, Bruce S. Aldrich, Daniel O'Brien.

Seventeenth Board.— February, 1887: Darwin L. Pickard, William B. Kirk, Charles Schlosser, Patrick Slattery. Mr. Pickard resigned in February, and the other members were removed. The new Board appointed was as follows; Dwight H. Bruce, John W. Yale, Edward D. Lewis, Anton V. Altmann.

Eighteenth Board.—November, 1887: Dwight H. Bruce, John W. Yale, Edward D. Lewis, Anton V. Altmann.

Nineteenth Board.—1888: Same as above. April 3d D. H. Bruce resigned, and May 9th George E. Dana was appointed to fill vacancy.

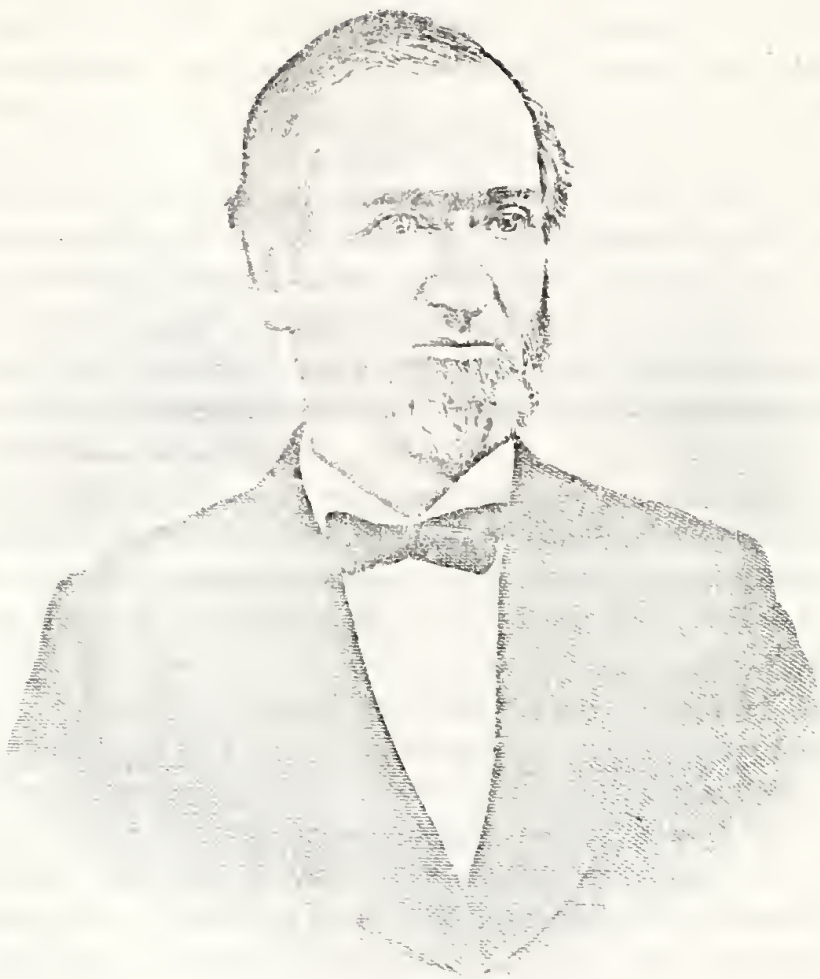
Twentieth Board.—June 11, 1888: John W. Yale resigned, and Philip S. Ryder was appointed to fill vacancy, leaving the Board as follows: Edward D. Lewis, Anton V. Altmann, Philip S. Ryder, and George E. Dana.

Twenty-first Board.— March, 1889: Same as above.

Twenty-second Board.— March, 1891: Henry Lyon, George E. Dana, Edward D. Lewis, Charles Listman.

SEMI-PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Syracuse City Water Works.—Among the first to advocate a system of water works for supplying the village of Syracuse was Capt. Oliver Teall, who was the first Superintendent of the middle division of the Erie Canal upon its opening in 1820. Captain Teall had taken a contract on the canal during its construction, and had removed from Manlius to the Lodi locks as early as 1819. He became largely interested in land in that vicinity, and erected mills at Lodi, having the right of the surplus water of the canal at that point, which right he retained till it was finally resumed by the State. In connection with Messrs. Aaron Burt and Harvey Baldwin, Mr. Teall became an enterprising and wealthy land owner in that part of the city now included in the Eighth ward, formerly Lodi, but incorporated in the village of Syracuse in 1835. (Laws 1835, Chap. 160.)



A. T. Stewart

As early as 1821 the subject of water works in the village had been brought before the Legislature. The first act, entitled "An Act to supply the village of Syracuse with wholesome water," was passed March 27, 1821. It granted the people of Syracuse the right to use sufficient water for supplying the village from any of the springs on adjacent lands belonging to the State, and provided for the election of three trustees, at an election to be held at the house of Sterling Cossitt, innkeeper in said village, on the first Monday in May, 1821, who should have power to transact all business relating to the water works, and to carry into effect the provisions of said act. It does not appear that the provisions of said act were ever carried into effect, or that anything was done under it towards supplying the few inhabitants then in the village with water. Probably the enterprise would not have paid at that stage of population. The villagers, however, wished to obtain the right and to keep it against a time of need, for the middle division of the canal was then open, and all were anticipating a marvelous growth into the proportions of a city.

The act incorporating the village, passed April 13, 1825, vested all the rights, property, and powers of the trustees of the water works in the village corporation, and the hypothetical water works were placed under the control of the trustees of said village till 1829. During this period it does not appear that the trustees did anything practical towards supplying the village with water. On the 23d of April, 1829, an act was passed authorizing the trustees of the village to convey to Oliver Teall, his heirs and assigns, all the rights, property, and powers of the trustees of the village, as vested in said village by the act of incorporation, for a term of twenty years, and said Oliver Teall was invested with all the rights and powers granted by the original act of the year 1821. This act also prescribed the amount that Mr. Teall should charge the citizens for water, viz.: a private family a sum not exceeding five dollars a year, a boarding-house ten dollars, and a tavern ten dollars. In case Mr. Teall failed to exercise the rights and powers granted him by this act within one year from the date thereof, they were to revert again to the trustees of the village; which they did, and were again conveyed to the said Oliver Teall, his heirs and assigns, for a period of thirty-five years, by an act passed April 22, 1834. Nothing was further done till March 29, 1842, at which time an amendment to the former acts was passed, allowing Mr. Teall to charge ten dollars a year for supplying water to a private family, twenty dollars to a boarding-house, and forty dollars to a tavern or hotel. Under this amendment Mr. Teall began the construction of his water works. The first wooden pipes or pump logs were laid in 1842, or early in 1843, and brought water to the village from the springs situated at the foot of the hill above Lodi street,

on Blocks No. 404 and No. 504. Subsequently Messrs. Ira Seymour and Aaron Burt were associated with Mr. Teall in the water works, the firm being Teall, Seymour & Burt till 1849.

On the 15th of April, 1849, the present water works company was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, under the name and style of the Syracuse City Water Works Company. The original incorporators were Oliver Teall, Ira Seymour, John Wilkinson, Hamilton White, and Robert Furman. The act of incorporation was amended April 8, 1851, requiring the company to supply water on certain terms to the Common Council of the city for extinguishing fires and other purposes. Again, it was amended March 22, 1853, so as to allow the company to increase their capital stock from $60,000 to such an amount as the Directors might deem advisable, not exceeding $150,000, such increased stock to be divided into shares of $50 each. The third amendment, passed February 6, 1855, conferred upon the Board of Directors the power to establish rules and regulations for the use of water from their works, so as to preserve the same from waste, and to impose such penalties as they should see proper for the violation of said rules and regulations, not exceeding in any case the sum of fifty dollars. Other amendments were passed in 1864, 1865, and 1877.

In 1849 the company constructed a system of water works described as follows: The springs in the valley of Furnace Brook, in the town of Onondaga, were selected for the supply of water. The water was conducted from these springs by aqueducts to a large stone well, about eighty rods distant from each, which was seventeen feet deep and constructed of substantial masonry. The well was on Lot 89, in the town of Onondaga. From this well there was a main culvert or aqueduct laid towards the head of the Cinder road (West Onondaga street), and terminating on the high ground. The length of this aqueduct was about a mile, and it was constructed of masonry two feet square inside. At the termination was a large open reservoir, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons of water, from which the water was conducted down the hill through brick culverts and stoned wells to a point where a log aqueduct of nine inches bore conveyed it through Onondaga street to Fayette Park, and thence to the railroad in Lock street, where it connected with the aqueducts before laid.

In 1853 the first iron pipe was laid—852 rods, extending to Salina, around Fayette Park, and in James street. A reservoir of 107 feet head above the Erie Canal at Salina street, and of 1,500,000 gallons capacity, was also constructed during 1853. The large reservoir on Onondaga Hill was commenced in 1862, and finished in 1865. During this latter year an additional distributing reservoir was constructed on Lot No. 89, town of Onondaga.

Without attempting to follow the history of these works more in detail,

we may say that the Syracuse City Water Works are located southwest of the city, in the town of Onondaga, the water being obtained from springs, from Furnace Brook, and from Onondaga Creek. The main reservoir is at Onondaga Hill, covering nineteen acres, forty feet deep. There are two distributing reservoirs—one of 165 feet head and the other of 117 feet head, above the level of the canal at Salina street. The lower (117 feet head) is supplied by springs, and in dry weather by water pumped from Onondaga Creek at the pump works. Two pumps are employed, viz.: two Dean pumps of 3,000,000 gallons capacity each, and a Worthington duplex engine of 10,000,000 gallons capacity daily. These pumps are connected with the reservoir by a 30-inch cast-iron pipe. The water reaches the city by gravity pressure, the mains connecting with the reservoirs being respectively ten inches, twelve inches, and twenty-four inches in diameter. For fire purposes, steam engines being employed, the water is supplied by hydrants at the street corners, and in some instances at the middle of the blocks.

It may be assumed that by the time this book appears before the public the water works will have passed to the ownership and control of the city, pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed in 1890, which provided for such ownership, and authorized the appointment of a Board of Water Commissioners. This Board consists of Henry J. Mowry, Peter B. McLennan, J. B. Brooks, W. H. Warner, W. K. Niver, Charles Hubbard. E. N. Westcott is Secretary. A commission consisting of William Kernan, of Utica; George Dunn, of Binghamton; and C. J. Ryan, of New York, appointed to appraise the value of the company's plant preparatory to its going into possession of the city, will hear evidence for an appraisal, and on the rendition of its findings the city will take possession. Skaneateles Lake is the source of supply, and the Water Board is authorized to expend $3,000,000 in establishing a plant for the city. Such will be the end of a controversy which has lasted five years and been the cause of much public agitation.

Syracuse Gas Light Company.—This company was incorporated February 5, 1849, with the following officers: Moses D. Burnet, President; Joseph F. Sabine, Secretary; P.W. Fobes, Treasurer. Immediate steps were taken for the erection of gas works and for laying pipes, and within the year gas was manufactured and ready for consumers. The price at the first was made $2.50 per thousand feet to the city, and $3.00 to individuals. These figures have been gradually reduced, until now it is furnished at $1.30 and $1.40 respectively. The second incumbent of the office of President of the company was James Lynch, who held it until 1871, when E. W. Leavenworth was elected. He continued in the position until his death, in 1887, and was succeeded by Alfred A. Howlett. At various times in its history the com-

pany has been confronted with threatened opposition by proposed rival organizations, and has occasionally come into conflict with the city authorities on the question of prices; but no other company has ever secured a foothold sufficient to warrant the beginning of actual operations, while as a rule the prices of gas have been as low and the quality of the article as good in Syracuse as in other similar cities. About sixty miles of pipe are now laid in the city. The present officers of the company are as follows: Alfred A. Howlett, President; —— ———, Vice-President; H. N. Babcock, Secretary and Treasurer; A. C. Wood, Superintendent since January, 1863; J. H. Tuffs, Assistant Superintendent; Austin Rust, Book-keeper.

The Electric Light and Power Co.—This company was organized June 4, 1884. Previous to that date, in 1883, the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company had exhibited twenty five arc lights in the city, and early in 1884 they established a plant here. But capitalists were then sceptical, and great difficulty was experienced in convincing them that it was a good investment. When the present company was organized only $17,000 of the $100,000 capital stock was taken in the city, the Thomson-Houston people holding the remainder. The first officers of the present company were W. T. Hamilton, President; W. Allen Butler, Vice-President; J. M. Ward, Secretary and Treasurer; F. H. Leonard, jr., General Manager. The original capital was increased to $150,000 in April, 1886, and to $300,000 March 28, 1888.

The company now has in use 700 arc lights, 500 of which are for street and other puplic purposes, and the remainder for private use. There are now in use about 4,300 incandescent lights, with 3,000 poles and 150 miles of wire, and thirty-five men are in the employ of the company. There were at first two 30-light dynamos in use in the shoe factory on Pearl street; but in May, 1885, the plant was removed to the building on Fulton street, which was erected for the purpose; the building is 60 x 130 feet. Eight steel boilers of 200 horse-power each are now in use, made by the Phœnix foundry. Fourteen dynamos are running, ten of which are of fifty arc lights each, and four for incandescent lights, three of them with a capacity of 1,100 lights each, and one of 1,300 lights. The engines in use comprise one of 800 horse-power and one of 400 (both Corliss engines), a 50-horse Straight Line and two 50-horse Porter engines Only one accident has ever occurred in connection with the plant, and that was thought to be suicidal, by a person entering the power-house and coming in contact with the dynamos, causing his death.

The present officers of the company are as follows: John Dunn, jr., President; W. Allen Butler, Vice-President; M. C. Palmer, Treasurer; John C. Keeffe, Secretary; A. P. Seymour, Superintendent.

The Western Union Telegraph.—The first line of telegraph was operated in this country between Baltimore and Washington in 1844, and on the 16th of July, 1845, an association was formed in Utica for the construction of a line to be called the "Springfield, Albany, and Buffalo Telegraph Line." The trustees of the company were Theodore S Faxton, John Butterfield, Hiram Greenman, Henry Wells, and Crawford Livingston. The capital of the company was $200,000, with the right to increase it to $250,000. Of this, $100,000 was to be issued to the patentees as the consideration for the patent. The eastern terminus of the line was afterward changed from Springfield to New York, and in September, 1845, a line was built from Utica to the fair grounds near that city, merely to interest the public in the enterprise, as great crowds were anticipated at the fair. In the next month O. S. Wood built a line from Buffalo to Lockport, which was the first line in the country opened for commercial business. Meanwhile the State was canvassed for another line by Mr. Faxton, and a fair subscription secured. On the list were John Wilkinson, L. H. Redfield, S. S. Weaver, and Hamilton White, of Syracuse. The line from Albany to Utica was finished in January, 1846, and on the 3d of July was completed through to Buffalo, by the NewYork, Albany, and Buffalo Telegraph Company. The Syracuse office was opened May 1st, in a room upstairs in the old railroad depot, or "car house," as it was then called, in what is now Vanderbilt Square, and which was torn down by the railroad company one Sunday morning in 1869 to give cccupancy to the present station. The line was popularly called the "Morse line," from the fact that the Morse instruments were used. The first operator was M. W. Partridge, and the first messenger Edward C. Fellows, son of Deacon A. L. Fellows. He subsequently became prominent in railroad management, and died in California. The office at one time occupied a room on the third floor of the building known as the "Arcade," situated about on the site of Dey Brothers & Company's stores. From this place it was removed to a rear room on the second floor of the Malcolm Block, where it was located when John D. Stone assumed the management of it in March, 1848. In 1855 the office was transferred to the store more recently occupied by the Messrs. Wynkoops, booksellers, and two years later to the building in which it is now and has since been located. Sidney B. Gifford entered the office as a messenger May 15, 1850, and rose step by step until he became chief operator, and December 1, 1864, he was appointed Superintendent of the Fifth Eastern District, which comprises a large area of country in this and several other States, and many thousand miles of wire and a vast number of offices. He has won his present position by merit, and it is not too much to say of him that the company has no more capable and conscientious man in its service. Mr.

Stone was succeeded as manager in 1868 by David L. Pike, and in February, 1880, William M. Mallett was appointed to succeed him. In February, 1884, he was succeeded by the present efficient and popular manager, John E. Bierhardt. Marvin Hughitt, of Chicago, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and connected with other great enterprises, was a boy in the Morse office in 1852, and in 1852–53 Rufus B. Bullock, in later years Governor of the State of Georgia, was an operator in the House office. A. S. Brown, now chief electrical engineer of the Western Union Company, was at one time employed in the O'Reilley office. The force of the office has grown from an operator and messenger to one manager, three chief operators, twenty-nine operators, twelve clerks and bookkeepers, two batterymen, and forty messengers. During the year ending January 1, 1891, 160,575 messages were sent from this office, and 145,694 were received.

In May, 1849, Mr. Faxton bought the right to use the Morse patent on a line from Syracuse to Oswego, which line was afterwards owned by Joseph Owen.

In 1850 two other and competing lines were built through the State between New York and Buffalo—the O'Reilley line, on which the Bain instrument was used, and the House line, on which instruments which printed the message on strips of paper were used, such as are still in use in some parts of Europe. The O'Reilley line passed to the control of the New York, Albany, and Buffalo Company in 1853, and the House line followed in 1856. A number of lines have been built through Syracuse since that time, but, generally speaking, they were short lived, and made no history.

On January 1, 1864, the New York, Albany, and Buffalo Company's property passed under control of the Western Union Company, whose lines prior to that date were wholly west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh. This was part of the general plan of consolidation to facilitate telegraphic communication and reduce rates.

The Western Union Telegraph Company brought under its control most of the telegraph lines of the country when it was organized, and from the first was too powerful in its management and financially to allow permanent competition to stand against it; and though it has been something of a monopoly all of these years it has treated the public fairly, and maintained a fair scale of rates. The company now maintains about 700,000 miles of wire, of which 257 miles are in Syracuse, and 33,000 employees. The following statistics from the company's last annual report are interesting:

Capital stock	$86,199,852 06
Bonded debt	15,183,986 00
Less balance sinking fund not applied	404,457 50
Surplus, July 1, 1889	8,611,401 78
Revenues	22,387,028 91
Expenses	15,074,303 81

After paying dividends, $4,956,008.14, interest on bonds, $875,135.44, and appropriating to sinking fund, $40,000, there was a surplus June 30, 1890, of $10,052,983.30, which surplus was increased March 31, 1891, by about $1,300,000. Dr. Norvin Green, the President of the company, is a most talented executive officer, known almost as widely as the President of the United States is known, and to whom belongs a very large percentage of the credit for making the Western Union Telegraph Company what it is.

The Telephone.—The wonderful invention of the telegraph was followed, in a comparatively recent year, by the no less important and useful invention of Prof. Graham Bell, the telephone. This invention was perfected between 1875 and 1878, and the first exchange was established in Syracuse in January, 1879, by Matthew J. Myers. He was already in control of the district telegraph and messenger service in the city, and the two were operated in connection, the rights to the telephone being held under lease from the Bell Telephone Company. Poles were put up and wires strung, and in a very short time communication by speech between distant business houses and residences was established Like the telegraph it was at the first a great curiosity, but the novelty was soon exhausted and the marvelous device became one of the common necessities of the day. Mr. Myers managed his exchange with energy and efficiency, and gave the people good service as a rule. His lease covered the county of Onondaga, and several of the near-by villages were connected with Syracuse; further extensions would have been made but for the expiration of his lease, which occurred in July, 1887. On the first of that month the control of the telephone business of this section of territory passed into the hands of the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, whose headquarters are at Utica, while Mr Myers continued and extended his district telegraph business, and also transferred to the city authorities the right to use his poles for police and fire alarm wires. When the telephone business was taken in hand by the company named extensive improvements were inaugurated. Immense and lofty poles were set throughout the city, and wires of larger size and better conductivity strung upon them, to the great advantage of subscribers. There are now in the city itself about 1,200 subscribers, and Syracuse is connected with almost every point within the State and many points outside of it.

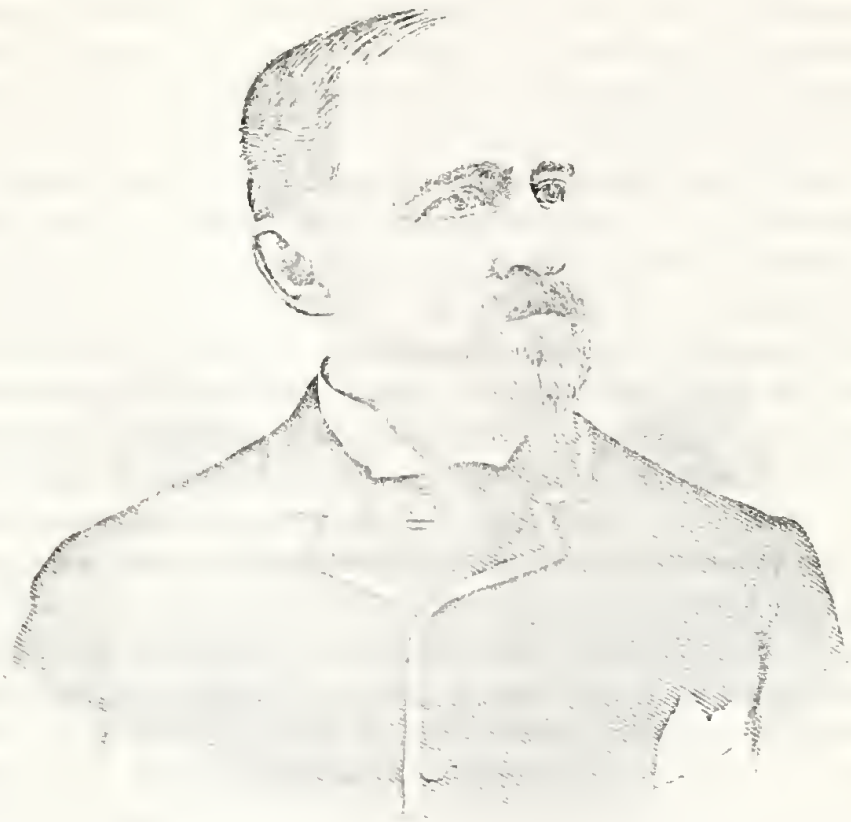
The Business Men's Association.—The plan for the formation of this association took definite shape on the 7th day of March, 1889, at a meeting of representative business men of this city, held in the parlors of t e Vanderbilt House. C C. Bradley presided as Chairman; E. B. Salmon as Secretary. Arthur Jenkins proceeded to explain the object of the meeting, submitting a report of a committee appointed at a conference of a few business men

held a short time previous to consider the necessity of the business men of Syracuse banding themselves together in an association. This report, as presented by him, provided, in substance, that the organization should be named "The Business Men's Association and Exchange, of Syracuse, N.Y.," having for its object the furtherance of the city's commercial interests, etc. At a subsequent meeting, held March 29th at the Leland Hotel, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the association for the first year: President, Edward A. Powell; Vice-President, A. W. Palmer; Treasurer, Charles Hubbard; Managers, Henry J. Mowry, Martin A. Knapp, Arthur Jenkins, C. C. Bradley, A. C. Belden, Daniel Rosenbloom, O. F. Soule, H. S. Holden, Dennis McCarthy, R. S. Sperry, Frank B. Haberle, Charles Hughes. The managers elected C. L. Hasbrouck, Secretary. Regular weekly meetings of the managers are held on Tuesday of each week for the transaction of business interests to which their attention may be called, and the consideration of whatever of interest for the city's growth and welfare that may be brought to their notice. A meeting of the members of the association is held on the third Thursday in every month to discuss some popular subject of interest to the public, to which the citizens are always invited and take part in the proceedings. The services of the officers of the organization are rendered gratuitously, and the membership includes the leading bankers, manufacturers, merchants, business and professional men of the city, none of whom expect direct profit from their investment, but all lending their counsel and influence for the furtherance of the growth and prosperity of the city in which they dwell.

The association enters its third year of existence on a solid foundation, acknowledged usefulness, and a recognized power of influence that was predicted by the founders at its organization. The present officers elected for the current year, 1891, are: President, E. A. Powell; Vice-President, A. W. Palmer; Treasurer, Charles Hubbard; Secretary, C. L. Hasbrouck; Managers: Jacob Amos, J. M. Andrews, Henry J. Mowry, W. S. Peck, Alexander Grant, A. C. Chase, John Greenway, Daniel O'Brien, Charles W. Snow, William A. Sweet, E. C. Stearns, Salem Hyde, E. B. Judson, jr., Edward Joy, Louis Marshall, James W. Eager.

At a recent meeting of the members the name of the association was changed to "The Business Men's Association."

The Young Men's Christian Association.—This Christian and benevolent institution, founded in England in 1844 and in America in 1851, now numbers 1,347 associations and a membership of 250,000, with 231 buildings valued at $10,000,000. Its object is to not only furnish to young men all of the advantages that richer men enjoy in clubs, but at the same time to surround them with the genial influences of Christian purpose, in a way



Geo. C. Swayer

best calculated to keep them from the perilous paths of city distractions. One of its chief duties is to welcome young men to the city, and offer to them the advantages which will keep them under the influences of higher culture and a gentler life. It seeks to reach young men everywhere, and to benefit them physically, mentally, socially, and morally. The association in Syracuse was organized on September 30, 1858; at that time there were only five associations in the State and sixty in the United States and British Provinces. Among those whose names are identified with this memorable movement are Dr. H. D. Didama, James Marshall, M. W. Smith, C. E. Stevens, Edward Thurber, W. E. Abbott, Henry Babcock, W. J. Hunt, W. H. Doane, and Edward Newell. The following men have served as Presidents of the association, in the order given: C. E. Stevens, James Marshall, Dr. H. D. Didama, H. L. Duguid, A. W. Blye, Timothy Hough, M. C. Palmer, Edward Smith, T. G. Bassett, Isaac Bridgman, M. W. Hanchett, A. D. Roberts, J. A. Skinner, George C. Sawyer, W. S. Peck, John Marsellus, W. A. Duncan; and J. B. Brooks. The following have been employed as General Secretaries: E. D. Ingersol, H. B. Chamberlain, S. M. Sayford, H. B. Hudson, G. A. Warburton, and A. S. Durston; the latter has now held the position for seven years.

During the first few months of the association's life meetings were held in the various churches; but in March, 1859, rooms were secured in the Pike Block, and later at No. 16 South Salina street, in upper rooms. The association was incorporated in 1862, the act being drawn by Hon. Charles Andrews. For several years the association directed its efforts to the establishment of mission schools in various parts of the city; but later it adopted its legitimate work—"a work for young men, by young men." In 1866 it returned to more desirable quarters in the Pike Block; but in 1873, when its lease there had expired, it again removed to its former site, occupying all of the rooms above No. 16 South Salina street. In 1875 its first General Secretary, E. D. Ingersol, was secured, the work prior to that date having been carried on by a City Missionary.

Needing still more commodious quarters, a special meeting was held in March, 1871, and steps were there taken to secure rooms in the Convention Block in East Genesee street. Great enthusiasm was manifested at the opening of the new hall, and the good work went on more energetically than ever before. The association has always received the hearty co operation of the women of the city, and in 1882 the Woman's Auxiliary was organized and Mrs. H. L. Duguid chosen President. Since that time the following ladies have acted in that capacity: Mrs. Francis Hendricks, Mrs. J. B. Brooks, Mrs. Horace Candee, Mrs. Dr. I. H. Searl, and Mrs. S. B. Bacon, who is the present incumbent.

Among the offshoots of the parent association is the Railroad Branch, which was established in 1879, with G. M. Stowell, General Secretary. In 1880 a similar branch was organized at East Syracuse. In the same year a College Association was organized at the University, which has done a grand work, and ground has been broken on the campus for a building which will be equipped with all necessary accessories for the association. Frank Wood is the General Secretary.

The parent association long felt the need of a building especially adapted to its various lines of work—physical, mental, and moral. It was on May 30, 1883, at a conference held at the residence of E. W. Leavenworth, that the project of securing such a building assumed tangible shape. Those present who discussed the advisability of a new building were State Secretary George A. Hall, H. B. Chamberlain, W. W. Brown, R. N. Gere, A. C. Chase, H. L. Duguid, Peter Burns, and others. No definite steps were taken until November of that year, when a committee was appointed from the Board of Managers, consisting of W. S. Peck, James A. Skinner, George C. Sawyer, J. B. Brooks, and A. S. Durston, and the site of St. Paul's Church rectory was secured. After a careful canvass sufficient funds were pledged by citizens of the city with which to erect a suitable building. Ground was broken October 7, 1884, and on the 15th of November, of that year, the corner-stone of the new structure was laid by President W. A. Duncan. Appropriate addresses were made by Judge A. J. Northrup, Rev. George A. Hall, and Dwight L. Moody. January 16, 1886, the splendid structure was formally dedicated; its cost was $62,000.

CHARITIES.

In caring for her poor and unfortunate Syracuse has a record which will bear comparison with that of any similar city. Her citizens may not be more generous, liberal, or sympathetic than those of other places; but they have at least realized that, outside of the dictates of humanity, the proper protection and support of the poor is one of the elements of prosperity in any community. At the same time the numerous and ever increasing calls upon the charity of the well-to-do have been always promptly and generously met, and the most cordial support given to the establishment of the various institutions having for their chief object the amelioration of the condition of the poor. Previous to the incorporation of Syracuse as a city the care of the poor had been provided for through the common channels of the Board of Supervisors and the Overseer of the Poor, and no institution had then been founded, outside of the Orphan Asylum, for this object. But in 1852, after some agitation, a City Poor and Work House was estab-

lished, and $16,000 were appropriated by the Council for the erection of a proper building. This action resulted in building the structure now occupied by the House of Providence, on the Split Rock road. It was used for its avowed purpose only a little more than ten years, when it was ordered sold to the Catholic denomination, in 1867. The principal reason for its abandonment appears to have been the comparative expense of conducting it as a separate institution. The building has since that time been used by the Catholics as a home for orphan boys and old and infirm people, as described in the chapter on the churches of the city. The direct care of the poor of the city is now under the charge of the city Overseer of the Poor. But in addition to his work the various institutions described are indefatigable in seeking out and protecting those who need and deserve private aid.

Onondaga County Orphan Asylum.—The Onondaga County Orphan Asylum had its origin in an effort made by an association of ladies in this city—then a village—to furnish a common school education to the poor children of the town.

This association supported a school, which was kept by Miss Ann Mead from July, 1835, to the fall of 1839, when the association was practically dissolved, with funds on hand from sale of school property, etc., amounting to $427.38. In the discussion as to what disposition should be made of this money the condition and wants of orphan and destitute children were considered, and the attention of the ladies, who had been members of the association, and others was arrested. An association was formed for the relief of such children, on the 21st of October, 1841, and the above mentioned fund was placed in its hands. Mr. Harvey Loomis was made President, and Miss Bliss, Secretary.

On Wednesday, the 2d day of February, 1842, a union fair was held for the purpose of aiding this new object, and the sum of $550.75, over and above all expenses, was realized. Other fairs were held by the ladies from time to time, which were liberally patronized by the citizens, at one of which, held on the 23d of December, 1846, the further sum of $664, above all expenses, was realized.

On the 10th day of May, 1845, the asylum was incorporated by act of Legislature, and on the following day was organized with John Dunford as President of the Board of Trustees; William Mitchell, Secretary; and Oliver Teall, Treasurer. Miss Eliza Clark, of Albany, was the first Matron. In 1845 the association rented a dwelling on South Salina street, a little west of Onondaga street, and the asylum was there opened in May of that year. In 1846 the Syracuse Academy Building was purchased of the Syracuse Company for $3,000.

The grounds were spacious and beautiful, and by the addition, in 1848, of three lots, each four by eight rods, in the northeast corner of the block, they were made sufficiently ample for all the purposes of the asylum. These lots cost $1,000.

In the year 1852 the comfort of the orphans was greatly increased by the erection of piazzas on the west side of the building. In the year 1860 ample cisterns were built and gas introduced into the building. Blinds also were put upon the asylum in the year 1861, greatly improving its appearance and adding to the comfort of its inmates. In the year 1861 also, through the liberality of the late Horace White, esq., a tasty, ample, and convenient building for a school-house was erected on the grounds, at an expense of $3,000.

September 11, 1883, the corner-stone of the large new building fronting on East Genesee street was laid, and completed in 1885, at a cost of $65,000, which greatly enlarges the accommodations and renders the institution in every way admirably adapted to its purpose.

The county compensates the asylum for such children as are cared for from that source, and the institution has always received the cordial support of the people of Syracuse and Onondaga county through the various channels that have been adopted for its solicitation. The present officers of the asylum are as follows: Peter Burns, President; William E. Abbott, Secretary. The office of Vice President has recently been made vacant by the death of D. P. Wood.

The Bureau of Labor and Charities.—This institution has been of almost incalculable usefulness in the city, particularly in the work of discriminating between worthy and unworthy subjects for charity, and in the proper distribution of alms. The bureau was organized December 20, 1878, and incorporated March 7, 1881, with the following charter members: Edward A. Powell, Timothy Sullivan, Elias T. Talbot, Austin C. Chase, James L. Bagg, Lawrence T. Jones, and John M. Strong. The objects of the bureau are: (1) To investigate the condition of indigent persons in Syracuse, and so far as practicable to cause them to be properly provided for, so as to prevent them from becoming or remaining paupers or criminals; (2) to look after the welfare of children in Syracuse found to be wayward, neglected, or improperly treated, and so far as practicable to procure suitable employment in homes for them in the country or elsewhere. It will be seen that this field is a broad one, and one capable of yielding a vast amount of good. The number of directors in the bureau is thirty-two, and the first officers were: E. A. Powell, President; Charles R. Sherlock, Secretary.

In 1881 the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which is a branch of and united with the bureau just described, was organized and in-

corporated by the following persons: Timothy Sullivan, James O. S. Huntington, Miss Mabel T. White, Mrs. Harriet T. Dunlap, Lawrence T. Jones, and Richmond Fisk. The object of the society is sufficiently expressed in its title. These two organizations work together and under one head, but have separate articles of incorporation. The funds and other means of charity are supplied by solicited subscriptions and voluntary contributions. The sum expended for out-door relief during the year ending December 31, 1890, was about $2,000 less than for the preceding year, and more than $12,500 less than for the year 1878, which was the year of the organization of the society, showing a reduction of 69 per cent. in the amount of taxation under this head. This reduction is directly due to the work of this bureau. The number of children cared for or treated during the year was 286. The present officers are as follows: Charles P. Clark, President; Rev. Dr. George B. Spaulding, Rev. John Grimes, Wilber S. Peck, Frederick R. Hazard, Daniel Gere, John Lyman, Miss A. S. Huntington, Mrs. Charlotte M. Wilkinson, Vice-Presidents; Osgood V. Tracy, Treasurer; Charles De B. Mills, Secretary; Lena P. Bennett, Assistant Secretary; Ceylon H. Lewis, Attorney.

The New York State Asylum for Idiots.—This institution was founded in 1851, and opened for the admission of inmates in October of that year, in buildings leased for the purpose in Albany. Through the efforts of several citizens of Syracuse, prominent among whom was the late E. W. Leavenworth, who was then in the State Legislature, the site of the institution was changed to Syracuse in 1855. A building was erected on the hillside to the westward of the city, at a cost of about $70,000, the land having been donated by citizens of Syracuse. The original structure was intended to accommodate 150 pupils; but additions have since been made at different times until at the present time its capacity is 530. The asylum premises include about fifty-five acres of land, which is highly improved. The object of the institution is to furnish education and care to idiots of the State who are of a teachable age and condition. The by-laws exclude applicants who are epileptic, insane, or greatly deformed. The education and training of pupils have reference chiefly to developing their capacity for some useful occupation and the formation of good habits. A large part of the work in the asylum and about the grounds is performed by the inmates. The asylum is under the general control of a Board of Trustees, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor, and the remaining five are *ex officio* members, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The late Dr. H. B. Wilbur was appointed the first Superintendent of the asylum, and to its welfare and success he gave the energies of his life until his decease, May

1, 1883. He was a man peculiarly adapted to his unselfish work, and the people of the State of New York owe his memory the highest respect and gratitude for his labors in connection with the improvement of the condition of the unfortunates who came under his care.

For the succeeding ten months Dr. G. A. Doren filled the office of Superintendent, and in October, 1884, the present Superintendent, Dr. James C. Carson, took charge of the institution, and has managed it with excellent success. The present Board of Trustees is as follows: Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, Permanent Chairman; George F. Comstock, Nathan F. Graves, J. W. Yale, A. W. Palmer, Robert Aberdein, and George B. Sloan, of Oswego.

The Syracuse Home Association.—The need of an institution in a city like Syracuse which would supply a home for women, especially the aged, and women without employment, without homes, and destitute of means, led to the establishment of the Syracuse Home. The work was inaugurated by about thirty of the prominent women of the city, many of whom had been conspicuous in other charitable works, and whose efforts were aided by those of several men who foresaw the good that might be accomplished by such an institution. The act of incorporation was passed in 1853, and the institution was opened in a dwelling on South Salina street; but more commodious quarters were soon needed, and it was removed to a residence on East Fayette street, where it remained for thirteen years, its field of usefulness constantly extending. In November, 1867, fire broke out in the building at midnight, and it was destroyed, and the inmates turned out upon the charity of citizens. They were temporarily sheltered in a building on the corner of Salina and Onondaga streets, and when it soon became apparent that their straightened quarters would have to be abandoned, the late Major Moses D. Burnet presented the lot on the corner of Townsend and Hawley streets to the association, on condition that citizens would subscribe a sufficient amount to build a suitable house. By the persistent work of the managers, among whom were Hamilton White, Horace White, Charles Pope, Ira Cobb, E. B. Wicks, David French, Captain Putnam, Lyman Clary, and Ira Williams, and the ready response of generous citizens, the necessary amount was pledged, and the corner-stone of the new structure was laid in June, 1869. On the 22d of February, 1870, the building was dedicated, and on the 10th of March following the inmates were transferred to their new and beautiful home.

At the present time there are thirty-six inmates of the Home, and the average since it foundation has been about forty. The following women have acted as Matrons of the institution: Mrs. Mary A. Reynolds, Rhoda Ann Kincaid, Elizabeth Morris, Agnes Williams, Mrs. Holdridge, Julia M.

Willitts, Mary Sherman, Mary W. Curtis (who held the position nine years), Ada Felton, Caroline Stevens, Charlotte A. Clark, and Mary E. Cook. The present Board of Managers is as follows: Mrs. C. L. Chandler, President; Mrs. W. A. Judson, Vice-President; Mrs. I. H. Cobb, Vice-President; Mrs. W. B. Fairchild, Secretary; Mrs. J. W. Eager, Financial Secretary; A. F. Lewis, Treasurer.

St. Joseph's Hospital.—This institution was founded in 1869 by the Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order, St. Anthony's Convent, of this city. Property was bought on Prospect Hill of Phillipine Samsel, wife of Jacob Samsel, on the 12th day of April, 1869, consisting of an old saloon and dancing hall, for which was paid $12,000. A structure three stories high, of brick, was built to connect the two older buildings, rooms were partitioned off, and the hospital formally opened on the 6th day of May, 1869. Sister Dominic was placed in charge of the hospital, with Sister Mechtildes, Sister Veronica, Sister Johanna, and Sister Hyacinthe as assistants. In order to raise the necessary funds to pay for the property the Sisters, besides caring for the sick, solicited alms from the people of Syracuse, and received substantial aid in the undertaking. Citizens of the city also took a deep interest in the founding of the institution, and aided in raising the funds. C. T. Longstreet himself collected $6,000 among his friends. During the first year 123 patients were treated. In 1870 Mother Marianne was placed in charge of the hospital and held the position for seven years. On the 23d of February of that year the hospital was incorporated.

In 1878 Mother Bernardine was placed in charge, and remained three and one-half years. Sister Dominic was then appointed Superior, and held the position one year, when Mother Bernardine was re-appointed and remained until 1889. In 1882 the hospital was enlarged by a new addition on the south and west sides, and in 1888 another addition was built on the north and east sides, thus making a building 122 feet in length and 85½ feet deep. The institution was then of sufficient capacity to accommodate about 120 patients, and up to the present time has received and cared for over 6,100. Rooms for the Sisters were fitted up with a kitchen, dining-room, two parlors on the first and second floors, several private rooms and three wards on the third floor. In the rear of the hospital is a large laundry, and to the left of this is the dead house, which is entirely separated from the main building. A large elevator runs from the first floor of the main building to the operating room on the southwest side, on which the sick and accident cases are conveyed to the different floors. In September, 1889, Sister Genevieve was placed in charge and holds the position at the present time. The Board of Trustees of the hospital comprises five citizens of the city, the Rev. Mother Provincial acting as President.

From the date of the organization of this hospital Drs. R. W. Pease and H. D. Didama became actively interested in its work: the former as attending surgeon, and the latter as visiting physician. Dr. Henry Crouse was selected as house physician, and acted in that capacity for seven years. Dr. J. O. Burt and Dr. J. W. Lawton were also associated with the hospital in its early days. Upon the retirement of Dr. Crouse Dr. D. M. Totman became the house physician, and served as such five years. In 1882 the staff was re-organized with Dr. R. W. Pease as surgeon-in-chief; Dr. H. D. Didama, physician-in-chief; and the following visiting staff: Medical, Drs. Henry L. Elsner, John L. Heffron, Gaylord P. Clark, and Margaret Stanton; surgical, Drs. Nathan Jacobson, D. M. Totman, and Scott Owen; oculist, Dr. U. H. Brown. Dr. R. W. Pease remained at the head of the surgical staff, doing active duty and rendering the hospital inestimable service, until the date of his death in May, 1886. To his untiring zeal, his self-sacrifice, and his unequalled skill, much of the good that it has been in the power of the institution to accomplish is due. Upon his death Dr. H. D. Didama was selected chief of the staff, and has so continued to the present time. The following physicians were appointed as house physicians for one year: Drs. W. H. Mills, Frank O. Bright, Calvin G. Stevens, George J. Post, William B. Coats, William A. Curtin, Robert Scott, N. Adelbert Monroe, W. A. Stromenger, S. Boyce Cracton. The present staff of physicians is as follows: Dr. H. D. Didama, chief; medical, Drs. H. L. Elsner, W. A. Curtin, H. H. Pease; surgical, Drs. D. M. Totman, Nathan Jacobson, Scott Owen; oculist and aurist, Dr. U. H. Brown; dermatologist, Dr. W. H. Dunlap; gynecologist, Dr. A. B. Miller; pathologist, Dr. F. W. Sears; house physician, S. Boyce Cracton.

House of the Good Shepherd. — About seventeen years ago two Canadian women, members of the Episcopal Church, came to Syracuse sick with fever, and were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. The following Sunday, at St Paul's Church, Bishop Huntington alluded to the incident, dwelling upon and regretting the fact that the church people had no hospital in the city. At the close of the service a gentleman offered a house in East Fayette street for this purpose, rent free, if others would furnish it. The offer was promptly accepted, and the hospital was opened almost immediately. Later it was removed to Hawley street. Outgrowing that location, Hon. George F. Comstock, in July, 1874, offered to the Board the present site in Marshall street. The offer was accepted, and steps were taken immediately for the erection of a suitable building. This building, as it stands at present, is a wooden structure three stories high, and was completed in December, 1875, and opened for the reception of patients. The name "House of the Good Shepherd" was given to the hospital previous to its

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removal from Hawley street. The first officers were: President, Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D.; Secretary, Rev. Thomas E. Pattison; Treasurer, D. O. Salmon; Executive Committee, A. C. Powell, D O. Salmon, D W. Marvin. The first medical staff consisted of Drs. Dunlap, Benedict, Didama, Plant, and Rhodes, and the first surgical staff of Drs. Van Duyn, Mercer, and Pease. The Board of Trustees at present are Hon. George F. Comstock, W. H. H. Smith, W. T. Hamilton, T. W. Durston, Rev. H. R. Lockwood, D. D., D. W. Marvin, Jacob Crouse, William D. Dunning, with Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, President; G. J. Gardner, Secretary; D. O. Salmon, Treasurer. The first Matron was Sister Sophia, who was succeeded by Mrs. Burnham; then Mrs. Foster; Miss L. B. Mills then took charge, and Miss Dora Traylen, who is the present Matron, succeeded her in the work. The hospital stands upon a sound financial basis, and is well known, not only in Syracuse, but throughout the State. Its doors are open to *all* who need its care, regardless of belief, race, or color. The number of beds is fifty five, which are filled all of the time. There are in the hospital two memorial rooms, one furnished by Mrs. D. P. Wood, in memory of her daughter, Mrs. Howlett, and the other furnished by Mrs. W. G Hibbard, of Chicago, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Peter Van Schaack. There are also three free beds, one supported by the British American Association; one by Mrs. Thayer-Webb, of Skaneateles; and the Van Schaack memorial bed by Mrs. Hibbard. The amount necessary to support a bed for one year is $250, and any one may have this privilege.

In 1885 it was found advisable to establish a department for the training of nurses in connection with the hospital. Miss L. B. Mills, a graduate from Bellevue Hospital, at New York, came to the work, and became Superintendent of the Training School and hospital. The school gives scientific as well as practical training, there being text books and lectures from the medical staff, and especially by Dr. William G Hinsdale. In 1887 a building was erected on the site adjoining the hospital, for the accommodation of the Training School. It is a two-story wooden structure, containing reception-rooms, dining-rooms, nurses' quarters, and gymnasium. The training covers a course of two years, and discipline is strict. The nurses at present number twelve.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

An Estimate of the City's Material Wealth—Its Growth, and the Reasons for it—A Reflection of its Industries—Capital Employed and the Results Wrought Out—Its Schools and Churches—A Sketch of Its More Prominent Manufacturing Establishments.

TO REVIEW and estimate the business advantages and opportunities of any city involves much patient thought and persistent labor; but to justly set forth the enterprise and capacity of the city of Syracuse, in a compact yet comprehensive form, requires the aid of masses of statistics and an intimate acquaintance with its affairs, now so diversified, and embracing nearly if not quite all the avocations which are found in most large cities. For many years it has been a city renowned for its ambition to thrive and its determination to make for itself the reputation of a controlling business center. The energy and sagacity of its business men are best shown in what they have accomplished, and it is the design of this chapter to give a pen-sketch of what has been wrought, that which to-day gives the city its commanding influence. There has not been a year of its existence in which there have not been additions to the population and business growth and prosperity. This can be said of but comparatively few cities, and of itself tells of the steady perseverance and industry of the people. Originally, Syracuse had impulse imparted to it by the construction of the Erie Canal, by which the hopes of many places along its line were shattered, while hamlets here and there, more fortunately situated, were given new hopes and encouragement. In this locality Onondaga Valley and Onondaga Hill, which had attained considerable growth, unwillingly yielded to the natural causes of their downfall, and joined much of their intellectual and business force to the little hamlet in the swamp, which never faltered from that day to the present in its enterprise and determination to secure a place of prominence. Each succeeding year brought new advantages of some kind, and the latest invention and aid to development always found an early place in Syracuse. Railroads and telegraphs found their way here very soon after experiment determined their availability, and the latest business devices were earliest in practice here. Advantages have increased as the years have passed, until Syracuse is particularly well favored, so that her industries have patrons throughout the length and breadth of the land and in other countries.

The population of the city for a series of years as reported by the publishers of directories—and is accepted as being the most accurate count

made—is as follows: 1845, 15,804; 1850, 22,271; 1855, 25,107; 1860, 28,119; 1865, 31,784; 1870, 44,796; 1875, 54,099; 1880, 55,563; 1885, 66,935; 1891, 91,436. The large increase since 1855 is partially to be accounted for by the annexation of Geddes and Danforth, now constituting the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh wards, to the city. A directory count for 1891 places the number of families at 20,561, with an average of four and one half persons to each family. The population is distributed by wards, sexes, and ages according to this count (by Lyman, Horton & Co.) as follows:

WARDS.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
		Over 21.	Under 21.	Over 18.	Under 18.	
I	1093	1468	927	1571	879	4845
II	2533	3058	2692	3270	2475	11195
III	1667	2487	1524	2376	1476	7863
IV	1535	1990	1113	2392	1054	6549
V	2434	3323	1857	3565	1675	10420
VI	1463	2162	534	2474	577	5747
VII	2408	3214	1795	3468	1664	10141
VIII	1133	1521	890	1941	803	5155
IX	1063	1381	1410	1534	1237	5562
X	805	1273	866	1071	761	3971
XI	802	995	608	1168	620	3391
XII	1724	2390	1909	2121	1866	8286
XIII	1167	1335	939	1722	892	4888
XIV	734	958	553	1067	545	3123
	20561	27555	17617	29740	16524	91436

It must be assumed that the count is imperfect, for it would be impossible to make it complete. It compares unfavorably with the count made by other directory publishers last year by about 1,500, but which may possibly have been erroneous; it exceeded the census enumeration of the same year by about 5,000. It may be assumed with safety that the population at this time (May, 1891) is not less than 93,000.

The superior shipping facilities with which the city is favored have had much to do with its rapid development, and each year improves and increases these advantages. Nine railroads and two canals reach every part of the country, and contribute many products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign markets. One hundred aad twenty-eight passenger trains arrive in and depart from the city every twenty-four hours. By means of these all parts of the surrounding country are opened up to the retail as well as wholesale trade, and realizing these advantages tradesmen have created a market for their goods and wares such as attracts patrons from many miles away, because of the excellence and fair prices of their commodities. This is really a railroad center which must grow in importance as the years go by. It is a geographical center as well, and possesses such natural advant-

ages as must insure its steady growth for many years to come. It has no rival between Albany and Rochester, and intermediate places must continue to contribute to its growth and prosperity. In more recent years, since its population reached three-quarters of a hundred thousand, more of public spirit has been shown in the way of expanding municipal advantages, and latterly enterprises which characterize a thrifty city are talked about with good promise for the future. In addition to well paved streets, good sewerage, and a proper water supply, something needs to be done to show the æsthetic culture of its inhabitants in the way of adornment and in beautifying its numerous parks. Burnet Park, the gift of John B. Burnet, promises to soon become creditable to the city, when a few more thousand dollars shall have been expended upon it, and by the offer recently made by the Hon. James J. Belden there is now every probability that a fine library, art, and historical building will soon become the reality of something long hoped for by thousands of people. He offers to expend "not less" than $150,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building if the city will furnish the site, and it cannot be long before the structure will be in course of erection, and will doubtless cost all the money which may be required to make it complete in every particular. It was Judge George F. Comstock's gift to the University which insured its establishment here; it was Mr. Burnet's generosity that gave the city Burnet Park; it was a grand thing for John Crouse to do to build the Crouse Memorial College for Women; and the last gift which comes from Mr. Belden towers above, for it is large in money and for all the people.

The banks of a city may be exceedingly influential in the affairs of a city. They may aid or retard its advancement, according to the business capacity of their own management. While there never has been an excess of banking capital in Syracuse, such as has been employed has ever been liberally applied in aiding business men, though there may occasionally have been times when customers have felt something of the closeness which Wall street sometimes brings to banking capital throughout the country, especially when banks have gone too far in providing for their patrons. Syracuse now has a banking capital of $1,605,000, with eight of the nine banks holding a surplus of nearly $900,000, the ninth bank having but just opened its doors. Besides these there is the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga with a capital of $100,000, and the Onondaga County and Syracuse Savings Banks whose deposits run well up into the millions. Considerable amounts of money are brought here from abroad for investment, from savings banks and insurance and investment companies, especially whenever our own savings banks reach their respective limits for loans upon real estate.

Four daily newspapers, of a combined circulation of probably thirty thousand copies for one hundred and fifty thousand readers, and three Sunday papers, also of large circulation, contribute their best and most powerful efforts for the advancement of the city's general welfare. Few cities are so highly favored in the excellence and enterprise of its press, according to population, as Syracuse. These newspapers have a combined capital of $300,000 or more, than which no money in the city is so beneficial to its advancement. The *Standard* and *Courier* herald the morning news, while the *Journal* and *Herald* spread the evening news. The *Times*, *Herald*, and *Standard* appear on Sunday. The German papers, religious weeklies, and several other publications are well prepared and influential in their respective spheres. They represent capital to the amount of at least $100,000. It is quite safe to estimate the capital employed in the publishing and printing business in Syracuse at fully $500,000.

The growth of the city is made manifest in many ways, particularly by building operations and the activity in real estate. During the last year nearly or quite 600 buildings were erected, at a cost of not less than $2,000,000. These figures are based on data obtained from architects and builders. Large areas of building sites have of recent years been brought into market, through "syndicates" and otherwise, thus giving real estate a "boom" like that of many Western cities The tendency of the growth is toward the south, southwest, and southeast, though there is more or less of activity in all directions. The activity which has of late influenced the various street railway companies to extend their roads, so that they now have trackage of more than fifty miles, has done much toward the development of the suburbs.

The canals were helpful to the commerce of the city last year. The value of the shipments made by them was $5,851,729, while the receipts were of the value of $9,409,518, as shown by the records of the canal office, where statistics of shipments and receipts are kept by weight and measure.

The losses by fire during the year which ended January 1, 1891, were much below what the record for the present year will show, in which a disastrous fire occurred in March, and by which the total losses are considerably in excess of all of those of last year, which amounted to $404,415.71 ; insurance, $2,447,631 ; insurance paid, $323,612.36.

The gross weight of the shipments now made annually by the American, United States, and National Express Companies exceeds 15,000,000 pounds. The weight of their receipts does not vary materially from these figures. The American Express Company, particularly, has shown a desire to in every way meet the public needs, and does by far the most of the business. It is well equipped, and its agent, Alfred Higgins, is ever alert. It

is believed that he has been in the employ of the company longer than any other one of its thousands of agents. His commission dates from the organization of the company, and he was previous to that time an express agent of other companies.

Many companies, of large and small capital, have been incorporated during the year, aside from land syndicates, with capital high in the millions. The capital thus named in articles of incorporation amounts to $2,390,000. There is a constant increase of the manufacturing interests, and it is generally prosperous. The time was when the dependence of the city was largely upon the salt industry; but that has almost ceased to be even a factor in its progress. Considerable salt is still produced, but the profits of the output are small, not sufficient to encourage the investment of more capital.

Railroad statistics cannot be obtained for a period later than for the year which ended January 1, 1891. These make the following showing:

ROADS.	POUNDS OF FREIGHT FORWARDED.	OUTBOUND PASSENGERS.
New York Central	793,474,000	438,575
West Shore	220,828,000	82,266
D., L. & W.	139,514,596	167,530
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	322,666,472	112,777
Totals	1,476,483,068	801,148

Perhaps no recent invention has become so great a labor-saver as the telephone. It is to the business office what the sewing machine is to the household. Its introduction here is sketched elsewhere, but some statistics are interesting and worth preserving for those who in the future shall witness greater development of its usefulness. The Syracuse Exchange of the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company was put in operation in the middle of the summer of 1887. During the first year 743 instruments were put in use. This number has been steadily increased until now, when 1,200 are used. There are about 900 miles of wire in the city, in cables and separate, strung on 1,000 poles. Nearly 1,000 miles of wire running through different parts of the surrounding country connect 650 toll stations in various places with the central office. The central office is also connected with the Long Distance Telephone system, and communication with places three hundred miles distant is as distinct as with places near by. The last report of the company, covering its last fiscal year, gave this statement of operations: Local calls, 3,640,000; daily average of local calls, 10,000; toll messages sent, 52,000; toll messages received, 90,000. The business is constantly increasing, and at this writing changes are being

made in the central office which will greatly enlarge its efficiency. The company pays six per cent. annual dividends, and lays away a surplus. W. H. Girvin is the local manager.

Facts connected with the introduction of the telegraph, and statistics connected with it, have a place elsewhere, and need not be recapitulated here.

There are 123 incorporated companies doing business in this city. There are 446 names of streets in the City Directory, but as some streets bear two names,— East, West, North, or South,— in addition to name, the actual number of streets may be stated at about 370. There are thirty-one parks and squares.

The intelligence and morality of a city can be estimated in fair degree by the standing of its schools and churches. It is a fact of record that the public schools of Syracuse are of the best, and that their excellent reputation is wide spread. There are twenty-eight school buildings, including the High School, in which there are 271 teachers — sixteen males and 255 females. There are 13,401 pupils registered, while the number of children in the city of "school age" (five to twenty-one) is 24,600. The average daily attendance of pupils during the last school year was 10,415. The average salary paid to teachers was $541.08 per annum, and the total expense of the schools during the last school year was $235,867.88. Number of volumes in the library, 21,541.

Of church edifices and organizations there are about seventy, with denominational classification as follows: Presbyterian, eight; Congregational, four; Baptist, eight; Protestant Episcopal, seven; Methodist, fourteen; Church of Christ, one; Evangelical, two; Independent, one; Jewish, six; Lutheran, six; Reformed, one; Roman Catholic, eight; Unitarian, one; Universalist, one; Seventh Day Adventists, one; Christian Scientist, one. Connected with them are about 100 Sunday-schools and Missions. The "Ministerial Association" is composed of the pastors of various Protestant churches. It meets regularly to consider and discuss religious questions, in their general relation to the church and public. Each denomination also has a "Union," for the advisory government of the churches under its organization. The seating capacity of all the churches is not quite 40,000—less than one-half of the population of the city.

The records of the postoffice in any place reveal much of the business standing of the place. They tell of the business done by the volume of correspondence, the number of stamps sold, the transactions of the various departments. The records of the Syracuse postoffice for the year ended January 1, 1891 (the latest that can be obtained), make this showing:

Receipts from the sales of stamps, stamped envelops, postal cards, and newspaper wrappers, $174,010.77; number of carriers employed, 43; number of delivery trips daily,

102; number of collections daily, 118; registered letters delivered, 16,474; ordinary letters delivered, 5,301,122; postal cards delivered, 999,490; second, third, and fourth-class matter delivered, pieces, 2,359,041; local letters collected, 470,410; outgoing letters collected 2,182,083; local postal cards collected, 223,113; outgoing postal cards collected, 424,161; second, third, and fourth class matter collected, pieces, 231,488; outgoing letters distributed and dispatched, 15,294,680; outgoing papers distributed and dispatched, 5,205,059; number of postal notes and money orders issued, payable in fourteen different countries, 28,349; their value, $208 616.01; number of postal notes and money orders paid, 52,781; their value, $407,579.65; number of registered letters and parcels sent, 13,451; number of registered letters and parcels received, 28,093; number of registered letters and parcels in transit, handled, 61,265; special delivery letters received, 9,574; special delivery letters sent, 6,167.

It is estimated that most of the figures of these statistics will be increased by at least five per cent. during the current year. They are in strange contrast with those of the days when Postmaster Wilkinson made quarterly payments to the Postoffice Department of about ten dollars. They show the activity of business men, and challenge those of any other city in the United State of the same population. The business of the office has already outgrown the space allotted to it in the Government Building quite recently constructed. The building is of Onondaga limestone, and in some respects of imposing appearance. Postmaster Carroll E. Smith is its present custodian.

The coal trade of the city amounts to at least 450,000 tons annually. Syracuse was formerly a point for transhipping vast quantities of coal, but by the construction of railroads through all parts of the country it is no longer necessary to make this city a depot.

The street railway system very fairly meets the public necessity, and yet its development is constantly going forward. It is well operated and popular. Electricity will soon be substituted for horse-power on most of the lines. The Consolidated Street Railway Company owns thirty-four of the fifty-two miles of track in the city, and already uses electricity on its Third Ward line. The capital stock of this company is $1,250,000. It has a bonded indebtedness of the same amount. During the year ended July 1, 1891, it carried 2,200,000 passengers. Its rolling stock embraces about one hundred and forty cars, including many of the newest design. The People's Company, which operates about eighteen miles of track, has not furnished statistics.

The assessed valuation of the city as made by the assessors for the year 1890 was $43,187,269, which was an increase over the preceding year, 1889, of $2,306,514. At that time the city embraced eleven wards, the increase to fourteen wards having been made during the last winter. The assessment of real and personal property in Syracuse by wards is shown by the following statement:

George A. Crouse.

WARD.	REAL.	PERSONAL.	AGGREGATE.
I	$1,439,374	$ 85,000	$1,524,374
II	2,017,775	8,500	2,026,275
III	4,536,140	867,133	5,403,273
IV	5,582,875	226,000	5,808,875
V	6,025,335	111,000	6,136,335
VI	9,700,130	1,548,817	11,248,947
VII	3,674,560	100,500	3,775,060
VIII	3,691,705	83,700	3,775,405
IX	1,148,825	14,000	1,162,825
X	695,875	7,500	703,375
XI	1,575,325	47,500	1,622,825
	$40,087,619	$3,099,650	$43,187,269

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The following references to many of the more important business establishments of the city conclude this chapter. The publishers derive no benefit from their insertion other than the satisfaction of adding much valuable matter to the business record of this city. The sketches are valuable for reference to the business man, and with the other matter contained in this chapter will give the future historian an easy starting point. An effort has been made to gather such statistics as would represent the value of the whole volume of business; but it was not possible to reach a conclusion which was satisfactory to the editor. The figures obtained, imperfect and incomplete as they were, indicated figures exceeding $100,000,000, but what the excess really is, is largely a matter of speculation. To secure accurate figures would involve the making of inquiries which few business men would be willing to answer.

Bradley & Company.—This manufacturing company is a direct descendant of one of the oldest establishments of Syracuse, it having been founded by Christopher C. Bradley, sr., in 1832. He had a comparatively small machine shop and foundry at 329 West Water street, where the Alexander Iron Works are now located. Mr. Bradley died in 1872, and in that year the Bradley Manufacturing Company was incorporated, which was changed to Bradley & Company in 1878. In 1872 about 100 men were employed. The buildings now occupied cover most of the block bounded by Wyoming, Marcellus, Niagara, and West Fayette streets, with the office at 106 Wyoming street. Part of the buildings are five and part four stories high. About three hundred men are now employed, and harvesters, mowers, reapers, the Bradley cushioned-helve hammer, and road carts and carriages are manufactured, all of which find an extended market. The officers of the company are C. C. Bradley, President; O. F. Soule, Vice-President; W. C. Bradley, Secretary and Treasurer. They turn out an annual product valued at half a million dollars.

Sweet's Manufacturing Company.—The beginning of this industry should date from October 1, 1858, when Anson A. Sweet, William A. Sweet, John E. Sweet, and Charles C. Bates (a brother-in-law of the Sweet brothers) established a business adjoining the Greenway brewery for manufacturing agricultural implements. In the fall of 1859 Anson A. and William A. Sweet purchased the interests of the other two and began manufacturing cutter knives for mowers and reapers. In 1860 they sold the property to the Greenways and established the partnership of Sweet Brothers & Co., by taking as partner William B. Cogswell, now of the Solvay Company. They purchased four lots on the corner of Marcellus and Wyoming streets, and continued their industry in a small way. In 1861 Mr. Cogswell sold his interest to George Barnes, but the firm name was continued as before, and the works were named the "Ceresian Cutter Works." In 1863 they began the manufacture of cast steel, under the name of "Onondaga Steel Works," purchased more land in the same block, and erected a small steel works upon the corner of Wyoming and Otisco streets. A stock company was formed of Sweet, Barnes & Company in 1864, and the business was continued and enlarged, not only in cutting apparatus, but in the manufacture of fine steel direct from the best American and Swedish iron, by the converting process and melting in pots. The various processes and machinery were invented and carried to success by William A. Sweet. The capital stock of this company was $300,000. In April, 1868, William A. Sweet bought the steel works part of the business of the firm, and began business in his own name. In October, 1868, he took as partner George W. Harwood, forming the firm of W. A. Sweet & Co., which continued until 1871, when Sweet's Manufacturing Company was organized with a capital stock of $200,000. The works were almost completely destroyed by fire in 1870, but were rebuilt and started within sixty days, and employed at that time about 150 men. The company has passed through various vicissitudes, but when death, disaster, dissatisfaction, delays, or disappointments have placed any of the stock on the market Mr. Sweet has purchased it, frequently at a heavy premium, until at the present time he owns a great majority of it, and Anson A. the remainder. In 1872 the company purchased the old distillery at Geddes, which was at that time a ruin, and began the erection of extensive steel works. The business continued until 1876, when the property was sold to a stock company (Sanderson Brothers Steel Company) with a paid up capital of $450,000. The latter company was organized in 1876, and was a branch of a company of the same name in Sheffield, England, but in name only, as their works were managed by William A. Sweet for seven years. In July, 1883, the stock passed into the hands of the English stockholders, and Mr. Sweet withdrew

from the concern, and its subsequent history will be found on this page. In 1874 the Sweet's Manufacturing Company bought largely of property on the east side of West street and south of Jefferson street, and erected a new mill. In consequence of the reduction of the tariff on wire rods the company was obliged to hold that property without any remuneration, but at present they employ on the west side of the street 350 men and 150 on the east side, and the value of the yearly product is now $850,000. The present officers of the company are William A. Sweet, President; F. H. Nye, jr., Secretary; Anson A. Sweet, Treasurer.

Syracuse Iron Works.—In the year 1858 these works were started by Howard Delano, on Magnolia street and the canal in Geddes, and covered about three acres of ground. In 1861 a company was incorporated with a capital of $30,000, which was gradually increased to $200,000. The product was merchant bar iron, horseshoe and rivet iron, rods, bands, and hoop iron, which was made from pig and scrap iron. Twelve men were employed at first, and the number increased to fifty, with a pay roll of $8,000 per month. R. Nelson Gere was President; Alfred and J. Forman Wilkinson, Vice-Presidents; C. D. Avery, Secretary and Treasurer. The works continued in operation until in 1884, when they had a capacity of forty tons of merchant iron per day. In that year the company failed, and the works remained idle until 1890, when they were purchased by Giles Everson and Frederick W. Barker. Since then the rolling-mill machinery has been disposed of, and the land and buildings sold to the Paragon Plaster Company, who will locate their works at that place. About the year 1880 the company built a horseshoe factory on the opposite side of the canal from the iron works, at a cost of about $50,000.

Sanderson Brothers Steel Co.—This company was organized in 1876 as a branch of Sanderson Brothers & Co.(Limited) of Sheffield, England, with a capital stock of $450,000. The officers were at that time Robert B. Campbell, President; Samuel W. Johnson, Secretary; William A. Sweet, General Manager. In the year 1883 there was an entire change in the Directors and management of the company, and C. H. Halcomb, of Sheffield, England, was elected General Manager. The works cover four acres of ground in West Fayette street, near Magnolia, adjoining the Erie Canal, and have branch tracks from the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. and the D., L. & W. R. R. The company employs about 250 men, and manufactures crucible steel, a specialty being made of fine tool steel. The annual product has a value of from $600,000 to $800,000. They have established branch houses at Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis. The quality of steel manufactured has a high reputation, and the business extends to every State in the Union. The present officers of the company are: C. H. Halcomb, President and Treasurer; W. F. Belknap, Secretary.

The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company.—This company was formed by the consolidation of two companies, namely, the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Company, of Fitchburg, Mass, and George Barnes & Company, of Syracuse. The original company of Syracuse was the firm of Sweet Brothers & Company, which, in 1864, was made into a stock company under the name of Sweet, Barnes & Company. In 1870 the name was changed to George Barnes & Company, and in 1877 it was made a part of the present company, under the name at the head of this sketch. This company was organized under the State laws of Ohio, having, as it was termed, two parent houses, one at Akron, Ohio, the other at Syracuse, N. Y., with the main office at Akron. Their specialties consist of knives and sections for all reapers, binders, and mowers, made with such extras as are closely allied thereto; also the manufacture of spring keys, spring cotters, flat spring keys, etc. The plant of the company in this city covers an area of 256 x 150 feet, fronting on Marcellus and Wyoming streets, and the company at Syracuse employs about 275 men. The employees of the company number about 1,000 men, with works at Canton, O., and St. Catharines, Ont., Can., besides the so-called parent houses at Akron and Syracuse, and with branch houses at Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, and San Francisco. The present officers are A. L. Conger, of Akron, Ohio, President; George Barnes, Chairman; George E. Dana, Vice-President; Charles E. Sheldon, of Akron, Treasurer; William W. Cox, Assistant Treasurer; James Barnes, Secretary.

The Phœnix Foundry and Machine Company was organized in the month of April, 1881, and the following officers were chosen: President, A. C. Belden; Vice-President, Calvin Gould; Secretary and Treasurer, Alvin J. Belden. The present officers of the company are: President, A. C. Belden; Vice-President, M. A. Knapp; Secretary and Treasurer, Alvin J. Belden.

The old Phœnix Foundry, situated on the east side of Grape street, between Water street and the Erie Canal, was built by Thomas T. Davis and David G. Stafford in 1843. It comprised a foundry, machine shop, and wood shop, and was used originally for manufacturing threshing machines. After running some time for this purpose it was closed up and the property, which appears to have been owned then by Davis, was leased in 1845 to Samuel Stapely, Alfred Dunk, William Jackson, and George W. Herrick, who carried on the business under the firm name of Stapely, Dunk & Company. Early in 1846 Mr. Jackson retired from the firm and was succeeded by Alfred Cobb, the firm name, however, remaining unchanged. In 1847 or 1848 Stapely retired, leaving Dunk, Herrick, and Cobb, who, under the name of Dunk, Herrick & Company, carried on the business, which con-

George E. Dana

sisted mainly of engine and boiler making, mill work, and general jobbing. About 1850 or '51 Mr. Dunk retired, and the business was continued by Cobb & Herrick, under that name. About this time Mr. Cobb purchased the property from Davis and leased it to the firm. Mr. Henry H. Cobb also had some interest in the business, the precise nature of which does not appear, except that he acted as book-keeper, while Mr. Herrick took charge of the mechanical part of the business. Portable engines were manufactured during this period to a considerable extent. In January, 1859, Mr. Herrick died, and Mr. Cobb became sole proprietor of the business. About a year afterwards Henry H. Cobb died, and Alfred Cobb's health failing, the business languished until his death in August, 1860. Nathan Cobb, as executor of Alfred Cobb's estate, then assumed management of the business, assisted by Henry C. Hooker, and they conducted it until 1864, when they formed a partnership with Charles P. Herrick, Calvin Gould, and Ralph Helm, under the firm name of Cobb, Herrick & Company. In 1869 this firm purchased the property at the southeast corner of Grape and Water streets, which formerly belonged to the Empire Wind-Mill Manufacturing Company. This property was used for their machine, pattern, and blacksmith shops; the old building on the north side of Water street was used for their foundry and boiler shop.

The firm of Cobb, Herrick & Company continued here in business until May 1, 1881, at about which time Messrs. Cobb, Herrick, and Hooker sold their interests to Alvin J. Belden, who, at the time of his purchase, contemplated forming a partnership with Mr. Gould and Mr. Helm. Instead of this, however, it was deemed best to organize as a manufacturing corporation, and such an organization was thereby perfected, A. C. Belden and W. K. Niver also coming in as stockholders. The present force of employees numbers 150, and the annual value of the product is $175,000 to $200,000.

The Syracuse Chilled Plow Company was organized in 1876, with a capital of $100,000, and had the following officers: President, James M. Ellis; Vice-President, Theodore F. Andrews; Secretary and Treasurer, Levi W. Hall; Superintendent, Harry Wiard. It began operations by leasing the Williams Mower and Reaper Works. In 1878 the company bought the property bounded by Wyoming and Marcellus streets and the D., L. & W. R. R. tracks, and the capital was increased to $300,000. In 1879 Levi W. Hall was elected President of the company, and held that office until his death, which occurred in April, 1881. George Barnes was then elected President *pro tem.*, and held that office until June, 1882, when the following officers were elected: President, Austin C. Chase; Vice-President, Francis Hall; Secretary, Joseph C. Willetts; Treasurer, James Manning; Superintendent, Harry Wiard. This organization has continued until the present

time. It has been the policy of this company to produce a full line of high grade plows and cultivating implements, practically everything that a farmer uses in preparing his land for the seed. This factory is now turning out a greater variety of plowing and cultivating implements than any other similar concern, implements adapted to any soil in the United States or any agricultural country on the globe. The growth of the factory, which now has about five acres of floors, has been in proportion to its increased business, and has, among other novelties, a foundry on the upper floor of one of its large buildings. The firm employs 225 hands, and its sales reach nearly $500,000 annually. The improvements in plows and kindred implements have led to many important inventions, and the possession, by the company, of a large number of valuable patents.

The Onondaga Iron Company was organized in 1869, with a capital stock of $150,000, which was afterward increased to $300,000, and later to $400,000. The first officers were J. J. Belden, President; R. N. Gere, Vice-President; and W. H. H. Gere, Secretary and Treasurer. The plant is located in Geddes, in Orchard street, between the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, and covers about ten acres. The ore used formerly came mostly from Ontario, Wayne, and Jefferson Counties, and the chief product was anthracite and coke pig iron, suitable for foundry and mill purposes. Owing to dullness in markets these works were closed for more than a year previous to April, 1890, when they were leased to the American-Scotch Iron Company, which began operations at the date just mentioned. The officers of the latter company are H. M. Warren, New York, President; Lester E. Wood, New York, Vice-President; F. B. Hawkins, New York, Treasurer; F. S. Gordon, Columbus, Ohio, Secretary; F. B. Baird, Baird Furnace, Ohio, General Manager. The company rebuilt furnace No. 1 as a coke furnace, and the works went into blast in August, 1890. The ores now used are from Lake Superior, Lake Champlain, and Jefferson County. The capacity of No. 1 furnace has been increased to 2,500 tons per month, and from 75 to 100 men are employed. The annual value of the output is $350,000.

The Alexander Iron Works, William D. Dunning, proprietor, located at No. 329 West Water street, is an old established concern, dating back to 1833, when a part of the present plant was a mill pond. Its business is general jobbing, machine, and foundry work with several specialties, one of which is the Boomer & Boschert press, elsewhere described. About 100 hands are employed.

Special Machinery.—In 1880 Charles E. Lipe began the manufacture of the first broom-sewing machine ever made, his shop being in the Straight Line Engine Works. This machine is one of Mr. Lipe's own inventions, and

is a marvelous piece of work. He is the inventor also of several other valuable devices, one of which is the Universal milling machine and gear cutter, which he sold to the Brown & Sharp Company, of Providence, R. I. He has had a large business in the manufacture of special machinery, and is now building the Engelberg rice and coffee huller, the first machine in this country suitable for plantation use. Mr. Lipe employs thirty men, and his sales annually are about $30,000. He is a graduate of Cornell University.

Economy Foundry Company.—This company was organized in September, 1888, by F. A. Austin, John Aldinger, William H. Brown, and M. C. Reddin. The works are located in Belden avenue. The plant of the Pease Furnace Company was leased, and general contract work is made a specialty. Their manufactures include builders' wrought and cast-iron work of all kinds, light and heavy machinery castings, ornamental iron work, machine and pattern draughting and designing, and in fact every variety of work belonging to the general foundry business. Over 100 men are employed, and nearly twenty tons of iron are melted daily. The members of the company are all practical workmen.

Tin and Sheet Ironware.—The business of manufacturing tin and sheet ironware was begun by C. H. Fisk, in 1874, in the First ward. He began in a small way with five men and ten peddling carts. He now has thirty carts, which travel fifty miles in each direction, and employs thirty-five men. His original building was enlarged in 1883 to a structure 65 x 180 feet and four stories high. He handles more than a thousand tons of mixed rags annually, employing in that work twenty-five women and four men.

Central City Bolt Company.—This company was organized July 1, 1889, with a capital of $30,000. The first officers of the company were D. F. Hayden, President and General Manager; J. W. Walter, Secretary and Treasurer. The works are in the Penitentiary and employ sixty hands, ten of whom are outsiders and the remainder convicts. Carriage bolts and parlor-door hangers are manufactured, and the annual product reaches a value of from $75,000 to $100,000. The present officers are: E. B. Judson, jr., President; J. W. Walter, Secretary and Treasurer; W. S. Purrington, Superintendent.

Porter Manufacturing Company (Limited).—This company was incorporated in 1877, and bought out the older firm of Porter & Co. The first officers were Barrett R. White, President; Robert Townsend, Vice-President; D. H. Gowing, Secretary; George A. Porter, Treasurer and General Manager. The capital stock was $60,000, and the works were in North Salina street between Turtle and Bear streets. About forty men were then employed. The business increased, and the capital was increased in 1878 to

$80,000; in 1879 to $100,000; in 1880 to $150,000; and in 1888 to $195,000. In 1878 the buildings were enlarged by the addition of a machine shop and boiler shop, in the rear of the old building. In 1886 a new foundry was erected 72 x 120 feet, which occupies a portion of the block south of the machine shop, and between it and Turtle street. With the increase of business and the enlargement of the plant the number of men employed also increased, until now there are about 250, and the annual sales reach $300,000. The latest addition to the buildings was made early in 1890, and consists of a building on Salina street, 72 feet front and 128 feet deep, three stories high. This is to be used for offices, carpenter shop, and pattern-room.. The principal articles of manufacture are engines and boilers, ranging from 4 to 450 horse-power, which are shipped to all parts of the country and have a deservedly high reputation. The shops are all equipped with modern improvements, tools, etc. The present officers are: W. K. Niver, President; Henry Lacy, Treasurer; Stewart Worden, Secretary; Howard G. White, Lucius Gleason, August Falker, Stewart Worden, W. K Niver, F. B. Klock, and Henry Lacy, Directors.

Straight Line Engine Company —This company was established and incorporated February 1, 1880, with a capital stock of $10,000, by the following men: John E. Sweet, George Barnes, Anson A. Sweet, Henry F. Stevens, and David W. Hotchkiss. At that time the officers of the company were: John E. Sweet, President; Henry F. Stevens, Secretary; Anson A. Sweet, Treasurer. The building formerly used by the Hubbard Harvester Company, No. 208 South Geddes street, was rented for two or three months, and there six men were employed. About one engine per month was made and put on the market. In 1884 Smith & Warner's foundry was added to the engine business. At the Paris Exposition in 1889 the Straight Line engine was awarded the grand prize. The present building, which is 130 feet square, was first occupied on June 1, 1890. At the present time ninety men are employed and an average of fifty engines a year are turned out. Originally the engines averaged about twenty-five horse-power, while now the average is eighty horse-power. The capital stock has been increased to $100,000, and the engines made are sold in all parts of the civilized world. The present officers of the company are: John E. Sweet, President; H. M. Williams, Secretary; Anson A. Sweet, Treasurer. These, with William T. Hamilton, W. B. Cogswell, Frank H. Hiscock, and Ira A. Place, are the Directors.

The Duguid Saddlery Company —Among the first manufactures to attain much importance in Syracuse was that of saddlery hardware, which was begun as early as 1847, by Charles Pope, John A. Robinson, and Edward S. Dawson, under the firm name of Charles Pope & Co. The first

factory was located on the site now occupied by John Moore & Co., in James street, and the business was carried on until 1856, when the firm was dissolved. In 1858 the firm of E. S. Dawson & Co. was formed, consisting of Edward S. Dawson, Harmon W. Van Buren, and Jacob S. Smith. The interests of Van Buren and Smith were afterwards purchased by Henry L. Duguid, who then became a member of the firm. Their factory was in West Water street, later in East Water street, and a store in the Pike Block, and the business continued until 1868. In January of that year J. E. Wells was admitted as a partner, and the business passed into the hands of Duguid, Wells & Co., which firm carried on a successful business until 1883. From January, 1883, to January, 1890, the firm was Duguid & Wells, and January 15, 1890, the Duguid Saddlery Company was incorporated with the following officers: M. E. Duguid, President; W. M. White, Secretary and Treasurer; and E. E. Withey, Superintendent. The capital stock is $25,000, and fifty men and boys are employed.

Frazer & Jones Company.—In the year 1856 the firm of Olmsted & Jones was formed by H. R. Olmsted and Richard W. Jones. They began manufacturing saddlery hardware on an upper floor at the corner of West Fayette and Clinton streets, with a salesroom on the second floor of the present McCarthy retail stores. The factory was next located in Mulberry street, and not long afterward was removed to the "Old Line House," near the corner of South Salina and Onondaga streets, on the site of the present Brunswick House. The business was carried on here for a number of years and continually increased, and the number of hands employed rose from two or three to one hundred and fifty. When those quarters were outgrown the firm erected the brick structure in South Clinton street recently occupied by the L. C. Smith Gun Works, where they continued until 1867, when it was sold out to a woodworking concern. The store occupied after the McCarthy Building was left was in the Washington Block, where the business was carried on almost thirteen years. In 1877 Mr. Jones sold out to Mr. Olmsted. The latter removed his jobbing trade in this line of goods to his present location in South Clinton street, and Mr. Jones joined the present Frazer & Jones Company, and for seventeen years carried on a large manufacturing business in the Penitentiary, which was closed in 1889 on account of the smallpox. This firm now sells only to jobbers and has an immense trade, reaching $500,000 annually. The Frazer & Jones Company as at present organized is an outgrowth of a small business begun in 1852 by Kasson Frazer and Peter Burns, which continued until 1877. The firm then became Frazer, Jones & Burns, and later Frazer, Jones & Hurst (1881). In October, 1882, the present company was organized and incorporated with a capital of $100,000. The

first officers were: President, R. W. Jones; Vice-President, George P. Hier; Secretary, W. F. Pardee; Treasurer, Frederick Frazer; these with O. P. Schuyler were the Directors. The buildings now occupied cover 250 feet front in West Fayette street, and 350 feet in Walton street, the main building being five stories high. The product is saddlery hardware, wood and iron hames, leather goods, and malleable iron castings, and 500 men are employed. The present officers are: President, R. W. Jones; Vice-President, Frederick Frazer; Secretary, Charles R. Jones; Treasurer, George S. Hier.

Sherwood Harness Company.—This is a stock company with a capital of $20,000, for the manufacture of steel harness, the invention of Mr. Allen Sherwood, in 1881. He came to Syracuse in 1884 and organized this company. About 20,000 sets of the harness have been made and sold. Distributing houses are established in Chicago and Kansas City. Mr. Sherwood is an inventor of considerable note, especially in connection with early mowing machines and self-binders. He made the latter in 1858, and gave the first exhibition of a grain binder in this country in 1859, exhibiting his machines throughout the States of New York and Illinois.

Syracuse Steel Foundry Company.—This company was incorporated in 1887, with a capital of $50,000, and the following officers: Frederick Frazer, President; George P. Hier, Vice-President; R. W. Jones, Secretary; George S. Hier, Treasurer. The first three named were the Directors, the number having since been increased by adding George S. Hier and O. P. Schuyler. The company began business in 1889, in Geddes, just west of the Solvay Process Works, previous to which time the manufacture had been carried on in Frazer & Jones Company's buildings in West Fayette street. The capacity of the works in 1887 was thirty tons per month of steel castings for machinery, etc., which has since been increased to 300 tons per month, and seventy-five hands are employed. The office is at 351 West Fayette street.

Tobacco and Cigars.—The manufacture of tobacco and cigars in Syracuse is an old industry, and one that has reached large proportions. About the year 1837 Noah Evans began manufacturing tobacco by hand in a building which stood about on the site of the Butler Block in South Salina street. He made cut tobacco with a hand machine, and his output was, of course, very small. In 1839 Evans sold out to Henry Church and Oran Candee, father of James Candee, who continued manufacturing by hand, and also made cigars. They employed three cigarmakers, two cutters, and two peddlers, besides seven or eight boys as strippers. At a later date they employed horse-power and water-power on the old dike north of the canal, near the present gas works, and in 1844 moved to the Raynor Block in West Water street. From there they moved into the old "saleratus factory,"

corner of Clinton and West Genesee streets. Previous to this time the firm was changed, Mr. Church going out, and with Perry Burdick formed the firm of Church & Burdick, the works going to the site of the late Leland Hotel. C. D Johnson was also a partner at one time with Candee. The original business was then soon closed up or sold out, chiefly on account of Mr. Candee's ill-health Church & Burdick kept what was called "Tammany Hall," at No. 11 South Salina street, which was a retail cigar store, and continued the business of manufacturing. Mr. Burdick finally withdrew from the manufactory and carried on the retail business. Church closed up his business about 1861.

Dwight and Daniel O. Salmon began the tobacco business about 1850 in James street, and removed to the Blair Block three years later. They employed about ten operatives and made some cigars, but the greater part of their business was in cut tobacco. In 1866 they removed to the building on the site where the Pease Furnace Company is now located. They were burned out in 1869, and never resumed business. Dwight Salmon had died before the removal to the latter place.

The making of cigars has always been the more important part of the tobacco business in Syracuse. It was begun here by Ezra Long in South Salina street, on a part of the site of the Syracuse House, about the year 1837. He employed six or eight cigarmakers and several strippers, and conducted what was then considered a large factory. He continued in the business about fifteen years, and until his death, when the factory was closed.

Levi Comstock began manufacturing cigars about the time that Long closed his place, in the rear of the old Court-House. He removed to next door to the present Amos Hotel in North Salina street in 1852, where he employed fifteen to twenty hands, and contined the business about twelve years.

The firm of Lockey & McDermott purchased Oran Candee's small business in 1844, when George P. Hier and John McComes bought it and continued it in the old Clinton Block a year and one-half, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Hier then became associated with Andrew Greer, a practical tobacco cutter, and James Van Etta, under the firm name of Greer, Van Etta & Co., at No. 24 James street, the firm continuing about two years, when they sold out to James Van Etta. He failed in a short time. Lewis Sperry and George P. Hier then (1850) formed a partnership and were located one year in the Clinton Block, and thence removing to the Furman Block in East Water street. They later removed to the Franklin Block, adjoining the present G. A. Morris grocery, in Hanover Square, and six years later removed permanently to No. 25 North Salina street.

Mr. Sperry sold out to Mr. Hier in 1854, while they were located in the Furman Block, and Mr. Hier continued alone until 1862, when Nathan H. Plumb became a partner. About two years later Mr. Hier again assumed the sole ownership of the business, and in 1876 George S. Hier, son of George P., entered the firm and has continued in it since. Mr. Hier began the business of making cigars as soon as he sold out in James street, having then twelve cigarmakers and four strippers. Under energetic management the business grew rapidly, and at one time while in the Furman Block more than 120 operatives were employed. The manufacturing was continued until 1866, since which time the firm has operated as wholesale and retail dealers in leaf tobacco.

John P. Hier began manufacturing cigars in 1860 at No. 35 North Salina street, employing one man and a boy. The business flourished, and in 1864 larger quarters were taken at No 11 North Salina street. Two years later Bruce S. Aldrich was taken into the firm, and the business prospered. In 1872–73 they built the brick block at Nos. 140 and 142 North Salina street, in which the business is now carried on. Mr. Aldrich sold out to the senior partner in 1884, at which time 400 hands were employed. This firm has originated several brands of cigars which have almost a national reputation.

The cigar manufacturing enterprise of Justin Seubert is among the oldest established representatives of the leading houses engaged in this line of trade in Syracuse. The concern was established by him about twenty-five years ago. It was subsequently known as Seubert & Warner, but in 1888 it again reverted to the sole control of Mr. Seubert, and now employment is given to about 250 hands. Mr. Seubert is an old-time resident of this city, and a gentleman well known to the public and the tobacco trade as an energetic, enterprising, and honorable business man.

Michael and Baltisar Auer, of the firm of Auer & Co., came to Syracuse in 1850. Michael Auer learned the trade of cigarmaking with George P. Hier. After an honorable war record he began manufacturing cigars in Jamesville in 1865, and two years later transferred his business to Syracuse, locating in the Jervis Block. In 1873 the firm was formed by his association with his brother, Baltisar Auer, and the factory was removed to Mulberry street. From 1873 to 1876 M. Auer filled a State position in the Auburn State Prison, and when he returned in the latter year the cigar factory was removed to East Water street. Two years later it was again removed to a store in Clinton street, where it remained until 1887, at which time the firm took their present location in West Water street. The business has grown to such an extent that the force of employees has increased from twelve or fourteen to fifty hands. They manufacture about twenty

brands of cigars, and are jobbers in many more. They handle large quantities of manufactured and leaf tobacco, and employ three commercial travelers who visit the principal towns in Central New York. Michael Auer was Supervisor for two years from the Seventh ward.

John Demong began the manufacture of cigars about the year 1864, in Burnet street, but soon afterward removed to old number 167 North Salina street, where he remained until 1875. He then purchased a building on the corner of Lodi and John streets, and there continued his business until his death, on the 23d of March, 1884. He was Mayor of Syracuse in 1882–83, and the first Democratic Mayor that had been elected in more than ten years. Mr. Demong had previously served as Alderman of the Second ward four terms. His son, William J. Demong, succeeded his father at the death of the latter, and continued the business till June 6, 1891, when Charles Hofher was taken as partner, under the firm name of Demong & Co. They employ from ten to fifteen hands.

Previous to the late war Jacob Sax was a cigarmaker in the employ of George P. Hier. He returned from the war in 1865, and opened a cigar factory in North Salina street in 1878. In 1883 he purchased his present location, No. 528 North Salina street, which he is occupying as a cigar factory and a wholesale and retail tobacco store. Mr. Sax has been a resident of Syracuse for forty years, and has an honorable war record He enlisted in 1861 in Captain John G. Butler's company, Co. D, Third N. Y. Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Fred Townsend commanding. He was in front of Richmond, and participated in the bombardment of Charleston and in numerous other engagements. In the engagement at Drury's Bluff he was wounded, necessitating an amputation of the leg above the knee. He received his discharge in 1865 and returned to Syracuse. During the administration of Governor Fenton he had charge of the State Arsenal, and in 1870 he occupied the position of weigher of hay. He represented his ward on the Board of Supervisors in 1886 and 1887.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the cigarmaking industry it is very difficult to procure reliable statistics relative to it. While we have mentioned its early history, and a few of the leading manufacturers, there are about 125 others who are engaged in the business in Syracuse, employing all the way from one to fifty hands. The product reaches far into the millions of cigars, but its value and the gross number of men employed cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy. The forthcoming census will undoubtedly throw light upon the manufactures of every city which will enlighten the investigator in such statistical problems.

The Greenway Brewing Company.— The Greenway Brewery was founded by the late John Greenway and his brother in 1850, and was the

first important establishment of the kind in Syracuse. The brother died soon after the brewery was started, and John Greenway continued in the business until his death, on the 28th of May, 1887. At the beginning the brewery was a small concern as compared with its present capacity, and employed only about fifty men and four teams, while now 150 men and ten teams are employed. The brewery is located in West Water street, and at present comprises one immense structure, in which are located the malt-house and the brewery proper, the whole being 650 by 75 feet. The capacity of this brewery is about 100,000 barrels a year, and the product has for many years enjoyed a high reputation throughout the world. In October, 1878, the Greenway Brewing Company was formed with a capital stock of $200,000, and John Greenway was made President of the company. On the death of the founder of the business his son, John, was elected President and Treasurer, and has since continued in the office. A. G. Cook is Secretary.

Haberle Brewing Company.—In the year 1855 Benedict Haberle, one of the prominent German citizens of the city, began brewing in what is now the Thomas Ryan Brewery, corner of Butternut and McBride streets. He continued the business there with a fair degree of success until 1865, when the new brewery was built, directly opposite the old one, in Butternut street. The business increased until 1881, when Mr. Haberle died and the Haberle Brewing Company was organized with a capital of $125,000. The officers were and still continue to be as follows: F. B. Haberle, President and Manager; Charles L. Hoffman, Vice-President; W. H. Haberle, Treasurer; and Charles Haberle, Secretary. These with John H. Costello constitute the Board of Directors. When the company was organized extensive improvements were inaugurated and the quality of the lager greatly improved. The plant now comprises a five-story brick structure, with a frontage of 250 feet in Butternut street, and a depth of 80 feet, besides the great underground cellars with a storage capacity of 30,000 barrels. About seventy-five men and thirty horses are employed, and the annual production reaches 60,000 barrels. Two Arctic ice machines are used, one of 110 tons and one of 50 tons daily capacity.

Zett's Brewery.—In 1858 Francis Xavier Zett, father of George Zett, began brewing lager beer in a small building on the corner of Court and Lodi streets. His capital was very small, only a few hundred dollars, and he had two employees, but he gradually increased the product until, at his death in 1881, he was making 3,000 barrels annually. George Zett then became the owner, and in 1888 erected several additional buildings, which greatly increased the capacity of the brewery. In 1890 the output reached 15,000 barrels. A part of the malt used is made on the premises. Thirty men are now employed and the plant is valued at $150,000.

Moore, Quinn & Co.—This establishment is located on the corner of Crouse avenue and East Water street, and was organized in 1881 by Frank Moore, William Quinn, Edward Callahan, and Martin McGarvey, who have constituted the firm ever since. The buildings are 126 x 75 feet in size, and six stories high. Eighteen men are employed, and the yearly capacity of the brewery is 31,000 barrels. This firm makes India pale, present-use, and stock ales and porter, using nothing but the finest Canadian malt and State hops. Frank O'Rourke, an expert brewer, has charge of the manufacturing department, and his product is conceded to be number one. The firm was in the brewing business two years in Utica previous to coming to Syracuse.

Crystal Spring Brewing Company.—This company was incorporated in 1887, with a capital stock of $175,000. The main building is 220 feet front, 84 feet deep, and three stories high; the boiler-house is 30 x 50 feet; the bottling-house 22 x 90 feet; all are located in Burnet avenue. Seventy-six men are employed, and the capacity of the brewery is 100,000 barrels annually. The officers are as follows: President, Anton Zahm; Vice-President, Thomas Ryan; Secretary and Treasurer, Edwin C. Hall; Directors, John Dunfee, T. E. O'Keefe, Edward Joy, George Schieder, Edward Seiter, Edwin C. Hall, Anton Zahm, Charles Simon, and Thomas Ryan.

The National Brewing Company.—This company was incorporated in 1888 with a capital of $50,000. The Directors are John H. Costello, Cornelius J. Ryan, Charles Umbrecht, Frank B. Haberle, Edmond A. Dollard, Charles Haberle, Charles L. Hoffman, Charles Schwarz, and William H. Haberle. Following were the other officers of the company: Cornelius J. Ryan, President; Edmond A. Dollard, Vice-President; Charles L. Hoffman, Treasurer and Manager; Charles Schwarz, Secretary. The brewery is located on Lock street, with a front of 170 feet and 90 feet depth, five stories high. The office is at Nos. 923 and 925 Lock street. Twenty men are employed, and the capacity is 75,000 barrels annually. The product consists of ales, porter, India pale ale, etc. The officers now are C. L. Hoffman, President; P. F. Murray, Vice-President; Charles S Schwarz, Secretary and Treasurer; and J. H. Costello, Attorney.

The Germania Brewing Company.—This company was organized in 1886, with a capital of $125,000, which has been increased to $150,000. The first officers were as follows: President, Charles Simon; Vice-President, Francis Baumer; Secretary and Treasurer, John Greenway, jr.; Directors, Charles Simon, Francis Baumer, John Greenway, jr., Peter Pfohl, Daniel Ackerman, Jacob Knapp, Leopold Joh, Thomas Abele, Frank Lang, J. J. Klein, William Kearney. The brewery occupies the premises from 100 to 206 North West street, and comprises several four-story brick struct-

ures Forty-five men and nine teams are employed. The present officers are Frank Lang, President; Arthur Gunther, Vice-President; John Greenway, Secretary; F. E. Knowlton, Treasurer. The product is the celebrated Germania lager beer, and the sales annually now reach about 40,000 barrels.

Kearney's Brewery.—William Kearney began brewing in 1869, in a building 40 x 90 feet, on the corner of North Salina and Wolf streets, employing at first nine men. The dimensions of his plant have been increased from time to time until the building now used as the brewery and office has a frontage of 140 x 127 feet, and is four stories high. In the rear is a two-story building, 30 x 90 feet in dimensions, and a malt-house 121 x 36 feet, four stories high, with a capacity of 50,000 bushels. He now employs in his brewing business thirty men, and the establishment has a capacity of 150 barrels per day. The product is present-use and stock ale and porter and India pale ale. These beverages have a large sale throughout the State.

The Rock Spring Brewery.—This brewery, which is located outside of the city limits on the Split Rock road, had its inception about the year 1856, when Frank Martin began the manufacture of small beer. He went out of business in 1859, and the property passed to the possession of Henry Wents and others, and finally in 1874 to Jacob Mantel. He died in 1879, and Mrs. Mantel conducted the business until 1882. Joseph Haas then secured an interest, and the firm became Mantel & Haas, which continued to 1889, when the property passed into possession of Fred Fry and Frank Mantel, and the firm of Haas, Fry & Mantel conducted the brewery to October, 1890. At this time Mr. Haas sold his interest to his partners. Five men are employed and about 20,000 barrels of beer are made annually. It is located in Grand avenue, corner of Avery.

The Syracuse Brewing Company.—This company was incorporated in March, 1890, with a capital of $20,000, which was subsequently increased to $35,000. The Directors are George G. Campbell, Conrad Pinches, Edwin Loder, James A. Gregg, and John McLennan. Following are the officers of the company: John McLennan, President; Edwin Loder, Vice-President; Conrad Pinches, Secretary; George Murray, jr., Treasurer and General Manager. The property, which is situated in Prospect avenue, near Laurel street, has a frontage of 79 feet and a depth of 165 feet. All grades of present-use ales, and India pale, cream, nectar, and Burton ales, stout, and porter are made. The capacity of the plant is 30,000 barrels annually.

Thomas Ryan.—In April, 1884, Mr. Ryan purchased an interest in the Onondaga Brewery. The product of that brewery at that time did not exceed 150 barrels per week. In 1885 a brick building was erected beside the old one, and at a later date another was added, which fronted on But-

ternut street, giving the establishment as thus enlarged a front of more than 200 feet on Butternut street, with a depth of 100 feet and three stories in height. In October, 1887, Mr. Ryan purchased the interest of his partner, and has since that time conducted the business alone. The product now reaches about 800 barrels per week, which represents a business of more than $225,000 per annum. The specialty of this brewery is export and India pale ale. Mr. Ryan was elected Mayor of Syracuse, and served during the years 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Intimately associated with the brewing interest is the bottling industry, which has within the past few years assumed considerable importance. The Greenway Brewery began bottling in 1885, under the administration of the late John Greenway, and the works are now operated by John Greenway, jr. The establishment is located on the canal, just east of West street, and employs sixteen hands and has $50,000 invested. From 35,000 to 50,000 dozen bottles are put up annually, with their India pale ale far in the lead. It is the only establishment in Syracuse that bottles ale, and the only one in the United States that ships to foreign countries, their product going to Java, China, France, the Sandwich Islands, and Australia

The lager beer breweries carry on this branch of the business to a considerable extent, the Haberle Brewery bottling its own lager and Seiter Brothers in Burnet avenue putting up the Crystal Spring lager. Friedel & Gebhart find a good market here for the Genesee Brewing Company's lager, of Rochester, and Becker & Myer bottle George Zett's product.

Besides the above Louis House and McLoud & Janes have for a number of years done a large business in the manufacture and bottling of mild beverages of various kinds, an industry which gives employment to sixty persons. Besides the $50,000 invested by the Greenways, there is probably $75,000 additional employed by the various bottlers of the city.

The Moyer Wagon Works.—This is one of the largest and most successful establishments in Syracuse in this line. It was established in a small way at Cicero in 1875, but needing better facilities it removed to Syracuse in January, 1880, and located on the corner of Wolf and Park streets, giving employment to fifty men. Harvey A. Moyer, the sole owner, has, by the prudent exercise of rare business ability, brought his industry up to a foremost position, and now employs 250 men. He has also exhibited good inventive genius in the promotion of his business. In what is known as the "Moyer Wagon," which has attained wide popularity, are combined several of Mr. Moyer's inventions which are covered by patents. He also manufactured the first "run-about" two-seat wagon which now has been so generally adopted. His box-setting (or hub-boring) machine, which accomplishes twice as much work in a given time as any other device, is used by

seventy-five or more of the largest carriage builders in the country. During the year 1889 the factory turned out the first of what is called the "Banner Spring Road Wagon," which has met with a flattering reception. The old shops were doubled in extent in 1882, and were again increased in 1888 by a new building in rear of the old, which extends through to Salina street. Mr. Moyer was born in 1854 in Clay, and began wagonmaking in Cicero just before reaching his majority.

Whitney Wagon Works.—This manufacturing establishment is located in Leavenworth avenue. The original plant was built and the business started in the year 1878 by J. D. Whitney. He conducted the business alone until 1884, when the company was organized with J. D. Whitney, President; George B Greenway, Vice-President; and C. A. Adams, Secretary and Treasurer. The works now comprise the manufactory, finishing-room, machine shop, blacksmith shop, engine-room, repository, etc., and cover about 180 x 180 feet in Leavenworth avenue. From a comparatively small beginning the establishment has had a constant growth and now employs ninety men. The carriages and wagons have an excellent reputation. The present officers are the same as those in the beginning, excepting the Vice-President, who is now W. J. Mills.

Thomas D. Lines.—Many of the finest carriages that have been used in this city were made by Thomas D. Lines. Mr. Lines came to Syracuse in 1860, having learned the carriage trimming business of one of the best concerns in New Haven, Conn. He began work for Jay, son of S. Hoyt, whose shops were on the site of the Medical College. Mr. Lines remained there nearly three years, and then engaged with Charles P. Phillips, then and for several years after the most successful builder of fine carriages in the city. His shops were in West Fayette street. Mr. Lines remained there nearly five years, and then became a member of the firm of Hurst, Leamy & Lines, who were located on the site of the new Mowry Flats. He remained with that establishment only for a short time, when he sold out to his partners. T. H. Lyons afterward bought Hurst's and Leamy's interests and formed a partnership with Mr. Lines, which continued for five years. In December, 1875, Mr. Lines sold his interest to his partner and went into a new building erected by Earl B. Alvord and Daniel Candee, in Warren street. He carried on his business at that location, turning out the finest carriages made west of New York city. Many of his vehicles were sold to large dealers in New York, Cleveland, and other large cities. Owing to reverses Mr. Lines gave up business for a time, and in 1889 he opened his present establishment in South Clinton street.

J. S. Leggett.—In the year 1888 Mr. Leggett succeeded Thomas D. Lines, at 346 and 348 Warren street, in the manufacture of fine carriages

of all kinds, but with specialties of victorias, broughams, and rockaways. He is the only manufacturer of importance of these heavy carriages in Syracuse. Mr. Leggett learned his trade in New York city, and is thoroughly conversant with it.

O. H. Short & Co.—This firm is located at the corner of West Fayette, Seneca, and Marcellus streets, and is successor to Short & Smith, established in 1879. The members are O. H. Short, F. C. Sherman, and G. S. Leonard. They manufacture a large variety of vehicles, making a specialty of natural and their own buck-boards, the patent of which is owned and controlled by them. Their factory is equipped with fine machinery and the character of their work is excellent. Their wagons are shipped throughout the Union. About 125 hands are employed, and the sales amount to from $150,000 to $200,000.

Central City Wheel Works.—This company is intimately associated with the wagon industry, and was organized for the manufacture of wagon wheels in 1880, with a capital of $10,000. The first factory was in West street, but they removed to the corner of Plum and Wilkinson streets in 1883. The business has grown from the making of three sets of wheels per day to 15,000 sets per year, and thirty men are employed. C. N. Hatch is Manager and Cashier.

Charles Schlosser & Sons.—Charles Schlosser began wagonmaking in 1851 on the opposite side of the street from his present location, which he purchased in 1865, and built his present shops in 1870. In 1888 he took his sons George and John P. as partners. Before the introduction of the mammoth factories of the present time Mr. Schlosser built large numbers of light wagons, but in late years they have made a specialty of business vehicles. The firm employs ten men.

The Syracuse Dash Works.—This business was established in 1885 by C. L. Baker and J. W. Williams, under the firm name of Baker Dash Works, and is the only one of its kind east of Buffalo. There are only five in the United States. They build dashes, fenders, and carriage trimmings, and turn out about 40,000 dashes yearly, besides their other product, which are sold from Maine to California, with a good export trade. The firm consists of Charles T. Blanchard and F. E. Hale, and the factory is in a three story building in Wallace street. This firm bought the business in 1890, and now employs about thirty men.

The manufacture of boots and shoes in Syracuse, which has in some cities been carried on in mammoth establishments, has never reached great proportions, although a few factories have won extended reputations for the fine quality of the work made by them. One of the first establishments of much note in this industry in Syracuse was that of Gray Brothers Mfg. Co.,

which is now one of the eldest and best known manufactories of ladies' fine shoes in the country. It began business here in 1865, when the firm consisted of John D. and H. H. Gray. It was conducted under the firm name of Gray Brothers until 1880, at which time it was incorporated as a stock company. This company has kept pace with the demands of the trade and maintained the high reputation of the goods. In 1873 the work of this factory was exhibited at the World's Fair in Vienna, and received the highest award for machine-made goods, and a gold medal. They again exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, where they were awarded the first place over all competitors of Europe and the United States. The present officers of the company are: George S. Sanford, President; William H. Warner, Vice-President and Treasurer; V. E. Maurer, Secretary.

H. H. Gray's Son.—This manufactory of ladies' fine shoes was established in 1881 by H. H. Gray, who was one of the founders of the firm of Gray Brothers, noticed above. He continued the industry until his death, when his son, John S. Gray, succeeded, and has successfully carried it on since. Fred L. Brigham now has an interest in the business, and 125 people are employed. The product consists wholly of ladies' and children's hand-sewed goods of the finest grades.

Baker & Bowman, manufacturers of ladies', misses', and children's fine shoes, are now located in the Industrial Building. The business was established in 1883 by Hale & Baker. In July, 1886, S. E. Bowman became a member of the firm under the style of Hale, Baker & Bowman. Mr. Hale withdrew from the firm in September, 1888. The firm manufactures the finest grades of ladies' shoes, and employs 125 hands. Four salesmen cover the territory from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts, and from Minneapolis south to St. Louis, and to Washington, D. C. The sales are about $150,000 annually.

James R. Barrett was one of the early manufacturers of men's fine shoes in Syracuse, and was succeeded in 1879 by A. E. Nettleton. The latter was located in West Washington street, and in 1885 the factory at Nos. 302–310 Pearl street was erected. In 1888 it was burned and was almost a total loss, and the business was temporarily removed to 125 South Clinton street while the factory was being rebuilt. It was re-occupied in November, 1889. One hundred and fifty hands are employed, and 250 pairs of shoes are made daily. W. A. Hill entered the firm as a partner in 1883.

J. M. Mertens & Co.—This firm of clothing manufacturers is an outgrowth of the oldest establishment in this industry in Syracuse. A. C. Yates began manufacturing clothing at the old numbers 13 and 15 North Salina street in 1855, and soon laid the foundations of a large business. The late Theodore Dissel was one of his trusted employees, and in 1862

Mr. Yates took him in as a partner, under the firm name of A. C. Yates & Co. Mr. Yates died October 11, 1880, and Mr. Dissel purchased his interest in the business and took J. M. Mertens as a partner, the firm style being then Theodore Dissel & Co. Mr. Dissel's death occurred February 17, 1888, and Mr. Mertens purchased the interest of the deceased and formed the present firm of J. M. Mertens & Co. Sixty-five persons are employed in the building, six traveling men, and a force outside of about 475 persons. The weekly pay roll is about $5,000, and the sales are about $750,000 annually. The large retail stores of Mertens, Yann & Garnett were opened in 1891 in the Everson Building, and they have also a retail store in Troy, conducted by Mertens & Phalen.

W. S. Peck & Co.—This house was organized in 1867 under the firm name of Gates & Peck, and was succeeded by W. S. Peck in 1869, continuing thus until 1874, when the late Frank A. Peck was admitted to partnership under the name of W. S. Peck & Brother. The business was removed from North Salina street to Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Clinton street, where C. A. Shafer was admitted to the partnership, and the firm name was changed to W. S. Peck, Brother & Co. The industry grew rapidly, and after five years more the building proved too small. W. S. Peck then erected the splendid business block in West Water street, 90 x 110 feet, and six stories high, with stone front, the whole of which is now occupied by the firm. In January, 1890, F. A. Peck died. The present firm of W. S. Peck & Co., consisting of Wilber S. Peck and Charles A. Shafer, was then formed. They employ traveling salesmen, cover most of the territory from Maine to California, and have in their employ directly and working in shops about 2,000 persons, manufacturing $800,000 worth of clothing annually. This is one of the most successful and prominent industries in Syracuse.

Kent & Miller.—The firm of Kent & Miller was formed in February, 1872, and has never changed, being composed of George B. Kent and Riley V. Miller. They began business in the Bastable Block, but three months later removed to 18 South Salina street. During the first year five clerks and four cutters were employed, and three floors of the building were occupied. In 1876 the capacity of the establishment was increased by adding the adjoining store, the new numbers being 130 and 134 South Salina street. Twelve clerks, ten cutters, and a machine are employed, and the annual product is about $400,000.

Weeks, Woodhull & Co.—This firm was organized November 1, 1887, and composed of Charles E. S. Weeks and William H. Woodhull, of Syracuse, and George W. Wiggins and Edmund S. Goodale, of Watertown, N. Y. On December 1, 1890, Mr. Wiggins withdrew, and Leopold Beyer, of New York, was admitted as a special partner. The annual business

amounts to $300,000, and comprises the manufacture and jobbing of clothing. Six stories are occupied at No. 213 South Clinton street. Messrs. Weeks, Woodhull & Co. have a large trade on the road, and five traveling salesmen are employed. About 400 persons find employment with the firm in the manufactory and outside.

The Spencer Clothing Company.—This industry originated with Alva C. Spencer in 1878, when he began the manufacture of overalls and cheap trousers in a small way. The trade extended rapidly, and in 1881 H. C. Hooker became connected with the business as a silent partner. Mr. Spencer died in 1883, and Mr. Hooker organized the present company on a stock basis. The product is now exclusively trousers of every grade, and the sales extend from the Eastern to the far Western States. The manufactory has just been removed from West Washington street, where four stores were occupied, to a new store and factory at 320 to 324 West Fayette street, which has just been erected for the business. The character of the goods made, under direction of L. R. Spencer, has been constantly improved, and the establishment is now one of the healthful and growing industries of the city. Two hundred persons are employed, and the sales reach more than $100,000 annually.

George Freeman came here from Rochester in 1871, and began manufacturing clothing in the Townsend Block, corner of Water and Clinton streets. From there he removed to the Malcolm Block and later to the Kline Block. In 1888 he occupied his present large quarters over the rink in Dickinson street. Mr. Freeman makes a specialty of the manufacture of coats, and employs from 125 to 200 persons.

N. Peters & Co.—Nicholas Peters came to Syracuse in 1848. In 1854 he bought land on the corner of Pond and Lodi streets, and built and opened a grocery. Two years later he enlarged his building, and added dry goods and wall paper to his stock, and in 1860 he put in clothing, which he has now manufactured for thirty years. In 1865 he took his half-brother, Captain Jacob Knapp, as a partner, under the style of N. Peters & Brother. In 1871 he altered and enlarged his building to its present size, and in 1873 his son, Henry C. Peters, was admitted to the firm and the name changed to N. Peters, Brother & Son. In 1882–83 both of these partners withdrew from the business, Nicholas Peters, jr., taking their place, and the name of N. Peters & Co. was adopted. In 1889 Mr. Peters's son, Jacob, and his nephew, Nicholas G. Peters, were admitted to the firm. The manufacture of clothing is a prominent feature of their business, and from 70 to 120 people are employed and $30,000 in wages paid out annually.

A. W. Palmer.—The firm of M. C. Palmer & Co. began the retail sale of clothing and merchant tailoring at 15 and 17 North Salina street in 1856,

and continued the business until 1879, when the firm became A. W. Palmer & Co. Three years later A. W. Palmer assumed the business and has remained alone since. During the ten years between 1869 and 1879 the firm added to their then large clothing trade an extensive wholesale business, and in 1877 removed to the present location, Nos. 121 and 123 South Salina street. The house has always manufactured all the clothing sold by it, and has the reputation of producing first-class goods. The annual business now amounts to about $175,000 and 150 hands are employed on the average.

Anton V. Altmann.—Mr. Altmann came to Syracuse in 1871 and became a merchant tailor in 1876, at No. 224 North Salina street. In 1887 he removed to his present location, 710 North Salina street, where he built the block which he occupies. He employs ten persons. Mr. Altmann was Police Commissioner from 1887 to 1891.

There are few cities more fortunate than Syracuse in having at their doors, or in their midst, ample materials of the best quality for building purposes. The Onondaga limestone, which is so plentiful within a few miles of the city, is extensively used, while the necessary material for excellent brick is found in unlimited quantities within the boundaries of the city itself. This fact has, undoubtedly, had an appreciable influence on the growth of the city. The readers of earlier chapters of this work have learned how brick were made in Salina before Syracuse could boast hardly a settlement; and how, a few years later, they were made on the banks of Onondaga Creek and the Yellow Brook, in the now thickly settled parts of the city, and at other adjacent points. It is impossible to form any estimate or learn any facts as to the magnitude of the industry for a number of years after its commencement, and down to about the time of the incorporation of the city little is definitely known of it.

In the year 1851 Francis H. Kennedy, his brother, James V., and Calvin Pierson bought land on the Erie Canal at North Geddes street, dug ditches, pulled stumps, and cleared it for a brick-yard. Here they carried on the manufacture until the clay at that point was about exhausted, when they bought of Merrick & Hunt a yard on the Split Rock road. The name of the first firm was Pierson & Kennedys. In 1866 Mr. Pierson sold his interest to his partners, who took their younger brother, George G., into the firm and changed the name to F. H. Kennedy & Brothers. It so remained until 1877, when F. H. Kennedy became and still is the sole proprietor. In 1884 Mr. Kennedy left the Split Rock road and took his present location in Seventh North street, where he has eight acres of land. Pierson & Kennedy made as high as 4,500,000 brick per year. The present production of the yard is 2,500,000 annually, and twenty-five men are employed. During Mr. Kennedy's forty years in this industry he has made more than 100,-

000,000 brick, which have been chiefly used in Syracuse. His father was a farmer and came from Steuben county in 1843.

In 1851 Montgomery and Charles Merrick, brothers, and Edward Hunt started a brick-yard on the Split Rock road, which they operated until 1865, when they sold it to Pierson & Kennedy, as above noted. They then opened another yard in South Onondaga street (now South avenue). Mr. Hunt subsequently sold out his interest, and the firm became and still remains M. & C. Merrick, but they have not manufactured brick since 1889. During all this period they made 1,000,000 brick per year, and were also large contractors and builders, giving employment in both industries to from twenty-five to one hundred men.

In 1867 Charles H. and Luther S. Merrick, both of whom are practical masons, formed a partnership as contractors and builders and brick manufacturers, and they still carry on both branches of their business. Their brick works are in Court street, in De Witt, where they employ from thirty to forty men, and use 400 cords of wood and from 300 to 400 tons of coal, producing from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 brick annually. They have adopted the "Rock and Pallet" system, a Western invention, which consists in taking the raw clay and pulverizing it before wetting; it is then mixed and forced into the molds, from which the brick are taken in perfect form and condition, and placed on pallets and afterward piled away in racks. This work is done by steam-power, and is the first application of the system in Syracuse. As builders and contractors this firm is constantly engaged in heavy contracts, employing from twenty to one hundred men, and they have erected many prominent buildings in the city.

The Syracuse Pressed Brick Company was organized in 1872 by H. N. White, John Greenway, Stephen Bastable, James Tolman, and Amos L. Mason. The works are in Midland avenue, where the company owns thirty acres of land, about half of which has a substratum of clay. The upper layer of clay, two to three feet in thickness, is red; next is found a mottled layer of four or five feet in thickness, and under this the color is cream or buff as far down as it has been practicable to drain it. This buff clay makes brick of the same color and in quality equal to the celebrated Milwaukee brick. The inside hall of Cornell University Library and other prominent structures are made of these brick. The growing popularity of pressed brick is indicated by the output of this company, which is now 5,000,000 annually, and fifty men are employed in the manufacture. Amos L. Mason is President of the company and John Greenway is Secretary and Treasurer.

Patrick and John Preston began brick manufacture in 1883, at their present location on the Wadsworth road, under the firm name of Preston Brothers. They own thirty-two acres of land, employ about thirty men, and produce 2,500,000 brick per year, using 700 cords of wood.

Timothy Nolan also has a brick-yard on land adjoining the Preston Brothers on the north, where he has made brick since 1885. He turns out from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 annually, and employs twenty men.

Timothy Brophy has a yard in Wolf street, where he employs fifteen men, and makes about 1,000,000 brick per year.

W. B. Kirk purchased twenty-five acres of land in 1887 at the Rock Cut between Syracuse and Jamesville, where he began making brick, and produced nearly all that were used in the erection of his block. The yard is still in operation and produces over 1,000,000 brick per year.

The New York Brick and Paving Company was organized in 1890 by James L. Breed and George D. Grannis. They purchased five acres of land in Geddes for the plant and forty acres of clay ground in the town of Clay, from which the material is brought to the works. Their output is 8,000,000 vitrified paving brick and 1,000,000 common brick annually, and they give employment to seventy-five men. The paving brick made by this company are rapidly assuming prominence in cities for their durability and comparative cheapness. Capital, $100,000. The officers are A. A. Howlett, President; Jacob Amos, Vice-President; D. H. Bruce, Secretary; J. L. Breed, Treasurer; J. L. King, Attorney.

Silverware.—The beginning of this industry in Syracuse is traced back to the manufacture of a few articles by W. W. Willard in 1841, in a store which he occupied in Water street east of Salina. About the same time Fred W. Moffat, a jeweler doing business in Clinton street, devoted his spare time to the manufacture of a few small articles of silverware for his own trade.

The first to take up this line of manufacture in a systematic manner was the firm of Willard, Hawley & Co., the company being Joseph Seymour. Their factory was in Mulberry street, facing Fayette Park. They employed at first four hands, which number gradually increased to ten. Charles Shafer, now a leading manufacturer in Utica, learned his trade with this firm, as did also John Lighton of this city. Mr. Seymour withdrew from the firm in 1848 to establish a business for himself, as described below. The remaining partners conducted the business where it had been located until 1849, when it was removed to Montgomery street. Seven years later the factory was given up, for the reason that the capital employed could be more profitably used in other directions. Of the firm of Willard, Hawley & Co., Gen. J. D. Hawley is the only survivor.

Joseph Seymour began in 1846, in Mulberry street, the manufacture of silverware; he remained there two years and then removed to No. 36 Montgomery street, where this business was continued for about forty-two years. In the year 1848 Benjamin R. Norton became a partner, under the firm name of Norton & Seymour, and later David Hotchkiss entered the firm

and the style became Norton, Seymour & Co. Mr. Seymour afterward bought his partners' interests and did business in his own name till his sons, Joseph, jr., and Edwin G., and George F. Comstock, jr., were admitted to partnership under the present firm name. In 1882 the firm bought the jewelry business of D. Valentine, in the White Memorial Building, and have ever since conducted that branch with their manufacturing department, which has been exclusively devoted to making solid silverware, which has attained a national reputation. Very few industries in Syracuse have so long been continued with such a good record. In addition to eminent business abilities, Joseph Seymour was a great reader and had a very retentive memory. He was also a veteran traveler, first becoming familiar with his own country. In each of the years 1873, 1878, and 1884 he traveled extensively in Europe, England and Scotland being his favorites. He was an active Republican from the formation of that party, often refusing office, but consented at one time to serve as Supervisor. In religious matters he was one of the organizers, and remained a supporter, of the Park Presbyterian Church. He was of genial disposition, quiet manners, manly in all things, widely known, and universally respected.

The firm of Hotchkiss & Schreuder began manufacturing silverware in 1857, at 95 East Genesee street. In 1871 Mr. A. B. Schreuder became sole proprietor of the business. It was removed to No. 43 East Washington street in 1862. Mr. Schreuder manufactures sterling silverware, and his goods bear a high reputation. He is a native of Norway, and came to America in 1849 and to Syracuse in 1857.

George H. McChesney.—About the year 1840 a lumber yard was established on the site now occupied by George H. McChesney, corner of Pearl and James streets, by Cogswell & Barnes. It was one of the very early yards of importance in the place. The firm was succeeded by George Sanford, and he by Brayton & Hill. In 1867 Mr. McChesney bought them out and built a planing-mill on the corner of Plum and Wilkinson streets, where moldings, etc., are also made. He has since that time given steady employment to twenty-five men, and handles from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

Edward E. Chapman.—In the year 1870 Mr. Chapman established the lumber yard and planing-mill which he still carries on. It is located on the corner of Carbon and Free streets, where he handles about 4,000,000 feet of pine and hemlock and considerable hardwood lumber annually, giving employment to fifteen hands. Mr. Chapman's father was Edward Chapman, who came from East Granby, Conn., to Syracuse in 1824. He was a boat builder and worked in Spencer's yard, where the Durston Flats now stand. In 1827 he went to Salina and purchased the dry dock and boat-yard, and built canal boats until 1855, when he engaged in saltmaking.

Geo. H. McChesney

John H. McDowell—Mr. McDowell came to Syracuse from Oswego in 1873 and worked five years for H. A. Crane & Co., lumber dealers on the corner of Townsend and Canal streets. That firm sold out to Kenyon & Shaw and Mr. McDowell remained with them two years, and then bought the lumber yard of Bradley Cary, on the corner of Lock and Canal streets. This he carried on alone for one year, when he formed a partnership with H. A. Crane and J. M. Belden, under the style of Crane, Belden & Co., with an office in Water street, and branch yards in Oswego and Tonawanda. Three years later Mr. Crane sold his interest to his partners, and the new firm of Belden & McDowell removed their yard to Wilkinson street, its present location. In the fall of 1888 Mr. McDowell bought Mr. Belden's interest and became the sole proprietor. He put a large planing-mill on the premises and has given his energies chiefly to the wholesale trade. He keeps a stock of from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet on hand, and does the largest lumber business between Albany and Buffalo, handling as high as 30,000,000 feet in a year, and giving employment to from thirty to fifty men.

George G. Kenyon.—The firm of Kenyon & Shaw succeeded H. A. Crane, who had conducted the lumber business several years on the north side of the canal between Lock and Townsend streets. In 1880 Mr. Shaw died and the firm became Kenyon & Stevens. Requiring more room they secured the present location on the corner of Orange and Water streets. Mr. Stevens died in 1887 and Mr. Kenyon has continued alone. He occupies by ownership and rental 1,100 feet on the south side and 400 feet on the north side of the canal, and employs thirty men. He came to Syracuse from Fulton in 1871.

The Bliss Box Company.—In the year 1869 Jonathan B. Bliss started a planing-mill on the corner of Catherine and Canal streets. Two years later he began the manufacture of boxes, an industry that has attained large proportions in Syracuse, and in which this establishment has occupied a conspicuous position. Mr. Bliss was burned out and rebuilt three times, each fire causing him heavy loss. In 1889 the Bliss Box Company was organized and incorporated, with a capital of $100,000 and the following officers: John K. Post, of Oswego, President; Henry H. Post, of Oswego, Vice-President and Treasurer; J. B. Bliss, Superintendent. The present officers are George N. Burt, President; George C. Hollister, of Rochester, Vice President; Clarence Dillenbeck, Secretary and Treasurer; John Raymond, Superintendent. The number of workmen employed has increased from five to seventy-five. The magnitude of this industry in the country is almost startling. It is estimated that it has absorbed more than one-half of the softwood lumber cut in the United States for a number of years past. The Bliss factory alone cut 10,000,000 feet in 1890.

E. M. Klock.—In the year 1865 Mr. Klock opened a lumber yard on the spot he now occupies, 1912 West Fayette street. The next year he put up a planing-mill and in the fall of 1890 he began the manufacture of the Merriman patent door. He handles annually 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 feet of lumber, besides shingles, lath, pickets, etc. Mr. Klock is prominent in local politics, and has held the office of Alderman and other positions.

Thomas Merriam.—This establishment, like most others in the city, commenced in a small way, and has grown to magnificent proportions. Joseph Leeret commenced the manufacture of boxes, of various kinds, on the corner of Washington and Orange streets, about 1854, and in a short time his business increased so much that he was obliged to seek for larger quarters. He then formed a partnership with Harvey Blaisdell, purchased the corner of East Water and Almond streets, and erected a large factory, which was increased in size occasionally as their business demanded. They suffered twice by fire, one of which completely destroyed the whole structure, and in another they were severely crippled. They did an immense business, in making cigar boxes and almost every variety of packing boxes; at any rate every kind needed in the city. In 1876 Merriam & Gregory rented a portion of their buildings and power, and commenced the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, which was continued till the spring of 1889, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Gregory taking the hardware store in North Salina street, and Mr. Merriam the factory. They had done a large and successful business and Mr. Merriam felt warranted in taking the whole establishment of Leeret & Blaisdell, and is continuing the two factories under one head. He manufactures into sash, doors, blinds, and boxes of every description 5,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The soft lumber comes from Michigan and Canada, the hard wood from Kentucky, and the cedar from Cuba. His engine is 175 horse-power, driving 100 different machines, and he produces about $175,000 of finished goods annually. He employes about 125 men and boys.

Wilson & Robotham.—In 1876 Messrs. Wilson & Wilbur bought of P. B. Brayton the business located at 75 South West street, which had been founded in 1864 by M. E. Carter, for the manufacture of extension tables and table slides. In 1878 Robert Robotham purchased Mr. Wilbur's interest and the present firm was formed. Their present factory at 715 to 723 West Fayette street was erected in 1882. Eighteen men are employed by them and their goods are ordered from widely separated points—Australia, South America, Cuba, Mexico, and the Pacific coast. The full capacity of their works is tested to meet these demands. They keep no traveling salesmen, the quality of their product being sufficient recommendation.

John Moore & Co.—The picture frame business of this firm was originated

by the firm of Sanford & Bon, in 1865, who were succeeded by John Moore & Co. in 1879. Immediately on the transfer of the business to John Moore & Co. the branch of contract woodwork and other lines were added. The molding branch of the business employs constantly 150 hands, and goods are shipped to all parts of the country in addition to a general export trade. The contract department employs in and out of the factory, at times, as high as 300 men and five traveling salesmen. This firm contracts principally for large government buildings located throughout the United States. The factory is located in James and Pearl streets. The firm consists of John Moore and Frank M. Moore.

The Butler Manufacturing Co. was incorporated in 1883 with a capital of $12,000, which was increased three years ago to $24,000. The first officers were Bruce S. Aldrich, President; F. M. Bonta, Secretary and Treasurer; E. K. Butler, General Manager. The object of the company was the manufacture of artistic furniture. Thirty men were employed at first, but the growth of the industry has been such that now 100 men are on the pay roll. The premises, at No. 1810 West Fayette street, have 66 feet front and extend back to the canal, on which is a frontage of 150 feet. The main building is 150 x 40 feet, five stories high, and another is 800 x 40 feet, four stories high. The present officers are E. K. Butler, President and Treasurer; H. E. Wanamaker, Vice-President; William Nicholson, Secretary. This establishment employs 100 hands, and turns out a product valued at $450,000 annually.

February 9, 1871, the firm of Carpenter, De Puy & Co. was organized, they having bought the business formerly established by Carpenter & Mosely, and for nearly eighteen years they carried on a general woodworking business. October 1, 1889, they were succeeded by the present firm of De Puy, Robinson & Co., composed of Schuyler P. De Puy, C. F. Robinson, and M. L. Abbott. The factory has employed on the average thirty men for the last fifteen years, and turns out all kinds of carving, turning, sawing, molding, etc., for the complete finish of interiors and exteriors of dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, etc. They are located at 118 and 120 Mulberry street, where the business was first established.

The furniture manufacturing and woodworking business now conducted by D. E. Hayden at 401–405 South Clinton street was established in March, 1870, by H. J. Crandall, and came into Mr. Hayden's possession and control August 1, 1879. The works are in a large three-story brick building, the machinery being operated by a 50-horse-power engine. Mr. Hayden employs from fifteen to twenty-five men and has an investment of $15,000, with a business amounting to $25,000 annually. His capacity covers almost every kind of woodwork—sawing, turning, carving—and every variety

of interior work. He makes a specialty of extension tables, couches, and parlor and office furniture, most of which is manufactured to order. He also enters largely into inside house finishing in soft and hard woods.

J. D. Coleman.—In the year 1860 Mr. Coleman began the manufacture of melodeons in Salina street in the Washington Block. Soon afterward he introduced the manufacture of cabinet organs and moved to James street, the firm becoming Carpenter & Coleman, by the admission of Lyman and Colvin Carpenter. In 1872 Christian Cook took an interest in the business and the firm name was made Cook, Carpenter & Coleman, the factory being removed to Gifford street. The manufacture of furniture was added to the business, which was carried on to about ten years ago. Since that time Mr. Coleman has been located in East Water street, No. 316, and is largely engaged in the manufacture of desks and office and library furniture. He employs ten men.

The Syracuse Molding Company.—This business was established in the spring of 1885 by William H. Van Buskirk, John Burns, and John Folley. They now employ twenty-five workmen, use 200,000 feet of lumber yearly, and are doing a flourishing business. The members of the firm are all natives of Syracuse. Mr. Van Buskirk spends a part of his time on the road and sells their goods throughout the State.

Leslie Caldwell.—Mr. Caldwell began business as a builder and contractor in 1863, and he was soon obliged by its increase to establish a shop with power, a planer, and other machinery for manufacturing woodwork used in his building operations. He employs ten to fifteen men, and is located at 143 Kennedy street.

Henry Schmeer.—In the year 1867 Schmeer & Listman began the manufacture of paper boxes in the old Wieting Block, where they remained two years, when they removed to Clinton street. In 1883 Mr. Schmeer sold his interest in the business to Mr. Listman and established a factory in West Water street, making the same line of goods till 1889, when he moved to the commodious quarters he now occupies at 106 to 110 Noxon street, where he has $20,000 invested, and employs 105 hands. Mr. Schmeer is the largest manufacturer of paper boxes in Syracuse.

William Crabtree is one of the leading contractors and builders of the city, particularly in the line of stone work. He is a native of England, and came to New York in 1870. He located in Syracuse two years later, and worked at his trade until 1877, when the firm of Hughes & Crabtree was formed; it continued in existence two years, since which time Mr. Crabtree has carried on business alone. He purchased his present yard, corner of Montgomery and Taylor streets, and has carried on a large business, furnishing the stone for the Government Building, the County Clerk's office in

this city, the Court-House in Otsego county, several of the largest buildings in Auburn, and is now engaged on a contract for a private residence in Cortland, costing $125,000, and is furnishing the stone for the Masonic Home in Utica. He employs from fifty to seventy-five men.

Thomas Jackson, contractor and builder, located at the corner of Brown and Decker streets, came to Syracuse from England in 1859, and learned his trade in this city. He began business for himself in 1873. Among his important contracts are the wood work on St. Paul's Church and on the Leland Hotel, which burned down, and the new City Hall, which is in process of construction, the latter contract involving $37,000. He employs from twenty-five to fifty men.

Richard Dawson is located at 108 Baker avenue, as a contractor and builder. He came to Syracuse from Canada in 1865, and has been in active business here for twenty-three years. Among the more important buildings constructed by Mr. Dawson may be mentioned the Kline Block, the Crichton Flats, and the Marsellus casket factory. He employs from twenty-five to fifty men.

Philip Goettel is a builder of considerable prominence, located at 308 Highland street. After service in the army he began his present business in 1870, and now employs from five to fifty men. He was a member of the 149th Regiment, Company B. He was wounded at Chancellorsville by a piece of shell, and at Gettysburg was struck by a bullet in his arm while another passed through his knapsack. At Ringgold's Depot, in the Lookout Mountain operations, he captured two rebel flags, and holds a government medal for distinguished bravery. At Savannah Mr. Goettel, Jacob Klein, and Nicholas Seaver were the first men who entered the navy yards. A rebel who asked Goettel who he was was told that he was a policeman. The joke was swallowed, and the rebel took the three men to breakfast. Goettel was also one of the 110 men who first took possession of Savannah.

Charles Umbrecht, contractor and builder at 214 Prospect avenue, was also a soldier of three years' service in the First Engineers, which went out from New York city to the siege of Charleston when Fort Sumter was recaptured. His regiment was in active service, and closed its service before Petersburg in the last year of the war. Mr. Umbrecht employs from fifteen to fifty men.

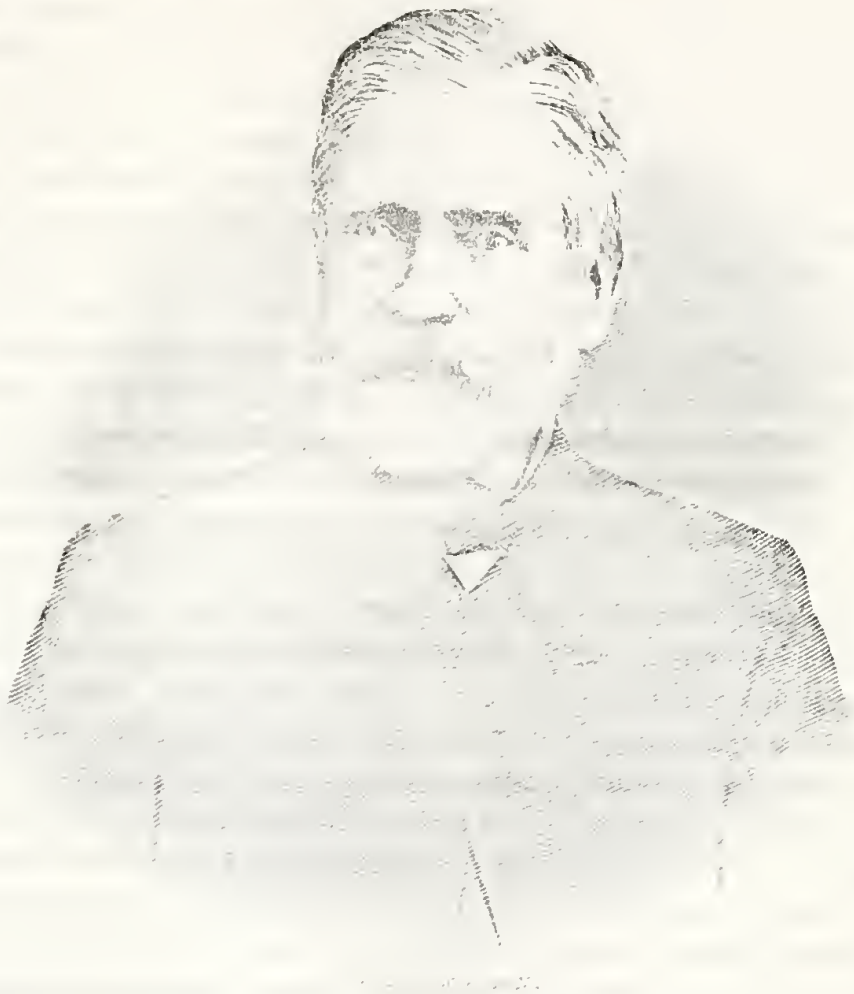
In earlier pages of this work reference is made to the marble cutting shop of Isaac Stanton, who was one of the early settlers of the place. Mr. Stanton was one of the cholera victims of 1832, but was succeeded in his business by his son, Isaac Stanton, jr., in 1826, the business being then located in North Salina street. Isaac Stanton, jr., was one of the victims of the pow-

der explosion of 1841, and was succeeded in the business by his brother, Sidney Stanton, who continued in North Salina street, and later in James street, until the building of the West Shore Railroad. That company purchased his yard and he removed to 119 Lock street, where his son, Sidney, jr., still conducts the business founded by his uncle. At the time of his death, in 1890, Sidney Stanton was one of the oldest native residents of Syracuse; he was born in Salina street in 1809.

John C. Esser came to Syracuse from New York city, and he is said to have been the first sculptor to carve our native stone. Among the many pieces of sculpture which owe their beauty and symmetry to Mr. Esser's skill may be mentioned the medallion of Judge James R. Lawrence and a portrait bust of the journalist Lewis H. Redfield, both from life, and both of which grace their respective monuments at Oakwood Cemetery. The Whitlock monument in Oakwood and the Malloy monument in St. Agnes Cemetery are a couple of the numerous pieces of work of this kind which Mr. Esser has so beautifully executed. His son has now an interest in the business under the firm name of John C. Esser & Son, with their yard and office at 920 South Salina street. They own a stone quarry at Jamesville, from which they bring the supply for their own use and also for other builders. They are now extensively engaged in carrying out building contracts in marble, stone, and granite. The firm executes monumental work of a high character, and employs fifteen men.

For more than twenty-five years Daniel J. Francis has been prominently identified with the marble and granite working business in Syracuse, and at the present time the firm of Francis & Co. carries on the largest industry of that kind in Central New York. The firm is now composed of Mr. Francis, Thomas F. DeLany (who has been identified with the business since its commencement, and was admitted to the firm in 1873), and Newell E. Loomis, the latter of whom was admitted in 1885; their location is at 118 to 124 West Onondaga street. Their work has attained a high reputation over a wide extent of territory, and they have exceptional advantages for obtaining the various kinds of marble and granite which their trade demands. They also conduct a large mantel, grate, and tile business, and are agents for the Perth Amboy Terra-Cotta Company and other specialties.

C. Linehan came to Syracuse in 1854 and began marble working in Wolf street in the following year. He subsequently took a partner, N. C. Hinsdale, and the firm removed to the Empire Block in Genesee street. Mr. Linehan sold his interest to Hinsdale, who went out of business, and Linehan opened an establishment in the Washington Block, in South Salina street. He shortly afterward removed to the site of the Dixon House, and in 1869 took his present location, 617 South Salina street. He employs five men and works in marble and granite.



E. C. Stearns & Co.—The inception of this business had its origin in about the year 1860, when it was commenced by George N. Stearns, father of Edward C. Stearns and Mrs. Avis S. Van Wagenen, two of the present proprietors. Six years later a small factory was erected in Cedar street. Mr. Stearns had during this time devoted his energies chiefly to the manufacture of hollow augers. His business was a decided success from the beginning, and continued to expand and improve from time to time to keep pace with the ever increasing demands for his articles, which were accordingly increased in number as necessity required. He carried on the concern alone at this location till 1877, when owing to ill-health his son and daughter, Edward C. Stearns and Mrs. Avis S. Van Wagenen (then Mrs. Avis Mead), purchased the business under the firm name of E. C. Stearns & Co., by which it has ever since been known. Three years later they removed the offices and plant to the old John A. Nichols gun works, on the north side of James street near the corner of Lock, and about the same time established a branch office in Chicago. The rapid growth of the business, caused by the addition of saw vises, parlor sliding door hangers, band setters, spoke shaves, pointers, etc., to their list of manufactures, soon necessitated another removal to larger and more commodious quarters, and accordingly in 1882 the present extensive plant was erected at the foot of West Adams street, corner of Oneida, in the Sixth ward. Since then new buildings have been added each year, until it is now one of the most extensive manufactories of hardware in the country, and is justly entitled to a leading rank in the manufacturing industries of Syracuse. The firm now gives employment to 350 men, and turns out among other specialties ten distinct styles of patent sliding door hangers, a number of different kinds of patented locks, window and door screens, screen frames, hinges, vises, spoke shaves and pointers, jack screws, lawn mowers, iron sinks, and stable fixtures, etc. Of many of these goods and of others they are said to be the largest manufacturers in the world, and prominent among these articles are their parlor sliding door hangers, barn door hangers, barn door locks, door and window screen frames, adjustable stove-pipe thimbles, adjustable screw and door frame clamps, hollow augers, spoke shaves and pointers, cast-iron stable hay racks and feed boxes, saw vises, bench drills, lawn mowers, mallets, chisel handles, jack screws, etc. The plant now utilized in the manufacture of their various hardware specialties consists of the main building 252 x 60 feet and four stories high, the foundry and woodworking department 250 x 220, two-story japanning building 43 x 25, pattern building 40 x 20, screen frame factory 104 x 60, and storehouse 31 x 72 and others aggregating 166 x 35. The buildings are all of brick, well lighted, and conveniently arranged for manufacturing purposes. They are fitted

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up with costly machinery, much of which has been designed and built by the firm for their special use, and all tools and appliances used in the manufacture of their various articles are the very best. The firm consists of Edward C. Stearns, Mrs. Avis S. Van Wagenen, and Herbert E. Maslin.

Express Companies.—The express business owes its origin to William F. Harnden, who began it in 1839. In 1841 his agent at Albany, Henry Wells, organized with George Pomeroy and Crawford Livingston the firm of Pomeroy & Co., which operated between Albany and Buffalo once a week. Wells first carried his parcels in a carpet bag and paid his fare as a passenger. Two years later Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy assumed control, and soon after Livingston, Wells & Co., who continued till 1846, operating over the N. Y. C. R. R. Wells & Co. was then organized, and in 1849 Butterfield, Wasson & Co. began in opposition over the same road. The next year these two firms and Livingston & Fargo (who had operated west of Buffalo) consolidated as Wells, Butterfield & Co. and Livingston, Fargo & Co., but comprised a joint stock concern under the style of the American Express Co., with Henry Wells as President and William G. Fargo (a native of this county) as Secretary. In 1854 the United States Express Co. was formed, but was immediately merged in the American, which was re-organized in 1860. The office in this city was first located where the White Memorial Building now stands, and subsequently removed to its present location in the Kline Block. Alfred Higgins, the company's genial agent, assumed charge in 1857, and has since continued in that capacity. When he was appointed the business was conducted by four men and one horse; now thirty-four men and twenty-four horses are employed. The present United States Express Co. dates from 1854. The next year it was operating over the D., L. and W. R. R., with Frederick Hall agent at Syracuse. In 1872 the D., L. and W. Express Co. succeeded to the business over this line, and continued till 1886, when the United States Express Co. regained control. Smith P. Snider has been the efficient local manager for the two companies since 1872. Two or three men and a horse were first employed, against twelve men and nine horses at the present time. The National Express Co. was organized in 1855, and since the completion of the West Shore Railroad has operated over that line. The present Syracuse agent is Edwin L. Gifford.

The three express companies in Syracuse transact yearly a money and money order business aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars, carrying vast sums almost any distance with absolute safety and at reasonable rates. Letters at one time formed the principal part of the express messenger's parcels, and the carrying of these resulted in cheaper postage and better postal facilities.

Adam Nies came to Syracuse in 1850 and opened a stonecutting yard in 1866 in the firm of Graff & Nies, which was dissolved in 1874, and Mr. Nies has since remained alone. He works almost wholly in gray limestone. At different times he has employed from ten to seventy-five hands. He supplied the stone work of some of the Cornell University buildings, one of the Binghamton banks, and other large structures.

J. F. Pease Furnace Company.—This company was incorporated in April, 1883, with a capital stock of $30,000 and the following officers: President, Dennis M. Kennedy; Vice-President, John F. Pease; Secretary and Treasurer, E. K. West. The company commenced doing business at 63 West Water street. In 1885 they moved to their present location in Willow street, next to the Oswego Canal bridge, where their factory is still located. In 1887 they built a foundry at the corner of Belden avenue and Sand street, where their castings are now made by the Economy Foundry Company, to whom the foundry plant was rented by the J. F. Pease Furnace Company. There are employed at the factory in Willow street from sixty to eighty hands, with seven salesmen on the road; at the foundry are over 100 hands. In April, 1889, the late President, Dennis M. Kennedy, died, and the present organization is as follows: President and Treasurer, E. K. West; Vice-President, John F. Pease; Secretary, Samuel Stephens; Assistant Treasurer, W. K. West; Assistant Secretary, E. C. Moses. This company manufactures, in addition to the ordinary warm air heaters, specialties consisting of a steam and warm air combination heater and a hot water and warm air combination heater, their business having increased more than seven hundred per cent. within the last seven years, and their sales extend from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Me., and as far south as Texas.

Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company.—This company was incorporated in 1876 with a capital stock of $200,000 and increased in 1890 to $600,000, and is an outgrowth of the mercantile business established by Sylvester P. Pierce in the year 1839. The business of the company embraces the manufacture of steam heating apparatus, lead and block tin pipe, solder, and the very popular and celebrated Florida steam and hot water heaters. The four-story brick building 66 x 130 feet in Clinton street is occupied for the offices and wholesale department of the company. In the basement are located two large lead presses. Their large foundry and machine shops, used for the manufacturing of their Florida steam and hot water heaters, are located at Geneva, N. Y., on the line of the N. Y. C. R. R. The officers of the company are as follows: President, S. P. Pierce; Vice-President and Treasurer, W. K. Pierce; Secretary, C. C. Jenkins; these with C. V. Kellogg and M. C. Pierce constitute the Board of Directors. The concern employs 225 hands and produces an output of $1,000,000 and over per annum.

Howard Furnace Company, doing business at 529 and 531 South Clinton street, manufactures the warm air furnaces and combination hot water and warm air heaters patented in 1887 by Charles D. Howard. The company was organized January 1, 1888, with a capital of $30,000, which was increased to $50,000 in 1889, and all paid in. The company is in a flourishing condition and its business is constantly increasing. It has thirty employees and five salesmen. Its business has increased over 200 per cent. since its organization. The officers are E. M. Moore, President; J. H. Norton, Vice-President; Fred H. Moore, Treasurer; G. H. Kennedy, Secretary; and Charles D. Howard, Superintendent of manufacture.

The business of the Wells Manufacturing Company was started in a small way in 1884. It is confined strictly to the manufacture of articles covered by patents, and their sales are made chiefly to the drug, stationery, and book trades. By persistent efforts they have been able to make a market for their goods, not only throughout the United States, but in considerable quantities in foreign countries. The business has been one of steady growth, and they have at different times enlarged their facilities for manufacturing. In 1890 they built and are now occupying a large and commodious factory in Tallman street. The establishment embraces a printing office, book bindery, woodworking department, machine shop, and sewing-machine room. Arthur J. Wells is the manager and the inventor of the specialties which they manufacture. They use steam-power and employ from thirty to forty hands.

The Globe Laundry, located at 232 North Salina street, was started in 1884 by Henry Funda. In 1885 William Schillinger purchased the business, and two years later substituted steam-power for hand labor. He keeps two delivery wagons and employs twenty people.

The New Process Raw Hide Company, with offices at No. 248 West Washington street, and works at Baldwinsville, N. Y., was organized June 25, 1888, with a capital of $30,000, which has since been increased to $40,000. This company manufactures raw hide by its patented process of curing, which removes all superfluous matter and retains only the actual fibre to the full extent of its strength, the product bearing the same relation to ordinary raw hide that steel does to iron. From the hide so treated various articles are manufactured, the principal ones which the company itself produces being raw hide bound mallets and chisel handles, warranted not to split, and noiseless solid raw hide gears. The gears are used on all high-speed machinery, are strictly noiseless, and outwear both steel and bronze. For electric railway cars they are particularly desirable, and many of the most prominent lines have adopted them to the exclusion of all other kinds. That they will in a short time entirely supercede the use of metal gears for

this purpose, against the noise of which the public generally vigorously protests, seems to be a foregone conclusion. The officers of the New Process Raw Hide Company are T. W. Meachem, President; Hon. W. B. Kirk, Vice-President; A. C. Vosburgh, Secretary; and J. C. Kenyon, Treasurer.

The firm of Dickison & Allen was formed in 1887, the individual members being William Dickison and Erwin M. Allen. Both were experienced contractors and builders: Mr. Dickison in Oswego, whence he came to Syracuse, where he has been for the past twenty three years, and Mr. Allen in this city, where his father had long followed the business. They are large operators, having the present year contracts for the Masonic Home and School in Utica and the Young Men's Christian Association Building in Montreal, Canada. Their office and extensive factory for woodwork of every description are located at 411 to 417 Canal street. The firm employs from forty to fifty hands at home and from 100 to 150 abroad. Mr. Dickison was a captain in the late civil war, enlisting in a regiment from Oswego.

The firm of Martin, Sprague & Co., general contractors, was formed in 1888, and consists of Andrew Martin, W. G. Sprague, and Daniel Candee. In the years 1888 and 1889 they built the James street sewer from the West Shore Railroad to Dr. Wieting's east line, and the two-foot brick sewers in Laurel, Seward, Highland, and Graves streets, 5000 feet long. Among their subsequent contracts have been the grading and macadamizing of Wilbur avenue, three-fourths of a mile; grading Lincoln avenue, now South Onondaga street, from Delaware to Geddes streets; and constructing a five-foot sewer in Talman and Croton streets, three-fourths of a mile. In 1890 the same parties, under the firm name of W. G. Sprague & Co., were awarded the contract to build a sewer in South Salina street, from Kennedy street to Brighton, a distance of 4,000 feet, which work is now in progress. They employ from twenty-five to fifty men. All the members of this firm have been old railroad contractors.

Martin, Sullivan & Donovan, street and sewer contractors, have been in business since 1886. Mr. Donovan was admitted to partnership in 1891. They are agents for the Empire Portland Cement Company, formerly the firm of Millen & Sons, the factory being at Warners, N. Y. They employ from fifteen to twenty-five men, and have an office at 112 West Genesee street and a yard on the corner of Lodi and Ash streets. The individual partners are Andrew Martin, C. J. Sullivan, and D. Donovan, the first mentioned being also a member of the firm of Martin, Sprague & Co.

Ed. Byram, contractor and builder, has a large shop on the corner of Orange and Water streets, with a planing-mill and machinery for woodwork, including stair-building, furniture, water cisterns, and moldings. He is engaged largely in building blocks and dwellings, and employs an

average of sixty men. Mr. Byram has lived in Syracuse and followed this business twenty-one years. He was born and raised near Culpepper Court House, Va., and witnessed the hanging of John Brown, at Charlestown, twenty-two miles from Harper's Ferry. In 1860 he was a member of the 13th Regiment, Virginia militia, which was ordered there to guard the execution. There were 105 men in his company, and every one was a carpenter by trade, officers included. The next year he enlisted in General Lee's army, Company C, 7th Virginia, Picket's Division, and fought in all the noted battles in front of Richmond, including Antietam, Gettysburg, and Fredericksburg. Making up his mind the South would never win he deserted in February, 1865, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., and made his way to Washington, got work at his trade, and helped erect the grand stand from which the officers reviewed the great parade at the close of the war. He then returned to his native town, married, and came North, living two years in Chicago before coming to this city. When he came here he could not write his name. He lives in Danforth street, has ten children, and is prosperous.

Amie Harnois came to Syracuse in 1862, and began his present business in 1865. His first contract was on the corner of Union avenue and Townsend street. That year he built sixteen houses. After that he erected the first house on Prospect Hill, the first on Liberty Hill, and the first in Gertrude street. Mr. Harnois has instructed many people of his nationality in the carpenters' and builders' trade, and helped them to start for themselves. Perhaps no Frenchman has done more to assist his countrymen to their very creditable and prosperous condition in Syracuse than has Mr. Harnois. He is a Director in the Fourth Ward Railroad Co., a Trustee in the Builders' Exchange, and a Trustee in the Central City Land Company. Besides his contracts with others he builds a good many houses to sell and to rent; he employs thirty people, and is an extensive owner and dealer in real estate.

The Syracuse Malleable Iron Works.—The origin of this concern dates from 1882, when it was started by Hon. Willis B. Burns, the present proprietor. A. W. Dowsland is Superintendent. The premises are on the north side of the Erie Canal at North Geddes street. This is one of the great metal works of the United States. In it upwards of 225 workmen are employed in conducting the various operations incident to the production of every variety of malleable casting. The foundry, 100 x 200 feet in dimensions, is supplied with open hearth furnaces in which the iron is melted, and by the use of which direct radiation from the flame is derived. In this way a pure quality of casting is produced, as the metal is not contaminated with sulphur. The main building, which is 60 x 235 feet in size, is devoted to the operations of annealing, tempering, pattern-making, trimming, etc.

The motive power is supplied by a 60-horse-power Straight Line Engine and an Abendroth & Root 100-horse-power boiler. Connected with the works are three large coal sheds and a spacious horse stable. The materials received include anthracite and bituminous coal, fire sand, molding sand, luting clay, fire brick, etc. The castings made here vary from one-half pound to 300 pounds in weight. The works consume about 3,000 tons of coal and 15,000 fire brick annually.

Friedel & Soule in 1884 succeeded Jacob Listman in the manufacture of paper boxes at their present location, 408 Clinton street, and 111 and 113 Walton street. At first they employed about thirty hands. Their business has increased until now they employ fifty hands. They have made a specialty of sample cases for candy, and their goods are sold in all parts of the surrounding country.

The Palace Steam Laundry, at 329 Warren street, was started by Arthur B. Russell and Edward A. Hunt in 1888, who have some forty branch offices in Syracuse and adjacent cities and villages. They run three delivery wagons, and give employment to fifty people.

The Syracuse Tube Works.—In the year 1881 a number of Syracuse men organized the Syracuse Iron and Tube Company, and a comparatively small plant was established on the block bounded by Pine, Beech, Washington, and Water streets. N. R. Ryder was President. After an existence of less than two years the entire establishment was disposed of and a new company, called the Syracuse Tube Company, which included most of the old shareholders, was organized, with James Morrison as President, and with a capital of $100,000, which has since been increased to $180,000. Manufacturing was begun on an extensive scale, the product being wrought-iron pipe and boiler tubes. Specialties are high grade boiler tubes for locomotives and stationary boilers. About fifty men were at first employed, which number has increased to nearly four hundred, and extensive additions have been made to the plant, until it is at the present time one of the leading industries of Syracuse. The officers are: James Morrison, President; W. H. Niven, Vice-President; George Timmins, General Manager; George B. Leonard, Treasurer; J. M. Colwell, Secretary; A. Telfer, Superintendent. This Board has held the offices from the beginning. The office is located at 1317 East Washington street.

The Syracuse Stove Works was incorporated July 13, 1888; capital, $150,000. The plant is located on the north bank of the Erie Canal, east of North Geddes street. The officers of the company are J. M. Eaton, President; Frederick J. Fincke, Vice-President; Nicholas Devereux, Secretary; Francis Kernan, jr., Treasurer. The word "Welcome" has been adopted and is widely known as the trade mark for their goods. They

manufacture a complete line of stoves and ranges, employ about one hundred men, and melt from ten to twelve tons of iron per day.

Alfred Tily.—Mr. Tily has the longest business record of any one in his line in Syracuse who is still in the trade. He learned his trade by a thorough British apprenticeship in Hampshire, England, and came to Syracuse in 1854. In 1857 he opened a store at No. 75 East Genesee street. At that time the only man in the plumbing business in Syracuse was George Gratton. Two years later F. E. Carroll, afterwards Mayor of the city, became a partner with Mr. Gratton. In 1861 Mr. Tily removed to his present location (then No. 89) 333 East Genesee street, which he leased of Richard Paine. In 1865 he purchased the property for $5,500, embracing a lot running through to Washington street 20 x 127 feet. There was then no building on the railroad street side. During the past thirty years Mr. Tily has employed from five to forty men, and has made an honorable business record.

Edward Joy has had an extensive experience of twenty-six years in the steam heating and plumbing business in Syracuse. His establishment has been located since 1865 at the corner of East Washington and Market streets, and his business has so increased that he now occupies four stores on the ground floor. Among the prominent buildings and residences which Mr. Joy has furnished with steam heating and plumbing are the new Kirk Block, Florence Flats, Church of Assumption School, the new House of Providence, new City Hall, the residences of Congressman J. J. Belden, Senator Frank Hiscock, Senator Francis Hendricks, Judge Wallace, Judge Ruger, George Barnes, and the Solvay Process Company's new office, besides a number of fine residences in Cazenovia and Oneida.

R. C. McClure began his plumbing business in South Clinton street in 1879. In 1891 he put up the five-story brick building now occupied by him, which is 133 x 40 feet, at a cost of $25,000. He gives employment to fifteen men.

Charles G. Hanchett began plumbing and heating at No. 13 West Washington street in 1881, and occupied his present location, No. 351 South Salina street, in 1887. He employs twenty men, and put the plumbing and heating in the Snow Building, the Syracuse Savings Bank, the Crouse Stables, the Orphan Asylum, and many of the finest residences.

Francis Baumer.—Many residents of Syracuse will learn here for the first time that the largest manufactory of wax candles in the United States is located in their midst. Francis Baumer's candles have acquired a reputation which has enabled the manufacturer to assume the leading position in that trade. Mr. Baumer and Hugo Moosbrugger began making wax candles in 1871. In 1880 Mr. Moosbrugger withdrew from the firm and

Mr. Baumer has since remained alone. The business was small at the first, employing three workmen, but persistence in manufacturing only the best of goods and great improvements in processes made by him soon greatly increased the business. The sales extend throughout the United States and Canada, and a business has been built up which has grown from year to year and now employs nearly sixty workmen. The wax candles from this manufactory are made of the best refined beeswax, and vary in weight from one-quarter of an ounce to thirty pounds and even larger. Many of the candles, especially those for the first communion and Easter services, are elegantly decorated, fine artists being constantly employed in this work. The manufacture of parlor candles is also carried on extensively. About 400,000 pounds of beeswax candles and 300,000 pounds of stearic acid and paraffine candles are turned out annually. The refining and bleaching of the great quantity of wax is done in Pond street, where the plant covers an entire block. The factory proper is a large brick building in Alvord street. Mr. Baumer was born in Bavaria and came to Syracuse in 1848. He has won a reputation as an honorable and useful citizen, and his manufactory is one of the representative successful establishments of this city.

Eckerman & Will.—From an insignificant beginning this industry has developed with the growth of the city, and with the increased demands made upon it through the general growth and prosperity of the country. It has become not only one of the important industries of Syracuse, employing as it does about sixty hands, but has helped to give the city of Syracuse a national reputation in this peculiar branch of industry. The pioneer in this business, not only locally, but in the United States, was Anthony Will, who emigrated from Wurtemberg in 1855. He had served his apprenticeship in Bavaria in the days when the "Wanderbursche" was wont to carry his bundle upon a stick over his shoulder, and trudge from town to town to serve an apprenticeship with each "Meister." Arriving in America, and being unable to find employment at his trade, he began by working a few months at the carpenter trade, devoting spare hours to producing the first wax products by preparing and melting his small stock of material upon a cook stove. From this small beginning the facilities were steadily increased, enabling him to produce better goods and at a lower price than the imimported article; for at this time all of this class of goods were imported from Italy and Germany, making them so expensive that the demand was limited. When it is understood that in those days there was a lack of proper tools to work with, the few samples of his work, which are still preserved, bear evidence of skill and taste Framed pieces entirely of beeswax, representing the Singers' Wreath and Book, are still upon the walls at the Liederkranz rooms, and though made over thirty years ago are well pre-

served specimens of the art. Mr. Will may justly be styled "the father of the wax business" in this country. After his death, which occurred in 1865, the business was continued for a time by his widow, under the style of Eckerman & Will, and more recently by his sons, the present members of the firm being Louis and Albert Will. Energy and enterprise have characterized their management, and the business has had a steady and healthy growth. They have branch offices at New York and San Francisco. The increase and prosperity of the business soon induced competition, and now there are five firms engaged in this industry in Syracuse, employing an aggregate capital of about $300,000. Characteristic of all American enterprises, the scope of the product has been materially enlarged, embracing almost everything produced in the line of wax and its by-products. These include beeswax and stearine candles, plain and decorated for Catholic and Episcopal Church use, bleached white and refined yellow beeswax for chemical and pharmaceutical purposes, wax tapers and fancy candles in colors, and elegant decorations for drawing-rooms and evening parties. The little toy candle that illuminates the Christmas tree to the delight of the little folks is also an important product, while the "house for the little busy bee" is now produced in the shape of artificial honeycomb, thus saving the labor of house building, and increasing the honey product correspondingly. Steam-power is employed in melting and refining the various grades of wax, and special machinery, gotten up in the course of many years of labor and experiment, has supplanted hand labor to a large extent.

Moosbrugger Candle Co.— When the partnership between Francis Baumer and Hugo Moosbrugger was dissolved, in 1880, the latter continued the business until his death in 1889, under his own name. Since March, 1890, the firm of Moosbrugger Candle Co., comprising E. Moosbrugger, Frank A. Rauch, and J Hisley, jr., has carried on the candle business at the corner of Pond and Carbon streets. They turn out a full line of decorated wax candles and church and parlor candles. From eight to twelve persons are employed.

The Canning Industry.—This industry in Syracuse is an important one, particularly from the unique character of some of its products, and there are several establishments that rank high among the prominent ones of the country, and whose goods find a market in many of the States. One of the earliest firms to engage in the business here was that of Loomis, Allen & Co., which was composed of C. C. Loomis, George R. Allen, and W. B. Ostrander. They began canning tomatoes and corn in 1867, in Willow street, where the Pease Furnace Company is now located. In 1875 the business was removed to Cicero, where its facilities and product were enlarged. In 1878 H. H. Loomis and A. J. Loomis purchased the interests

of C. C. Loomis and W. B. Ostrander, and in 1883 a branch was established in the First ward, in which Russell Z. Sadler became, and still is, a partner. Mr. Sadler was Supervisor of the First ward in 1887, '88, and '89. This industry has grown to large proportions. In a single year they have used the product of a thousand acres of sweet corn, filling 750,000 cans, which they also manufactured. During the active season 300 operatives are employed, and the annual production has a value of $75,000.

In the spring of 1869 Oscar F. Soule and G. Lewis Merrell formed a partnership for canning purposes, locating opposite where they now are, in West Fayette street. The product of the first season amounted to only about $12,000 in value. In the following year they purchased a site on the corner of Marcellus and West streets, where they remained with a gradually increasing business until 1881. Needing more room at that time they purchased their present quarters, comprising 114 feet frontage on the north side of West Fayette street, and bounded on the west by the creek and on the north by the Central Railroad depot. Two years later Frank C. Soule became a partner in the firm, and in order to accommodate their greatly increased corn canning business the firm established a factory at Chittenango, on the Erie Canal. There the product of from 1,200 to 1,500 acres of land is packed every season, equalling an average of as many hundred thousand cans. Their well known trade mark of Captain George, of the Onondagas, is seen in all parts of the country, and is recognized as a guarantee of excellence. They also export largely. In 1873 the firm developed new processes in the canning of corn and secured valuable patents on the machinery invented for the purpose. The manufacture and sale of this machinery has grown into a prominent part of their business, particularly in the Western States, where most of the canneries work under their processes. In 1885 they began in a small way the manufacture of condensed mince meat, which has now developed into the largest part of their business, averaging a large number of tons daily in the two-pie package form for family use.

The South Syracuse Canning Company, located at 230 Brighton avenue, was organized March 1, 1883. During the season from 100 to 125 people are employed, and the annual sales amount to from $5,000 to $25,000. The President of the company is John A. Webster, the Superintendent is William Cannon, and the Secretary and Treasurer is S. Beeman.

Louis Windholz, for the past twenty years a citizen of Syracuse, in 1888 bought land and built a factory 132 x 48 at 610 Cortland avenue, and began canning corn and tomatoes. His yearly production averages 350,000 cans. In the spring of 1891 he added the manufacture of malt, wine, and cider vinegar, making twenty-five barrels per day. During the busy season 200 people are employed and the yearly sales amount to $30,000.

Mr. Windholz is caterer at the State Camp of Military Instruction at Peekskill.

Shirtmakers.—Shirt manufacture in Syracuse has had a checkered experience. Ten or twelve years ago it was on a flood-tide of prosperity, with two large factories running at full capacity and employing perhaps 400 hands. Good prices for the manufactured goods prevailed, and the operatives made good wages. Sharp competition came from other cities, especially from Troy, where makers sold shirts at nearly cost for the sake of introducing collars and cuffs at a good margin of profit. Later still the Jewish manufacturers of New York city came into the field, and now control the larger share of the trade in the cheap grades of cotton shirts and in flannel shirts. All this applies to what are known as stock shirts—the comparatively low priced goods sold by dry goods dealers. In the better grades of custom-made shirts the dozen or more makers in Syracuse have built up a good trade, which they are steadily increasing. They are, however, two or three makers of stock goods here who, in spite of the fierce competition, are securing large sales. One of these, C. A. Tiffany, has a factory in the Industrial Building, which he opened two years ago with a small capital and four hands. He now employs fifty hands and his sales last year reached $35,000. He manufactures all grades and colors of stock goods as well as custom shirts and overalls and jackets. The number of persons employed in the industry in Syracuse will approximate 300 and the value of the product $200,000 annually.

Cooperage.—Early in the history of Syracuse the cooper's trade assumed a prominent place on account of the heavy demands of the salt industry. The manufacture of the barrels necessary for the enormous product of the salt springs has been vividly described in the chapter of this work on that industry, written by the Hon. Thomas G. Alvord. The decline of the salt business in recent years has dwarfed the business of the coopers hereabouts to a minor industry, which has been counteracted only in a small degree by the demands of the brewers. Twenty years ago there were about fifty shops in the city, which gave employment to 400 men. Now there are eleven shops, employing approximately fifty men. Five of these are in the First ward, four in the Second, and one each in the Fifth and Tenth wards. Four of these shops make tight-work for the brewers, a branch of the industry that employs about thirty men, and five shops are sufficient to supply the demand for salt barrels, as far as the city is concerned. Charles G. Haendle & Co. began in the business in Basin street about twenty five years ago. They now make 50,000 slack-work barrels and kegs, 2,000 beer kegs, and 1,000 pork barrels per year. It is the only shop in the city where all kinds of work are done, and employs from ten to fifteen men. In 1890 Mr. Haendle took his son, Henry, into partnership.

Charles Schug & Son.—Charles Schug came from Germany to Syracuse in 1853 and learned the cooper's trade at slack-work in 1862 of Henry Goettel, and in 1866 the tight-work portion of the business of Jacob Schweizer. In 1871 he opened a shop in Lodi street for tight-work, and in 1883 removed to Basin street. Mr. Schug has three sons, Charles, William, and Louis, all of whom work in his shop, and William is a member of the firm. They now make flour barrels for Jacob Amos, plaster barrels for the Adamant Company, besides 27,000 salt barrels, 5,000 lime barrels for A. E. Alvord, and 1,200 pork barrels, making a product in 1890 of over 60,000 barrels, and giving employment to from ten to fifteen men.

James Westfall arrived in Syracuse from Schenectady on the memorable day of the Jerry Rescue, and rented a cooper shop in Deacon Spencer's building, in Fulton street, where he made salt barrels for seven years, when he removed to Geddes. There he made flour barrels for J. W. Barker, besides supplying the Ashton and the New York State Salt Companies with barrels. Seven years ago Mr. Westfall contracted with the Solvay Company to supply all of their barrels and kegs, which he has since continued to do, turning out about 600 per day, all hand-made. In one year the number reached the enormous figure of 250,000 barrels and kegs. During the seven years a little over 700,000 have been made by him. He keeps twenty-five men employed, and gets his stock chiefly from Canada and Michigan.

Edward D. Atherton, manufacturer of salt, flour, and fruit barrels, and dealer in wood, came to Syracuse in 1869 and worked at his trade as a cooper two years for Jacob Fellows in Carbon street. He then began the business alone in Wolf street, and was afterward, until 1880, in Center street, when he removed to Geddes, foot of Emerson avenue, his present location. Since that time he has been the largest producer of salt barrels in Syracuse. The first year in Salina he made 25,000 salt barrels, and one year 50,000. During the past ten years his least annual production has been 100,000 barrels, and his greatest 175,000. His wood yard is supplied from timberland which he owns on Oneida Lake, and brings here by boat. He employs constantly twenty-five men. Mr. Atherton represented his ward on the Board of Supervisors three successive years, 1887–89.

L. Burkhard is a tight-work cooper at No. 205 Basin street, where he has made from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels, hogsheads, tubs, and kegs for beer and liquors per year since 1884, employing fifteen men.

David A. Powers began making salt barrels at the corner of Lodi and Wolf streets in 1862, and has turned out from 25,000 to 50,000 per year since that time. He employs from five to ten men.

Willow Baskets.—Two-thirds of the willow baskets used in the United

States are made in Onondaga county, and the industry is so closely identified with Syracuse that it deserves mention here. The baskets are made wholly by hand labor and their manufacture gives employment to about 300 families, of which number forty families live in the city and the remainder in the vicinity of Liverpool. The industry was started in the early days of the war period, when a few German salt boilers took it up for winter occupation, and others rapidly followed. The baskets were then peddled around the country by the wives of the makers. In 1864 Henry Lacy, now Cashier of the Third National Bank, but then in business at Liverpool, began shipping baskets to other localities. In 1868 he sold out to Francis Alvord, who merged the business with what was known as the American Peat Company. This company engaged in willow cultivation on an extensive scale; but for some reason the company failed, and was succeeded by William Gleason, who is now the principal shipper at Liverpool. Two years ago the basketmakers of that section formed a syndicate and employed Mr. Gleason to manage the sale of the product, and he still acts in that capacity.

In 1882 Hoyt H. Freeman and Henry L. Loomis formed a partnership as dealers and shippers in willow baskets, and in one season this firm alone shipped as high as 18,000 dozen throughout the country from Maine to California.

To supply the workman in this industry with material requires 3,000 tons of willows annually, for the production of which 7,000 acres must be kept under cultivation. The annual production has now reached 40,000 dozen, which brings an income of about $150,000.

The only other manufacturer of baskets in Syracuse of much importance is L. L. Thurwachter, whose salesroom is in West Fayette street. He shares the monopoly of the industry with those before mentioned, having begun it in 1868.

Hides and Leather.—In the very early history of Syracuse there was a small tannery located on Onondaga Creek, near where Water street now crosses it; but the first one of much importance and permanency was established in Water street near Grape, by the late H. W. Van Buren, in the year 1825. He carried on his business there with success until about 1858, when he removed it to a building which stood on the site of the present new R., W. & O. freight depot. Many years ago he opened his leather store in Hanover Square, where the trade was successfully conducted for many years. Mr. Van Buren died in 1887, and a year later the tannery was closed.

In 1856 Joseph Falker began a trade in both hides and leather in Water street near Warren. In 1864 his son, August, acquired an interest in the business, and upon his father's death in February, 1889, became sole

W. B. Logwell

owner. The establishment has always done a large business, but it has been exclusive of tanning. Mr. Falker is now the only person in the city who handles both hides and leather.

Jacob Marshall began purchasing and selling hides and pelts in 1853, at his residence, No. 222 Cedar street, using his barn for a storehouse. In 1880 he took in his son under the firm name of Jacob Marshall & Son, and in 1883, the business demanding larger accommodations, it was removed to Nos. 126–128 James street. To provide still larger facilities the firm has recently purchased the building in North Salina street formerly used by McKinstry & Son, as a soap and candle factory, and a four-story structure will soon be erected there. The firm handles wool in addition to their hide traffic, and their stock comes from New York and adjacent States.

In the year 1866 August Finck began tanning on a small scale in East Division street, where he continued for twenty years, but was compelled to give it up on account of the difficulty in obtaining bark. In 1886 he bought the stores at No. 650 and 652 North Salina street, and is carrying on a successful business, dealing in leather and findings, shoe store supplies, cut soles, etc.

Although the leather trade is not one of the more prominent industries of Syracuse, there is still a large capital invested in it, in its various lines, and it adds materially to the wealth of the place.

The Simmons Hame Company.—This firm comprises J. F. Cockings and W. H. Simmons, and the works are located at 2005 Park street. The ompany was established in 1890. The sales of their specially manufactured wares have met with a very large demand, and have exceeded the present capacity of their factory. They employ fifteen men and their goods are sold mostly in the West.

The Solvay Process Company.—This is probably the leading manufacturing industry of Syracuse in point of magnitude and importance. The company was incorporated in 1881, with a capital of $300,000, which from time to time has been increased until it now is $1,500,000. The first officers were: President, Rowland Hazard; Secretary, O. V. Tracy; Treasurer and General Manager, William B. Cogswell; Directors, Rowland Hazard, William B. Cogswell, William A. Sweet, G. E. Dana, E. B. Alvord. The products of the works are *soda-ash, caustic soda,* and *bicarbonate of soda.* The manufactory is located in Geddes on the line of the Erie Canal and the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad, and covers fifty-five acres of ground. In the year 1882 sixty men were employed, and the number has now reached 1,500. The greater share of this success is due to W. B. Cogswell. The present officers of the company are as follows: President, R. Hazard; General Manager, W. B. Cogswell; Treasurer, F. R. Hazard; Secretary, O. V. Tracy; Directors, R.

Hazard, W. B. Cogswell, George E. Dana, R. G. Hazard, W. A. Sweet, and F. R. Hazard.

The Split Rock Cable Road Company was organized in June, 1888. The first officers were John L. King, President; O. V. Tracy, Secretary; William B. Cogswell, General Manager; and F. R. Hazard, Treasurer. The Directors were John L. King, Edward N. Trump, and R. G. Hazard. The object of this company was to build an elevated cable tramway of the system patented by Adolph Bleichert, of Leipsig, Germany, for the transportation of limestone from Split Rock quarries to the Solvay Process Works, for their use and for other purposes. The distance is about three and one-fourth miles, and the capacity of the line is 750 tons of limestone per twenty-four hours. This line has been in active operation since May, 1889, and the quantity of limestone already transported amounts to more than 200,000 tons. The present officers of the company are those originally chosen.

The Tully Pipe Line Company was organized in April, 1889, with the following officers: President and General Manager, William B. Cogswell; Secretary, John L. King; Treasurer, F. R. Hazard; Directors, William B. Cogswell, George E. Dana, O. V. Tracy, Edward N. Trump, John L. King, R. G. Hazard, and F. R. Hazard. The object of this company was to bring down saturated brine from the newly-discovered salt fields at Tully to Syracuse for the use of the salt manufacturers and other industries in this city. The plant of the company consists of a twelve-inch main extending from the brine wells at Tully to the large reservoir near the works of the Solvay Process Company, and includes this reservoir, which has a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons, and a smaller one in the town of Cardiff, which will hold 1,000,000 gallons. The distance is about twenty-two miles. Work was begun in May, 1889, and the pipe line was complete and in operation in November of the same year. Since that time this pipe has delivered daily a very large quantity of brine. The full capacity would furnish brine sufficient to produce 15,000,000 bushels of salt per year. The present officers and Directors of the company are those originally chosen.

Onondaga Pottery Company.—This company was incorporated on the 20th of July, 1871, with a capital of $50,000, and the following officers: President, N. S. Gere; Vice-President, C. D. Avery; Secretary and Treasurer, Mills P. Pharis, who with C. E. Hubbell, A. C. Morey, E. B. Van Dusen, R. N. Gere, G. W. Draper, and Charles Mitchell were the first Directors. The works were begun in what was then Furnace street, near the present site in the Tenth ward, and employed about fifty hands. The buildings were burned in 1884; but new buildings had been erected in 1881, on the corner of Fayette and School streets, which comprise three

structures four stories high, and two which are two stories. About 200 operatives are now employed, and the product consists of china and ironstone china dinner and toilet ware, plain and decorated. The present officers of the company are: President, Mills P. Pharis; Vice-President, E. B. Judson, jr.; Secretary, C. D. Avery; Treasurer, M. P. Pharis; General Manager, F. F. Alexander. The Directors include the above and Charles E. Hubbell, Charles R. Hubbell, Giles Everson, and Jacob Crouse.

Central City Pipe Works.—The manufacture of cement tile and sewer pipe was commenced in this city by George and Thomas G. Bassett in 1864. Their works were in East Water street, in what was long known as the "Old Barrel Factory." Here they remained but a short time. As their business increased they were obliged to remove for want of room to the corner of Harrison street and Renwick avenue, where they did an immense business for one so young. They used only Rosendale cement and Onondaga gravel, but did excellent work, much of which still attests their honesty in the selection of materials and skill in manipulation. About 1872 the plant and good will were purchased by M. G. Field & Company, who removed it to South avenue, where it continued with varying success till 1879, when it was purchased by Mansfield J. French, who has continued the works till date. On the accession of Mr. French he commenced the use of Portland cement, believing it to be in most cases far superior to any other, either natural or compounded. He employs more than a dozen men, and uses over 2,500 barrels of cement annually and produces $35,000 worth of manufactured goods. There are many miles of sewer in the streets of the city, varying in size from three feet in diameter to less than one foot, and thousands of feet of side drains of smaller dimensions, of his manufacture. These sewers, of this material, when well laid, have given general satisfaction.

Lefever Arms Company.—Among the inventors who have become celebrated in connection with improvements in firearms is D. M. Lefever, of Syracuse. This company was organized in 1884 for the manufacture of fine guns under the patents of Mr. Lefever, who had carried on the business since 1867. The works are located in Maltbie and North Clark streets. The buildings have 140 feet front in Maltbie street, and are forty-five feet deep and three stories high. Beginning with twenty-five men the business has been so successful that 100 are now employed, and the capacity of the works has been doubled. The guns made by this concern have a deservedly high reputation throughout the country. The officers of the company are as follows: President, A. A. Howlett; Treasurer and Manager, J. F. Durston; Superintendent, D. M. Lefever.

Adamant Manufacturing Company.—This is a manufacturing enterprise peculiar to and originating in Syracuse. The company was organized in

January, 1887, with a capital stock of $150,000. The company began business in a small way in the old match factory building in East Water street. Much of the work was done by hand, and the little machinery was crude and insufficient to meet the rapidly increasing demand. Machinery had to be invented and adapted to this special work, and much time and money were spent in working out the problem how to produce adamant rapidly and cheaply. Early in 1888 buildings were erected in the eastern part of the city, on the canal at the foot of Teall avenue. These consisted of a mixing station 120 x 80 feet, two stories high; a chemical building 40 x 80 feet; and a boiler-house. The office is at 309 East Genesee street. A fire in October, 1888, destroyed the chemical building and damaged the others. New and better buildings were at once erected, and the plant now covers over an acre of ground. This is the parent company. It owns numerous patents and issues rights to other parties to mix and sell, while it retains the right to manufacture the chemical which forms the basis of the plaster, and which is furnished to its licensees at a guaranteed price. There are now over thirty companies operating under the several patents in the United States, Canada, Europe, and Australia. The Adamant wall plaster has been thoroughly tested in hundreds of prominent buildings, and fully proven its great superiority. The officers of the company are as follows: E. W. Parmelee, President; W. E. Abbott, Vice-President; C. T. Brockway, Treasurer and New York State Manager; W. E. Hopkins, Manager chemical department; S. S. Ruston, Secretary. The Trustees are E. W. Parmelee, W. E. Abbott, W. E. Hopkins, C T. Brockway, S. S. Ruston, George F. Hine, and George West.

The Paragon Plaster Company.—This company was organized June 22, 1888, with a capital of $30,000, which was increased to $75,000 in 1889. The first officers were Jacob Amos, President; W. K. Niver, Vice-President; A. E. Nettleton, Treasurer; George C. Cook, Secretary. The mills are situated at West Fayette and Magnolia streets and the Erie Canal in the Ninth ward. About twenty men are employed. The product is a patented wall plaster which is a valuable substitute for the old-fashioned lime and hair mortar. The company owns the patent for the United States, and is the parent organization. The office is at 209 Warren street, and the present officers are Jacob Amos, President; W. K. Niver, Vice-President; Ira O. Goodrich, Secretary; Lucius Moses, Treasurer.

Syracuse Glass Company.—This company was organized in 1863 with a capital of $60,000 The plant is located in East Water and East Washington streets, and the office is at 1016 East Water street. The entire plant covers an area 300 x 160 feet. There are three furnaces and twenty-four pots in operation, producing about 9,000 boxes of glass monthly, and

giving employment to about 120 operatives. All kinds of crystal, window, picture, and car glass are manufactured. In addition to the establishment in the streets named above the company occupies a three-story building on the corner of East Water street and Crouse avenue, which is used for storage. The present officers of the company are E. B. Judson, President; Jacob Crouse, Vice-President; J. G. Wynkoop, Treasurer; F. W. Bennett, General Manager. The first three, with Charles J. Glass, E. R. Plumb, W. E. Abbott, and E. B. Judson, jr., constitute the Board of Directors.

H. Finn & Sons. — The manufacturing of soap and candles has been carried on in Syracuse for more than fifty years, but has never attained great magnitude as it has in many cities. The late Alexander McKinstry carried on the business here for many years and made it successful. His factory was near the Oswego Canal bridge in Salina street. H. Finn came to Syracuse, May 1, 1838, and was employed in the soap factories of A. McKinstry, McKinstry & Dunham, Oliver Orcutt, and Orcutt & Beardsly. He began making soap in 1859 on the north side of the canal, in what is now the West Shore Railroad freight house. When the railroad was built in 1883 the business was removed to its present quarters in East Water street, where ten men are employed. G. M. and A. G. Finn, sons of the founder of the business, were taken in as partners in 1872. The present factory is 50 x 80 feet and three stories high. The special article made now is the Salt City soap.

American Bleach and Chemical Company (successors to the Eureka Chemical Company).—The Eureka Chemical Company was organized in 1884, with a capital stock of $25,000; this was increased in 1885 to $200,000. The officers were A. E. Dewey, President; G. S. Farmer, M.D., Vice-President; H. C. Townley, Secretary; and L. F. Phillips, Treasurer. These officers were all of Watertown, N. Y., and with F. A. Fletcher, Hiram Copley, Charles H. Remington, E. H. Thompson, and A. E. Nettleton constituted the Board of Directors. The buildings were located on the R., W. & O. Railroad, near Marsh street, and consisted of a sulphate of soda building 40 x 93 feet, a condensing building 20 x 98 feet, and the "still" house 40 x 90 feet. In 1885 was added a sulphuric acid and bleach plant 82 x 234 feet, also a building for packing and drying 40 x 76 feet, and an engine-house and machine shop 28 x 52 feet. The bleach chambers and lime-dressing plant are in another building 36 x 275 feet, while the office and laboratory are in still another structure. There were employed at first about thirty men. In the spring of 1887, on account of the sulphate machinery giving out and the plant needing repairs and improvements, the works were shut down. On the first of April, 1890, they were leased to the American Bleach and Chemical Company.

The Eureka Company had in view the manufacture of bleaching powder (chloride of lime) for general bleaching purposes. There were imported last year 60,000 tons, while none was made in this country; but the development of such an enterprise, where perfection of detail is not fully understood, is always a work of time and sometimes of disappointment. While the works of this company were shut down they perfected a new process for manufacturing bleaching powder, upon which patents were secured in America, England, and Canada. Where the old process required three tons of salt to produce one ton of the powder the new process produced a ton of thirty-eight per cent. powder from a ton of salt, while all of the raw material used is reclaimed and again used, except hydrochloric acid, which is converted into chlorine, and this into bleaching powder proper. The making of these experiments demonstrated the need of greater capital, which led to the leasing of the works to the American Bleach and Chemical Company on the 1st of April, 1890. The capital stock of this company is $25,000, and the works have been placed in order and are in operation. It is intended to produce sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, bleaching liquor, muriatic acid, sulphate of iron, sulphate of soda, etc. The officers of the company are H. H. Loomis, President; James Van Vleck, Vice-President; T. J. Brower, Treasurer; A. Achilles, Secretary; and A. E. Dewey and A. H. Sawyer, of Watertown, T. J. Brower and W. S. Firman, of Rochester, and John N. Babcock, James Van Vleck, and H. H. Loomis, of Syracuse, Trustees.

Lime and Plaster.—Matthias Britton was born in Dutchess county in 1820. In 1825 his father, Israel Britton, brought his family to Onondaga and bought a tract of land upon which father and son spent the remainder of their lives. Matthias followed farming till 1867, when in company with his son, Israel E. Britton, he bought a stone quarry and began burning lime and cement the next year. In 1870 M. Britton & Son leased of E. B. Alvord the premises at No. 1 Lock street, which they occupied for seven years. In 1877 they bought at No. 92 (now 325) North Salina street a frontage of 112 feet and extending back to the canal, on which they erected a substantial three-story building, with the best machinery, and there continued the manufacture of water-lime. In 1880 they put in machinery for a custom feed-mill and the two kinds of business were conducted on a large scale till the fall of 1889. Matthias Britton died in 1887. He was a man of strong qualities of body and mind, active, persevering, far-sighted, with a character above reproach. The surviving member of the firm, Israel E. Britton, has discontinued manufacturing at No. 325 North Salina street, and has remodeled the buildings into stores and flats. The machinery for grinding water-lime has been transferred to the quarry, where it is made in still larger quantities. The production of quick-lime has been developed

till it is now the largest in Onondaga county. To the one kiln at the start nine more have been added, and the output is now 3,300 bushels per day. A large part of this is loaded on cars near by and sold to the great Solvay Process Company at Geddes. In 1889 Mr. Britton purchased an interest in a gypsum quarry in Alpine, California, sixty-five miles north of Los Angeles, whither he went and spent the following winter. He took heavy machinery from Syracuse, Buffalo, and Chicago, and established works that produce 300 barrels of plaster of Paris every nine hours. The industry is very promising, as the quarries are developing new and unexpected qualities of excellence.

Becker Manufacturing Company.—The commencement of the knit goods manufacturing business in Syracuse must be credited to A. Park Sager, who started the industry alone in 1876. In 1879 Mrs. Albert Becker and her brother, A. Park Sager, established the first exclusive hand-made worsted goods manufactory in Syracuse, and opened a store in South Salina street, under the name of A. Park Sager & Co. In 1884 Mrs. Becker bought her partner's interest and Mr. Albert Becker organized the Becker Manufacturing Company, which has continued in a prosperous business to this time. The industry has been a great help through employment furnished to hundreds of poor people, and now supplies work to from 400 to 700 persons in the busy season.

Sager Brothers.—A Park Sager associated himself with his brother, George J., after leaving the firm above described, and the firm of Sager Brothers is now located at 316 South Clinton street, where they occupy a five-story building. They employ about 800 knitters the entire year, and some 2,000 are employed in the industry in and about the city, mostly at their homes. Jacob Sager, father of the Sager brothers, come to Syracuse in 1847, and George J. has been connected with the business interests of the city since 1853, and served honorably in the 149th Regiment during the war of the Rebellion.

The Syracuse Twist Drill Company.—This is a partnership company, the active member and manager being Thomas Hooker. The business was begun in a small way in 1877, room and power being rented for the purpose of Cobb, Herrick & Co., on the corner of Water and Grape streets. In 1881 the present site (now 936 Grape street) was purchased and a wooden building erected, which was destroyed by fire on the 1st of May, 1884. The firm immediately rebuilt with brick. In 1887 the works were enlarged and the building is now 32 x 100 feet, besides the boiler extension and a wooden carpenter shop. The original design was to adapt the well known twist drill of the machine shop to the use of woodworkers, more particularly those working in hardwood. The demands of trade have led

to additions in the lines of carriagemakers' and electricians' drills, with a few other special tools. Their drills have become so favorably known that they are largely imitated, and a trade mark has just been registered to protect their customers as well as themselves. They employ about forty hands, and their market covers the whole country and something of an export trade.

The Boomer & Boschert Press Company was organized in 1874 under the manufacturing laws of the State of New York, with the following officers: President, A. A. Howlett; Vice-President, George B. Boomer; Secretary and Treasurer, W. D. Dunning; Superintendent, R. E. Boschert. It is devoted to the manufacture of power and hand presses and machinery connected therewith. It covers a great variety of presses, such as for lard, tallow, tankage, oils, cider, wine, leather and rubber belting, cloth, paper, etc. Their factory is located at 329 West Water street, with branch offices at New York city, Detroit, and Chicago. The present officers are: President, George B. Boomer; Vice-President, Rufus E. Boschert; Secretary and Treasurer, William D. Dunning. Their knuckle-joint presses are known all over the world as the "Standard." They also produce screw and hydraulic presses for almost every purpose requiring great pressure.

The Farmers' Fertilizer Company was organized in February, 1880, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Its principal office is in Syracuse, and its factory and storehouses in the town of De Witt, on the Erie Canal, and on the N. Y. Central and West Shore Railroads. Its principal business has been in the State of New York, and its officers and stockholders are nearly all citizens of Syracuse. Situated in the center of the State, on the great arteries of commerce, and being the only company manufacturing fertilizers in this part of the State, its business has increased from year to year, and its products are as well and favorably known as those of any concern doing business in this State. Beginning with an output of 600,000 pounds the first year, it has gradually increased this to 12,000,000 pounds, and of this Onondaga county takes of its products as much as any other three counties. The manufacture of fertilizers involves the production of sulphuric acid, by which the ground animal and fossil bone is dissolved. Sulphate of ammonia and sulphate and muriate of potash are required, and imported from Germany, and nitrate of soda, bone, and bone ash come from South America.

The Goodstock Manufacturing Company.—This company was established in 1881 in Port Byron, N. Y. In the spring of 1887 the business was bought by C. A. Peters, who is now the sole owner. The factory was first in the Hotel Burns Block in West Fayette street, but in 1889 the new brick manufactory at 106, 108, and 110 Noxon street was erected, 40 x 80 feet, and

four stories high. Ten men and fifty girls are employed in the factory and sixty girls outside. The product is flannel and negligee shirts, of which about $75,000 worth were sold in the past year.

The Novelty Manufacturing Company.—This manufacturing establishment had its inception in 1872, and began with the manufacture of novelty picture frames by Clarence G. Brown, on the upper floor of the brick building in Gifford street, just west of the creek. This frame was then a novelty and found ready sale. At first one or two men only were employed, and Mr. Brown traveled and sold the product. The demand increased at a marvelous rate, and the old knitting-mill building on the same street was occupied, and the facilities for manufacturing largely extended. Mr. Brown's father, the late H. K. Brown, took an active interest in the business for a time. Other articles in woodwork, such as light chairs, fancy cabinet ware, cabinets, brackets, and all the numerous home conveniences and decorations, have been added to the product. The elder Mr. Brown retired from the business in 1884, and Edward C. Abeel acquired an interest at the same time. Meanwhile the works were removed to their present commodious building erected for the purpose in Dickerson street. The property represents an investment of between $60,000 and $70,000. Over 100 men are employed, and the annual product reaches more than $125,000 in value. The goods are shipped to all parts of the United States and many foreign countries. In the past year a five-story building 50 x 60 feet has been added to the plant, with all the latest appliances. They have in course of construction large and improved dry kilns, and when their new 100-horse-power Corliss engine is placed they will have one of the most complete woodworking establishments in this part of the country.

The Wales Manufacturing Co. was organized in 1883, and succeeded to the business of George Beadle in the manufacture of fare boxes, such as are used on street cars for the collection of fares. Under the supervision of W. S. Wales, the President of the company, the construction of the box was immediately remodeled, and in connection with new patents a new and more satisfactory box was developed. The business has been continually increasing until the box is now found on the principal roads of this country, as well as on roads in South America, Australia, England, and other foreign countries. This company within the past year, in order to keep up with the increasing business, has bought lands and erected its own buildings, corner Park avenue and Liberty street, and has extended its business to the manufacture of supplies for electric railroads and novelties in general.

The Syracuse Bamboo Furniture Company.—This company owes its origin to Henry Loftie, who, in 1888, under the style of the Syracuse Split Bamboo Fish Rod Company, began the manufacture of split bamboo fish

rods. That business increased rapidly. In cutting up a bamboo pole for these rods there are only about four or five feet of the butt that can be used; the remainder of the pole was supposed of course to be useless. The vast accumulation of waste suggested the manufacture of bamboo easels, which were at that time quite a rarity. Two or three patterns were made and put on the market as an experiment. They sold with surprising rapidity, and several more styles were added; also a table and two styles of umbrella stands. The waste material was soon exhausted and they were compelled to use the entire poles. Heretofore only Calcutta bamboo or the dark colored material had been used, it being impossible to use the Japan or white bamboo, owing to a method of fire mottling which, after much time and a great deal of experimenting, was at last discovered, and they were then ready to defy competitors. Each week showed a steady increase in the sales of furniture, and many new and original articles were added to the line, including easels, screens, tables, chairs, divans, couches, cabinet mantels, and chamber suits. In fact almost every conceivable article in fancy furniture is made. A few of the remarkable features of this furniture are its extreme lightness, at the same time it combines the greatest strength and durability; its beautiful natural finish exists in the enamel, which is very hard and smooth. The tools used in working this have to be of the best steel, and even then require frequent resharpening. The firm ships its furniture to nearly every State and territory in the Union, selling the largest dealers in nearly all the large cities; they also sell many goods for export. The business has grown with wonderful rapidity. Where they first bought the poles in bundles of fifty, they now purchase entire cargoes of from 50,000 to 100,000, almost entirely for the manufacture of furniture. In spite of the great importance this furniture business has assumed they have not neglected the fishing rod business, and are now making one of the finest grades of rods on the market. They also manufacture a full line of trolling baits, including the glittering gang bait invented and patented by Mr. Loftie. Many other specialties are also made, nearly all of which are controlled by patents. Owing to the steady increase of business the firm has been compelled to change its quarters several times during the past three years, and now occupies the stores Nos. 237 to 245 West Onondaga street, and a large storehouse on Temple street. They employ seventy-five hands.

The Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York in 1884, for the purpose of laying sheet pavements of Trinidad asphalt in the United States and Canada, or in any other field. It was organized with Cyrus M. Warren as its President, and with Samuel R. Scharf as its General Superintendent. Mr. Warren is one of the foremost chemists in this country, and has made a

careful study of the nature and properties of asphalt and its allied products for many years. Mr. Scharf is known as one of the highest authorities on the construction of all classes of pavements, and has had long experience with the Trinidad asphalt pavement, being among the first to lay it. In the short period of the existence of this company it has laid considerably over a million square yards of pavement, and has extended throughout a large part of this country and Canada until it covers in its operations twenty-two cities, and has the reputation of doing its work in a thoroughly first-class manner. In Syracuse, N. Y., this company has laid asphalt pavements for the last two years, the amount during 1889 being approximately 17,000 square yards in James, Townsend, and West Onondaga streets, and in 1890 30,000 square yards in James street, West Onondaga street, and West Genesee street. The present officers of the company are William R. Warren, President; Samuel R. Scharf, General Superintendent; William Burnham, first Vice-President; and S. Whinery, second Vice-President. During the season of 1890 there were constantly employed in the construction of the three streets paved in Syracuse from 300 to 350 men, besides many more by contractors furnishing supplies for the work. In addition to this labor employment was the shipment of 800 car-loads of freight in and out of Syracuse, divided among all the different railroads passing through the city, aggregating some 32,000,000 pounds or 16,000 tons of freight. The capital of the company is $750,000, and its principal office is at 81 Fulton street, New York city.

The Steam Gauge and Lantern Company.—This company was incorporated in Rochester, N. Y., February 7, 1881, with a capital of $250,000. The factory was destroyed by fire November 9, 1888, and the business transferred to this city during the month of May, 1889. The present officers and Trustees of the company are as follows: John Dunn, jr., President; O. F. Howe, Vice President; P. L. Salmon, Secretary and Treasurer; D. B. Salmon, E. S. Jenney, O. N. Howland, and F. L. Felton. The factory is located at 221 Wilkinson street. There are now about 250 employees. The principal product consists of tubular lanterns, tubular street lamps, tubular station lamps, locomotive head-lights, switch lamps, railroad lanterns, etc., in many forms and designs. The patents for lamps in the Patent Office number many thousands, many of which are owned by this company.

Elevators.—In October, 1883, E. W. Houser bought the stock, fixtures, and machinery of H. M. Graves, who first manufactured hand elevators in Syracuse. To this business Mr. Houser added steam-power and hydraulic passenger elevators. In 1891 C. C. Decker was admitted to partnership, the style of the firm being the Houser Elevator Company. They have two large shops. Their sales are extensive and extend from New York to

Minneapolis. The company will soon increase its plant to meet the demands of its growing business. When first begun the industry was located at 74 East Water street. It is now at Nos. 314, 316, and 318 in the same street.

B. D. Bramer.—In 1856 Chauncey Stevens was the principal harness manufacturer in the city, and among his employees was B. D. Bramer, who is now engaged in the same business in East Fayette street. In 1858 Mr. Bramer was located in the Dillaye Block, and sold out to Palmer Shaw and removed to Fabius, where he remained until 1864. In February of that year he returned and bought out Shaw in company with D. M. Bailey. The firm of Bailey & Bramer continued until November, 1869, when Mr. Bailey died and Mr. Bramer purchased the interest of his partner, and has since carried on the business alone. Mr. Shaw was the oldest harnessmaker in the city, having carried on the business since 1827; but he has recently retired.

J. S. Carter.—This business was established in 1867 by Gardner B. Weeks in West Water street. He was succeeded by J. S. Carter, at 83 South Clinton street, who removed to 28 and 30 James street, where he remained four years. He then located at 69 Warren street, and remained one year, when he removed to 47 and 49 West Jefferson street, where he occupied a four-story building erected especially for his business. He remained there five years, and then removed to his present location, 303 to 309 Lock street, where he purchased land and built his five-story brick block in 1889. He employs forty hands, and manufactures a complete line of dairy apparatus. His trade extends over the United States and exports to South America and Australia.

Perfection Oil Tank Company.—This business was established about 1875 by Wilson & Blye, in West Fayette street. They were burned out, and then located at No. 59 North Salina street. Mr. Blye bought his partner's interest and afterwards sold out to Hopkins & Abbott, who removed the business to 61 West Water street. On the 1st of November, 1886, the present company took the business. The tank which they make has a wide reputation for excellence.

Baldwinsville Centrifugal Pump Works.—The plant of this establishment is located at 230–236 West street. The business was first inaugurated at Baldwinsville in 1861 by White, Clark & Co., who continued it until 1880, when it was purchased by Clark & Van Wie, and in the following year they removed the business to Syracuse. In March, 1884, Irvin Van Wie became sole proprietor. All styles of vertical, horizontal, and suction pumps are made, with capacity ranging from 100 to 40,000 gallons per minute.

Boggs & Clarke.—This firm was organized in 1883 and is composed of H. H. Boggs and W. P. Clarke. The important article of manufacture is

centrifugal pumps of all kinds and a wide range of capacity. General machinery is also a part of their business. The works are located at Nos. 535–539 South Clinton street, where from ten to twenty men are employed. Their product is sold largely to paper and pulp-mills, tanneries, dry docks, quarries, and contractors.

Howard & Jennings.—Biddlecom & Howard in 1876 began the manufacture of pumps, and seven years later Dwight P. Jennings bought out Mr. Biddlecom's interest and the firm became Howard & Jennings, as at present. Wooden pumps have always been their leading article of manufacture, and they have also made chain pumps for the past ten years. Ten hands are employed and 3,500 pumps are made annually. The firm built the block which they now occupy in Church street.

Bakers and Confectioners.—Joseph Walier, a native of Switzerland, began his trade in Austria in 1845, while yet a boy. After four years he went to Poland, where he remained about two years, and then traveled through Germany and France to Madrid, Spain, where he remained a year and a half; thence he went to the West India Islands, stopping for a time at Havana, Jamaica, Kingston, Turk's Island, and St. Domingo, spending two years in all at these various places. From the last named point he came to New York city, where he worked at his trade as he had done in the places previously mentioned. After two years in New York he came to Syracuse in 1855, and worked ten years for Reuben Wood, who was the first fancy candy manufacturer in this city. In January, 1866, Mr. Walier took a partner, and the firm of Walier & Erhard opened a candy factory in North Salina street. In 1868 they removed to the corner of Clinton and Walton streets, where they remained together for twenty years. Since that time, when Mr. Erhard withdrew from the firm, Mr. Walier has carried on a very prosperous business at the same location.

Daniel Schmeer manufactures confectionery at No. 515 North Salina street, where three hands are employed. Mr. Schmeer has been a resident of Syracuse thirty years, and has held the office of School Commissioner four terms, or eight years.

Syracuse Biscuit Works.—This business was inaugurated by Francis Hall, who was succeeded by George S. Larrabee on the 1st of March, 1883. About the same time George Young began the same business in Noxon street. The two concerns were consolidated on the 1st of March, 1886, under the firm name of Young & Larrabee. C. W. Young, the senior partner, is the son of George Young, who has for years been engaged in the same line of business in Utica. The firm bakes bread, crackers, fancy biscuits, and cake, and manufactures confectionery on a large scale. They employ six traveling men outside of the city, and seven men for city and

suburban trade. They also employ 125 people and sixteen horses, and their product has an annual value of over $300,000.

There are about thirty-five small baking establishments in the city, who employ seventy-five persons, and use about seventy-five barrels of flour daily.

The Smith Premier Typewriter.—This manufactory is owned and operated by L. C. Smith, and is now working 278 people in manufacturing the justly celebrated typewriter of the above name. There are also employed outside of the factory, in various cities, sixty-five assistants. Their machines are shipped to nearly all English speaking countries, and have been on the market about two years. The typewriter is manufactured under the patents of Alexander T. Brown, of Syracuse.

Byington, Kendall & Co. — January 1, 1890, Byington, Kendall & Co. succeeded to the business of the old Becker Manufacturing Company. In June, 1891, they moved to their present quarters, comprising a store 134 feet deep with two floors and basement. The firm's specialties are underwear, hosiery, fancy knit goods, and yarns. They employ in the busy season some 300 people.

Jacob Amos.—Jacob Amos came to Liverpool, N. Y., from Germany in 1840. About 1850 he built the Amos Hotel in North Salina street, and eight years later opened a flour and feed store, which latter industry was the outgrowth of the manufacture of farina, started by Mr. Amos a few years previous in the Dunlap mills at Jamesville. In 1862 he moved his business to Syracuse, and rented four stores in Water street, where the Amos Block now stands. Three years afterward two more stores adjoining were rented, and a steam mill was established in these quarters, which had a capacity of grinding 125 barrels of flour, 30 barrels of farina, and a large quantity of feed daily. In 1867 he erected a mill at Baldwinsville capable of turning out daily 150 barrels of flour, 75 kegs of pearl barley, and 50 kegs of farina. This he continued alone till 1876, when his sons, Charles L. and Jacob, jr., were admitted to partnership, under the firm name of Jacob Amos & Sons. In 1878 they bought the Barker mills in West Water street, which constitute the present Amos mills, and increased their capacity to 400 barrels per day, and in 1881 substituted the old four runs of stone with the best Hungarian roller machinery, necessitating an outlay in both mills of $75,000. They were the first to adopt this system in this section. Mr. Amos died in 1883, and his sons continued the milling business as Amos Brothers till 1887, when Charles L. died, and the firm became and still is Jacob Amos. The motive power is furnished by two Corliss engines and four boilers. The total output of the two mills in 1890 was 130,460 barrels of flour, besides a large quantity of farina and mill feed. The value of

the business that year amounted to over $1,500,000, and sixty people were given employment.

Hughes Brothers.—This firm (all born in Syracuse) was formed in 1877 by the two older brothers, Charles and James Hughes, to which the younger brother, Eugene Hughes, was admitted in 1880. Their father, James Hughes, founded the business in 1850, where the Phœnix Foundry now stands. He removed to the present location in Gifford street in 1861, and died in 1869. The yard was rented to other parties till his sons became old enough to assume its management. Their business has grown steadily till they have become the heaviest operators in Central New York. They built the Court-House in Scranton, Pa.; the Paulus Church, Sixtieth street, New York city; numerous locks on the canal; and the present City Hall. But a contract they are now engaged in eclipses all others. They are building in Chippewa county, Michigan, a lock in the famous Sault Ste. Marie ship canal, around the rapids in St. Mary's River, that connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron. The growing importance of this canal, which already does a third more business in eight months than the great Suez Canal does in a whole year, demands a larger channel, and the Hughes Brothers, and E. T. & A. M. Bangs, of Fayetteville, are under contract with the United States government to have completed within three years a lock 1,200 feet long, 100 feet wide, with side walls 45 feet high, and a water lift of 23 feet, which reaches the enormous quantity of over 80,000 yards of solid stone, and costing $1,300,000. When completed it is believed it will be the finest lock in the world. For several years past their stone quarries at Split Rock, the Indian Reservation, and Fulton, with their contract work, have furnished labor for 200 men, and their annual business has exceeded $300,000.

The Syracuse Nurseries and Stock Farm.—The Syracuse Nurseries, Smiths & Powell, proprietors, were established in 1830, by Alanson Thorpe, and are doubtless the oldest nurseries west of the Hudson River. W. Brown Smith purchased a half interest in 1845, the firm name becoming Thorpe & Smith. The nurseries then consisted of about four acres, nearly all apple trees, and so extensive was this establishment considered at that time that Mr. Smith's friends endeavored to dissuade him from making the purchase, for the reason that, in their judgment, such a large quantity of trees could not be sold in this country. Mr. Smith became sole proprietor by purchase about 1860. The business was gradually enlarged and extended, and at various times new and younger members were added to the firm, the firm now consisting of W. Brown Smith, Edward A. Powell, Wing R. Smith, and W. Judson Smith. The greenhouse department and the fine live stock department were added, until the business assumed its present

large proportions. The area of land now owned by this firm and the various members thereof, and kept under a high state of cultivation, is about 1,200 acres, the most of which is located on the west shore of Onondaga Lake. There are probably 3,000,000 trees and shrubs now growing in these nurseries. Nearly 1,000,000 stocks are planted each spring. The business is nearly all wholesale, and the trees are shipped by car-loads to all parts of the United States. The department of blooded live stock, which was added about twenty years ago, has gradually increased and developed until the "Lakeside Stock Farm" is known to breeders of fine stock the world over. At almost any time within the past few years from 300 to 500 head of pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, all recorded, and all black-and-white, could be seen on this farm. It is undoubtedly safe to say that no herd of dairy cows, either in Europe or America, has ever equalled this in actual production of milk and butter, as shown by well authenticated records, and no other, probably, has so wide a reputation. The horse department consists of from 150 to 200 blooded animals, of the various improved breeds of America and Europe. Shipments of cattle and horses are frequently made to various foreign countries, including Europe, Canada, Mexico, South America, Central America, Australia, Japan, etc. The greenhouse department is carried on under the name of P. R. Quinlan & Co., Mr. Quinlan having purchased in 1884 a one-half interest and assumed general supervision. From a small beginning this branch of business has grown year by year until its various houses now contain about 40,000 square feet of glass. The growing of choice roses has been made a prominent feature, and several large greenhouses are now entirely devoted to this popular flower.

The Warners Portland Cement Manufacturing Company.—This enterprise was organized in December, 1888, and the work of construction was soon afterward begun. Later the capital stock was increased and the capacity of the works much enlarged. The works are situated at Warners, ten miles west of Syracuse, the business office being located in the city. The output is about 350 barrels per day, and has no superior. It is universally used by those who understand its qualities, and the demand for it is constantly increasing. Employment is constantly given to seventy men. The company is represented in its Board of Directors as follows: W. B. Cogswell, Hon. George N. Kennedy, John L. King, Frederick D. White, Edward N. Trump, Henry O'Neil, Edward Joy. Mr. Cogswell is the President; Burnet Forbes, Secretary; and Frederick D. White, Treasurer. The process of manufacture with the aid of extensive yet simple machinery, made expressly for these works, is interesting. There is an abundance of marl and clay, from which the cement is made, on the land purchased by the company. This is the most extensive plant of its kind in this country.

It is a somewhat curious fact that Onondaga county once furnished nearly all the water-lime used in this country, and that now it should be supplying the best cement. The industry is likely to grow into much larger proportions with the constant increase in the demand for the product.

Syracuse Heat and Power Company.—This company is one of those developments which may be credited to the push and business enterprise of the community—an enterprise demanding a large investment and sagacious confidence in the final outcome. The company was organized in 1888, with a capital of $200,000 and the following incorporators: Wilber S. Peck, William K. Pierce, E. P. Bates, Edward Joy, Clarence Kellogg, William W. Cox, and Frank J. Webb. Land was purchased in Pearl street, a large building erected for boilers, and the plant for 2,500 horse-power put in. Two miles of street mains were laid, and the patronage by power users and those desiring heat has rapidly increased until now about thirty-five tons of coal are used daily. The plant is fitted up with every modern improvement of value, and is one of the best in the country. The officers of the company are Wilber S. Peck, President; William K. Pierce, Vice-President; M. J. Myers, Secretary; Ira A. Holly, Superintendent.

Penn & Lee.—Carriage springs is one of the important articles of manufacture in Syracuse. In the year 1881 George Penn and Henry M. Lee entered into partnership for the manufacture of carriage, car, and locomotive springs, under the firm name of Penn & Lee. They purchased a lot on the corner of Canal and William streets, and erected a building 316 x 66 feet, which they still occupy. Only one other establishment of the kind in the State of New York exceeds this in capacity, while in the quality of their product they have no superior; all of their work is tempered in oil and guaranteed in quality. They give constant employment to 100 men, and their annual output is 1,500 tons of manufactured goods. Before he came to Syracuse Mr. Penn had works of the same character in Bridgeport, Conn., and Gananoque, Can. An interesting feature of their establishment is its splendid brass band, which is composed wholly of their employees. It was organized in 1885, now has twenty-five members, and is under the leadership of Prof. Charles F. Walcott, of Boston. In October, 1889, this band accompanied the Knights Templar to Washington, and was the escort of the combined order of this State on that occasion.

Syracuse Specialty Manufacturing Company.—This company was organized in May, 1889, for the manufacture of hardware specialties in general, and especially patent buckles for overshoes, rubber coats, and horse blankets. The factory is on the corner of West Fayette and Geddes streets, and about fifty hands are employed. The officers of the company are: A. R. Dickinson, President and Treasurer; F. C. Howlett, Vice-President;

A. R. Dickinson, E. D. Dickinson, John Dunn, jr., F. C. Howlett, and John Nase, Directors.

T. D. Green. — The manufacture of pickles was begun in Syracuse about 1854 by the late C. C. Loomis, and was conducted by him until about 1878, when it passed to the control of Thomas D. Green, and he has ever since carried it on. He now manufactures more than three-fourths of all the local product. His product has secured such a hold on the markets that about 400 acres of land are required to grow the raw material, and employment is given to a large number of people. The prejudice against commercial pickles has almost disappeared, and the industry is still in its infancy. The brand adopted by Mr. Green is the "Royal," and it is considered a guarantee of excellence.

Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company.—This company was established by the present proprietors in 1881, for the manufacture of the Kemp's patent manure spreader, a device of great utility to farmers, and then the only one of the kind. In 1891 the company erected a new building on the corner of West Fayette and South Geddes streets, 120 x 56 feet, and three stories high with basement. Steam-power is used, and a force of thirty men employed.

John Marsellus Manufacturing Company (Limited).—John Marsellus came to Syracuse from New York city in 1877, and began the manufacture of coffins, caskets, and undertakers' supplies at 79 and 81 South Clinton street. In 1878 Oscar D. Byers, who came from New York with Mr. Marsellus, became a partner, under the firm name of John Marsellus & Co. A factory was established in 1883 on the corner of Geddes and West Fayette streets, and two years later Charles B. Kiggins purchased an interest in the business. In 1888 a new brick factory was built, with office and salesroom, on the corner of Van Rensselaer, Richmond, and Tracy streets, the building being 60 x 220 feet, four stories high, and the present company was then organized and incorporated, with John Marsellus, President; F. S. Wicks, Vice-President; Oscar D. Byers, Secretary; and Charles B. Kiggins, Treasurer. These executive officers have ever since remained in charge of their constantly increasing business, and are qualified by a long experience to fully meet the various demands of the trade. The goods are sold throughout the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, and also in Canada. The manufactures of the company include cloth-covered caskets, robes, wrappers, habits, linings, pillows, embalming tables, and undertakers' supplies generally, their factory being equipped with all the modern appliances for the successful and rapid production of these articles. They also handle a large variety of cabinet hardware and upholstery goods. It is the only establishment of its kind that has succeeded in Syra-

cuse. Similar concerns have been started, but owing to lack of necessary experience, and the fact that the trade cannot be forced, they have proved disastrous ventures for those who invested their money.

E. J. Eddy.— Mr. Eddy came to Syracuse in 1867 from Pharsalia, Chenango county, where he was born in 1848. His first employment was as a clerk, in which capacity he continued four years. In 1871 he opened a hardware establishment in the First ward. He soon built up a prosperous trade, and won for himself a prominent place among the substantial merchants of that part of the city. In 1878 he bought his present site in North Salina street, and for ten years carried on his business in buildings then standing. In 1888 he built his brick block, which is 60 x 80 feet and five stories high. In 1890 he bought 1,000 tons of rags, and his manufacture and sale of tinware has become so extensive that he employs thirty wagons on the road, ten of which are his own, and the remainder furnished by the drivers. He employs five tinners, twenty-five women, besides his office help and men on the wagons. His business amounted in 1890 to $100,000. Mr. Eddy was Supervisor of his ward in 1885–86.

A. E. Alvord.—The water-lime and plaster-mills on the corner of Lock and Catawba streets were built by their present owner, A. E. Alvord, in 1884, who succeeded his father in this business in 1875. Water-lime is ground from stone quarried and burned in Manlius and brought by rail to the mills. Quick-lime is also burned at Manlius in nine large kilns, which have a capacity of 600 barrels daily. Stone for land plaster is quarried on Mr. Alvord's farm in Onondaga Valley, from which about 2,000 tons of plaster are ground and sold yearly. Two years ago Mr. Alvord expended several thousand dollars in a plant at his mills for the manufacture of calcine plaster, or plaster of Paris. This was the introduction of a new industry in Syracuse, and has proven very successful. It is made from the same stone as the land plaster, and the works have a daily capacity of from 200 to 300 barrels. The quality of this new product is most satisfactory, and orders already exceed the production. One hundred people are required to operate the quarries and mills. Mr. Alvord's father, E. B. Alvord, was the pioneer in this business in Syracuse. In 1848 he built a lime and plaster-mill on the corner of Lock and Canal streets, which he operated till 1872 or 1873, when he converted the building into a packing-house and moved the machinery for grinding water-lime and plaster to a new mill in Pearl street, which was removed to make room for the West Shore Railroad.

The Onondaga County Milk Association is a stock company, incorporated March 21, 1871, with twenty-four charter members, eighteen of whom were milk producers and stockholders. The scheme was the invention of B. Austin Avery, a dairy farmer a few miles north of the city. No sys-

tem had ever been devised which embodied his idea of bringing milk producers and milk consumers into mutual relations. The financial results of twenty years have proved the wisdom of his plans. At the organization Mr. Avery was chosen President; James L. Hill, Vice-President and Manager; and Cyrus D. Avery, Secretary and Treasurer. The original capital stock was $50,000. The old Park Hotel standing on their present site was rented, horses and wagons were bought, drivers hired, and milk routes established in the city. Stockholders brought their milk, which was weighed and credited, put into a common stock, and sold to the best advantage. At the end of one year 1,505,000 quarts of milk had been sold at a saving of over one cent per quart to consumers, and at the same time the receipts had paid the producers more money than they had been able to realize when each man made his own sales. The Park Hotel property was bought the second year, and at the end of the third year the growing prosperity of the enterprise demanded more room and better facilities. Experience had taught just what was wanted, and the present handsome and commodious building was designed and completed in 1875, at a cost of $17,000. Since then two lots with dwelling houses in Onondaga street have been purchased to make room for stables and shops, in which the association keeps its horses, makes and keeps in repair all its wagons, and does all necessary blacksmithing. In the milk trade ice is in constant use, and 1,500 tons are consumed yearly, all of which is stored on the premises. During 1890 28,000 pounds of milk were handled daily. All milk not disposed of before 2 P. M. is made into butter and cottage and factory cheese the same day. This large quantity of milk is obtained of stockholders, and of those who rent stock, and so are entitled to the co-operative benefits. Two years ago the association began making ice cream, selling since that time from 75 to 100 gallons per day. In June, 1890, lunch parlors were fitted up, and this branch of the business has become very popular. A large boiler and a twenty-horse-power engine furnish the motive power, and hot water and steam for general uses. In 1891 4,550,368 quarts of milk were handled, netting the milk producers two and three-fourths cents per quart. The year's business amounted $136,812.92, to do which required forty horses, twenty-five wagons, and forty-three people. The stock has been increased to $100,000, of which $63,450 has been paid in, and the property is valued at $100,000. The Presidents succeeding B. Austin Avery have been John Wells, Hiram Kingsley, and George C. Gere. Cyrus D. Avery, the first Secretary and Treasurer, was succeeded in a few months by Irani C. Reed, who was also made General Manager, which positions he has held for the past twenty years. The officers of the association, with six others, constitute a Board of Trustees as follows: George C. Gere, President; J. C.

B. Austin Avery

Munro, Vice-President; Iram C. Reed, Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager; J. S. Jerome, John Wells, George Geddes, P. S. Knapp, P. P. Midler, and B. F. Scott.

HOTELS.

The Globe Hotel was erected in 1846 and 1847 by Henry Stevens, and immediately opened as a temperance house. Two years later it was given up, and the next landlord was William Winton, who was followed by Winton & Butler. This firm conducted the house till 1854, when they were succeeded by Ira Garrison, who ran it about ten years, and sold to Austin & Dickinson, under whose management the corner facing Washington and Salina streets was remodeled and the west portion of the hotel built. Messrs. Austin & Dickinson were succeeded by E. D. Dickinson, and he by Dickinson & Austin, and later the firm of Dickinson, Austin & Bacon became proprietors. A. R. Dickinson was their successor. The firm of Dickinson, Bacon & Ellis was then formed and assumed control, and continued in that capacity till Mr. Dickinson withdrew, and the proprietorship passed into the hands of Bacon & Ellis, the present landlords. The Globe is one of the best appointed hostelries in Central New York. It is conveniently located, substantially built, and a general favorite with the traveling public.

The Vanderbilt House was built in 1867 by John L. Cook & Son, who opened it in 1868, and kept it for ten or twelve years, when Oliver E. Allen became the proprietor. He was succeeded two or three years later by P. B. Brayton, who sold to G. W. Day, and he to George W. Taylor. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Taylor disposed of his interest to J. H Fife, of New York city, the present proprietor. In compliment to its name Commodore Vanderbilt presented this house with an excellent oil painting of himself, which has been admired by thousands of guests. During their bridal trip the Commodore and his second wife spent a night here. The hotel justly enjoys the reputation of being first-class in all respects. In 1879 Daniel Candee, Horace Candee, and the estate of Earll B. Alvord bought and still own this valuable property.

The Empire House was constructed in 1844–45 by John L. Tomlinson, a son-in-law of James L. Voorhees, of Lysander. Mr. Tomlinson lived in a house where the County Clerk's office now stands, and he owned the whole block except the Onondaga Hotel and one dwelling house. He was killed by the cars at Little Falls in 1848, and the property soon after was bought by James L. Voorhees, who traded that part on which the Court-House now stands for the old court-house lot between Syracuse and Salina. The new owner called it the Voorhees House. A few years later it came into the possession of Horace and Hamilton White, and is now owned by Horace

K. and F. D. White. The Empire House was opened in the fall of 1845 by Mr. Miller as a temperance house. He remained one year. The succession of landlords since then has been Captain Joel Cody, Philo N Rust, Mr. and Mrs. Barent Filkins, Barney Becker, Lucius Wright, Sprague & Gage, Mrs. Gage, Hose Rockwell & Carpenter, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Patten, Mr. Satterlee, and C. E. Talbot & Co., the present occupants. The name of the hotel was changed from the Voorhees House to the Empire while Sprague & Gage were in it. The Empire is one of the largest hotels in Syracuse, and contains a spacious hall in which almost every society and organization in this State, and some national organizations, have repeatedly held annual meetings.

Hotel Burns.—About 1870 Peter Burns bought the block now known as the Hotel Burns, on the corner of West Fayette and South Clinton streets. A hotel had been kept in it for many years by Hutchinson, Eastman, and others. Mr. Burns remodeled the building, and leased it to Elias T. Talbot, who opened and kept a first-class temperance house for eleven years, when he leased his interest in it to Oscar L. Brownell. Mr. Talbot again assumed the management, and was succeeded in 1888 by the present proprietors, Messrs. Townsend Brothers. The hotel still belongs to Mr. Burns, and has always been kept as a temperance house.

Congress Hall, located on the corner of West Washington and South Franklin streets, was erected about 1876 by Jacob Crouse, and opened the following year by Copley A. Nott, who has ever since conducted the house with great credit to both himself and Syracuse. In 1888 his son, Claude R., was given an interest under the firm name of C. A. Nott & Son. The building is five stories high, is located near the principal railroad depots of the city, and is altogether a most admirably appointed house.

Hotel Candee.—In 1864 Charles E. Candee opened the eastern half of the present Hotel Candee, formerly known as the Brintnall Hotel. Two years later he sold to Wagner & Sweatland. Mr. Sweatland soon after sold his interest to Horace B. Castle, and Mr. Wagner sold to Jerome Vroman, who in turn sold to Mr. Belden, and he to Mr. Hiscock. The latter disposed of his interest to James H. Burke, and 1869 Mr. Candee repurchased the house and has been its proprietor ever since. In 1887 he leased the upper part of the old Talbot House, extending to the corner of Fayette and Warren streets, thus giving him 150 rooms. Mr. Candee is the oldest continuous hotel-keeper in Syracuse. In 1882 he was elected Alderman of the Sixth ward, and has by successive re-elections held that office ever since.

The Jervis House, corner of East Fayette and Mulberry streets, was built in 1854 by Harvey Sheldon and Charles A. Wheaton. The block was sold to the old Syracuse City Bank, and afterward purchased by General William

J. Hough. It was first known as the Sheldon Block, and for many years the upper part was rented by Mr. Cobleigh, of Rochester, for his dancing schools. General Hough afterward refitted it for a family boarding-house and hotel, and gave it its present name after Bishop Jervis, of England, from whom he was descended. General Hough died in 1869, and in the division of his estate the Jervis House became the property of his daughter, wife of Charles E. Stevens, an attorney. Mr. Stevens was Superintendent of Public Schools from 1863 to 1866. The successive landlords of the Jervis House have been Harvey Bennett, Mrs. Harvey Bennett, Jeremiah Hinchman, John A. Goodell, Captain C. G Nye, A. F. Hamilton, and Mrs. Eunice C. Gardner.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

REMINISCENCES.

Notes and Reminiscences with Wit and Humor Interspersed — Interesting Anecdotes of Historical Importance.

HOWEVER much the procrastination may be regretted, it is nevertheless now too late to gather from a generation almost gone much incidental history of the city. Indeed, who is there to tell of those early years of village history, when the population was sparse, the streets mere Indian trails, and the forests the home of beasts? Seventy years have passed since 1820, when the village first began to bestir itself, and who is there of fourscore years who lived among the scenes of that day? A decade ago a volume of interesting reminiscences might have been gathered; but now there are few indeed to relate incidents and events of even half a century ago. A chapter of such matter has been gathered for this book which may serve to, in a degree, relieve the monotony incident to the narration of cold historical facts. Considerable more matter of this character might be gathered, and yet recollections are so conflicting that the work would be more or less unsatisfactory to the compiler. It has been said that no two persons ever see the same scene alike; certainly, when the events of a lifetime ago are recalled by two persons there is almost invariably a decided conflict of opinion. The writer has had recourse to letters and scrap-books for the facts contained in many of the paragraphs which follow, and here and there one has been condensed from local publications. Some have been related by friendly citizens, and others are from the writer's memory of anecdotes told to him during the thirty years of his residence in the city. Scattered through this entire volume are many narrations of events and incidents

which, taken in connection with this chapter, would constitute a good beginning for some writer who has the tact and patience for preparing a volume of such sketches as he might now be able to procure. For example:

An amusing incident occurred about the year 1840, in which a laugh was turned upon Gen. A. P. Granger. A familiar group was gathered at the Syracuse House, comprising such well known citizens as Mr. Granger, A. N. Van Patten, Amos Gillett, Daniel Kellogg, D. D. Hillis, Moses D. Burnet, Daniel Groff, Henry Young, Philo N. Rust, Samuel Larned, and others. The General was fretting and scolding about a note that he had endorsed for Young, and said some quite hard words over his being compelled to pay it. Mr. Young explained that he had been disappointed in getting money that he expected, and could not meet the note. But this did not pacify the General, and he continued to complain. Finally Young ended the matter and created a hearty laugh by exclaiming, "Well, General, what is an endorser good for if he don't pay?"

Many years since, when the late Daniel Pratt was holding court, a tall, uncomely specimen of humanity was called up for trial for some misdemeanor. He stood up, apparently without counsel, whereupon he was asked by the Judge if he had counsel, and replied in the affirmative. As no member of the bar appeared to act as such the Judge further questioned him, "Who is your counsel?" The man replied, "God Almighty!" The Judge promptly advised the prisoner thus: "You better get somebody who practices in these courts."

Several years ago the late Damon Coats, who was noted for his lively wit, defended a prisoner who was on trial for felony. As the trial proceeded some of the bar left the court-room for a time. Returning, they met Mr. Coats just going out, and said to him: "Well, how did you make out with your prisoner?" "Oh," was the reply, "I succeeded in convicting him, with the aid of the district attorney!"

In the year 1829 there was a drug store on the southwest corner of Warren and East Genesee streets. On one occasion, when several villagers had gathered there to discuss the current topics, a deer bounded directly through one of the front windows and into their midst. The animal came from the east through Genesee street. It is not too much to say that the gossipers were surprised. At about the same time a bear was killed in South Salina street.

The "Salina Gang," as they were termed, met one of their severest battles and repulses in a fight with the "village boys" while the erection of the first Bastable Block was in progress many years ago. Dean Richmond led the Salina party, and when it reached the scene of the struggle they found the street barricaded with timbers and the Syracuse boys well sup-

plied with paving stones. The fight was brief but intense, and the Salt Pointers were forced to retreat, several of them being severely injured. It was one of the most riotous of the numerous proceedings of that character of those days.

When the Hon. Andrew D. White was a boy he displayed much inventive genius. He had a workshop in the basement of his father's home, on the site of the present residence of Dr. Didama, and much of his time was spent in scientific and mechanical pursuits. He made, among other things, a printing press entirely of wood, which did its work in quite a perfect manner, some of the principles of which are employed in the perfecting presses of to-day. He also came very near being the inventor of telegraphy before Morse made his discoveries. He constructed a battery and strung wires, and by breaking the current produced a spark. He then devised a code by which sentences could be transmitted by manipulating the sparks. A "sounder" is used in these days to indicate dots and dashes, made by breaking the current, the sounds of the instrument taking the place of Mr. White's sparks.

In the olden practice at our courts B. Davis Noxon was retained in a trial with his usual tact and persistence, and was engaged against an opponent who continually interposed objections. The Judge, who was many years Mr. Noxon's junior, uniformly decided in favor of the objections. Becoming irritated at Mr. Noxon's persistency the Judge exclaimed: "What am I here for except to decide these questions as they arise?" Mr. Noxon, with his usual gravity, laid down his glasses and pen, and looking up at the Judge, replied: "Your honor has got me now!"

Mr. Noxon was long recognized as the nestor of the bar prior to his death. Many years since his son-in-law, now the venerable Judge Comstock, was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals on the Know-Nothing ticket. Soon after his election the late Judge Mason, of the Supreme Court, of Hamilton, N. Y., met Mr. Noxon and congratulated him upon Mr. Comstock's election to the Court of Appeals, adding that as he had long been a judge in theory, he had now become one in fact, and that no doubt he would make an excellent judge. "Yes," Mr. Noxon replied, "Judge Comstock will if he is n't most woefully deceived in himself."

In times past the rules of practice required attorneys, in causes tried at the Circuit desiring an appeal, to make a motion on defendants with notice before the end of the term. A trial having been had in court before the late Judge Daniel Pratt, and a decision made adverse to the clients of Messrs. Gardner & Burdick, a motion, with notice on affidavits hastily drawn was made by Hamilton Burdick (now a senior and honored member of the Onondaga Bar). He began to read the affidavits with his usual custom, slowly

and deliberately, when Judge Pratt, after a short time, said to him, "Hand up your papers." Mr. Burdick did so, and after the Judge had tried in vain to read them he impatiently threw them on the desk with the remark that any lawyer who would write like that ought to have his motion denied on the spot. Mr. Burdick coolly replied: "I don't know as lawyers are to blame if the people elect Judges that can't read writing." No one enjoyed the reply more than the Judge himself.

About five years ago Ezra Town was in Syracuse on a visit to James M. Ellis. Mr. Town was in business in this city from 1825 to 1855, and gave the following particulars of trade matters at an early day: "East of Montgomery street, between the Genesee turnpike and the Erie Canal, was a dense alder swamp. On the corner of Mulberry and Fayette streets was a house, but it was considered away out in the country. The man who built it was ridiculed for going so far for a home. The old red mill was still standing on the east bank of the creek near the turnpike. The amount of business done in Syracuse in 1825 was much less than that at Onondaga. Nearly all of the stores were on the north side of the canal, in a block between the two bridges. When it became known that I was going to open a grocery on the other side of the canal people said that I could not live, but I did, and without selling whisky, which was the general custom with merchants of that day. Syracuse then contained only about thirty houses. Reuben West and the Eastmans, at Onondaga Hill, and W. H. Raynor, at the Valley, sold more goods and bought more produce than the whole of us in Syracuse."

The venerable Mr. Elisha Ford says that the first brick building in Syracuse was the Syracuse House, and the first brick dwelling is the building which is still standing just east of the Bastable Block. It is more than remarkable that both of these structures should have so long escaped the numerous changes that have taken place.

In 1824–25 James Webb came down from Onondaga Hill and built the first and only stone dwelling house in the village. It was erected in West Water street, and he kept it for a time as a boarding-house. Since then it has been used for various purposes, and is now standing and used as a dye-house.

The manner in which railroad trains were run fifty years ago is in part illustrated by the following statement of a locomotive engineer who became connected with the Syracuse and Utica division of what is now the Central in June, 1845, six years after its completion: "When I became an engineer on this division," he says, "the company had five engines. The heaviest one did not weigh over fifteen tons. The smallest weighed about thirteen tons. The time of the regular run between Syracuse and

Utica, fifty-one miles, was three and one-half hours. The usual train consisted of four passenger coaches and a freight car. They were all small eight-wheeled cars. One day I ran my train from Syracuse into the station at Utica fifteen minutes ahead of time. Every one about the station was astonished, and a great many questions were asked regarding the trip. Some persons thought I must have left Syracuse ahead of time. They had been accustomed to seeing the trains come in late. In some way the news of my fast trip reached the ears of the officials of the road in Syracuse. When I arrived in that city on my next run Superintendent John Wilkinson called me into his office and reprimanded me for running my train so fast. I argued that there was no time-card stating what time the train should arrive at stations on the line, and I had no specific orders as to running fast or slow. The Superintendent told me that a repetition of the offense would result in my discharge from the company's services. I was more careful after that. Our fastest train was the one that carried the Governor's message. It made the time from Utica to Syracuse in about two and one-quarter hours. It took seven and one-half hours to carry the message from Albany to Auburn. The train was watched by groups of astonished people along the line. They said it went like lightning, but such lightning could easily be dodged. There were no switches along the road in those days. The road was double-tracked between Verona and Canastota, and trains were expected to pass each other between those stations. When they failed to do this and met on the single track one of the trains had to back up and run in on the extra track or turnout. There was no telegraph and consequently no orders along the line for the running of trains. In case of an accident to the train we would get a farmer to drive to the nearest station and notify some of the employees of the road, and then a hand-car would be sent to Syracuse or Utica for aid. Railroading in those days was pretty slow business, but we did n't think so at the time. I did not expect to live to see it advanced to its present state."

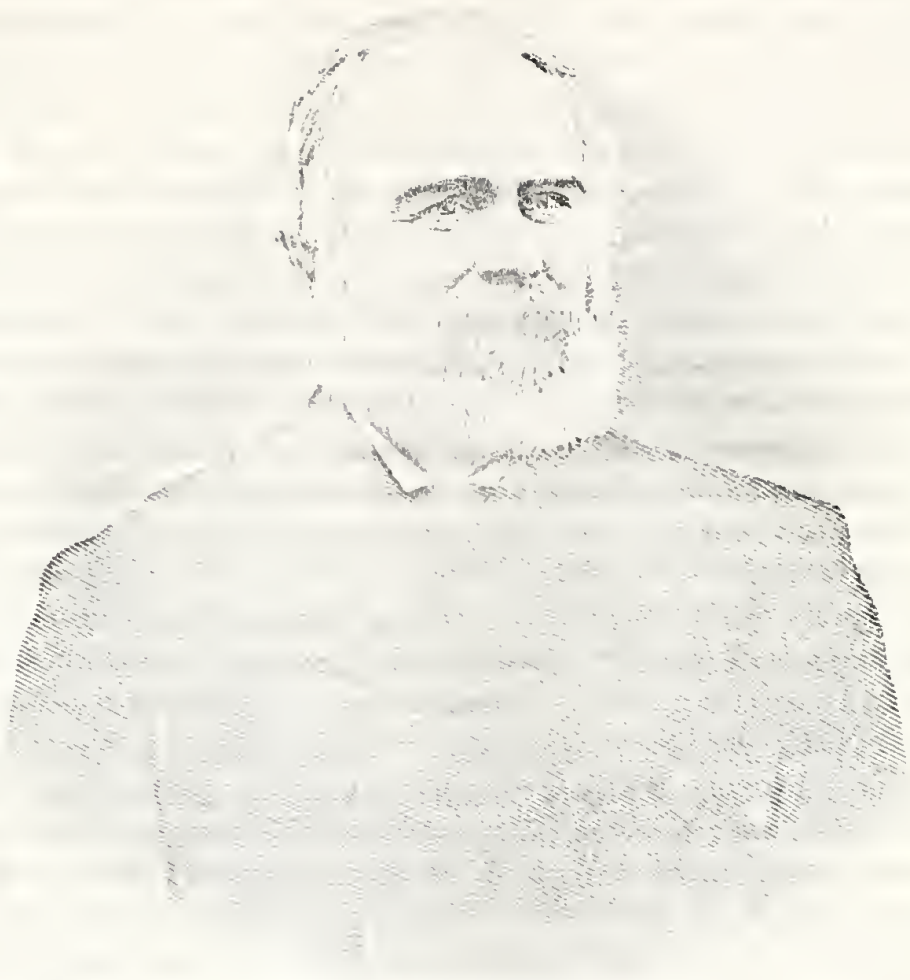
The venerable Judge Comstock had but recently been beaten in several cases before the General Term, when he re-appeared in reference to several other cases in which appeals had been taken from the trial court, and remembering his recent experiences he made no argument, but brought smiles to the faces of the Justices when he said: "May it please your honors, I pause here on my way to the Court of Appeals only long enough to hand up my briefs." It was characteristic wit and sarcasm.

David J. Mitchell was once assigned by the court to the defense of an impecunious negro at Morrisville. Mr. Mitchell exerted his best efforts during the taking of testimony and spoke at much length in summing up; but the guilt of the man was so clearly proven that the jury found a verdict

without leaving their seats, and five minutes later the Judge had sentenced him to State Prison for life. Mr. Mitchell then turned to the negro and remarked: "Well, sir, you may thank me for that speech, for without it you would have got twenty years more."

Perhaps the best exhibition of legal lore ever made in the city was on the occasion of the trial of one Lindsay, indicted for the murder of a man near Baldwinsville. The late Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick appeared as one of the counsel for the prisoner, and during the trial an expert from Philadelphia was called by the people to show that blood that had been put in evidence was human blood, and blood of the murdered man. He had sworn very positively and at considerable length when Mr. Sedgwick began his cross-examination, which continued during the most of two days. Mr. Sedgwick had especially prepared himself for this branch of the examination, and step by step he wove a web about the expert which at last began to disturb his equanimity and indicate the main purpose of the inquiry. Mr. Sedgwick had applied his severest sarcasm and irony in attacking the standing of the witness as an expert, and had confronted him with the opinions of eminent authorities with whom the witness had disagreed, and in the earlier part of the examination firmly asserted that it was easy to distinguish between the blood of a person and that of a pig. Mr. Sedgwick led up to the important question: "Do you now say, in view of all the authorities that have been presented, and following the vehement affirmations which you have made, that you can distinguish the blood of a pig from the blood of a man?" in such a skillful manner that the witness began to tremble at the conclusion of the question. He was pressed for an answer, and finally replied: "No," thus destroying his testimony for the people.

During the War of 1812 the old military arsenal in the Valley, which has been described on an earlier page of this work, was a place of considerable importance. Bodies of soldiers often made it a stopping-place for a night, or while awaiting orders. The antiquarian is interested in this connection in the fate of an artillery officer and a comrade, who was probably a private, who were passing from the Niagara frontier eastward, towards the close of the war. It is said that the officer belonged to the first artillery company in the country. These two soldiers were taken sick on the march, and when the old arsenal was reached they were left to receive such care as could be given them there. Both died and were buried on the Hopper farm on the hill at the west side of the Valley, and the graves are marked with simple stones. Those two graves have attracted the attention of hundreds of passers by, and caused almost endless conjecture as to whose remains were buried there.



A. L. Mason

Wieting Hall, though it some time ago was superceded by the Wieting Opera House, is of historic interest. It was the offspring of a happy thought of the owner of the Wieting Block, Dr. John M. Wieting, and twice it was destroyed by fire. For many years the State conventions of the political parties were held in it, and not a few lively scenes were witnessed at such times, some of which have been referred to in an earlier chapter of this book. Among the very last of such conventions held in it was that of the year 1872, when the Liberal party, which supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency, was organized in this State. The events attending that division of the Republican party were even more interesting to the public than those on the occasion of the withdrawal of John Kelly and Tammany Hall, when they, like the Liberals, found themselves in the minority and unable to control the organization of the convention. Wieting Hall and Syracuse only yielded up their popularity when the great caravansaries of Saratoga bid successfully for political patronage, and even after that time State conventions were occasionally held here, one, in particular, at which Grover Cleveland was nominated for Governor, on his way to the Presidency. Here for many years congregated the politicians of the State, great and small, and of all parties, the "Barnburners," "Loco-Focos," "Hunkers," "Silver Grays," "Woolly Heads," Whigs, Democrats, Republicans, Know-Nothings, and Abolitionists. Here great men and women have been seen or heard, or both, for while some have electrified great audiences by their oratory, acting, or song, others have controlled assemblages by their quiet, yet powerful, influence, such for instance as Thurlow Weed, Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger, John Kelly, and many others of no less fame. Among the political sayings that have come down from these conventions is one from Dean Richmond, which, because it illustrates so much of political management, will live for some time to come. His will was the will of his party, and, on one occasion, after making up the "slate" for the convention, one of his lieutenants observed that he had neglected to name the last and most insignificant candidate. Mr. Richmond's attention being called to the fact, and weary of the task he had already performed, remarked: "Yes, I have made that omission"; and then after a moment's reflection said, "perhaps that nomination might as well be left to the convention," and it was. The first convention in the city that can be recalled is that of the Whigs in 1850. It met in September in Market Hall, which, before the erection of Wieting Hall, was generally used for public meetings. It was also the City Hall, and was renovated from time to time according to the needs of a growing city, but was demolished in 1890 to make room for the new municipal building now in course of erection, at a cost of something more than two hundred thousand dollars. Within its walls, too, has

resounded the eloquence of voices of national reputation. Of the orators and statesmen who have been heard in Wieting Hall were Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Samuel J. Tilden, John B. Gough, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, Frederick Douglass, Stephen A. Douglass, Governor Andrew, Governor Brough, and Governor Morgan, ("the war Governors" of Massachusetts, Ohio, and New York respectively,) Roscoe Conkling, Senator John Sherman, Gerrit Smith, William Lloyd Garrison, Vice-President Hamlin, Rev. Samuel J. May, President Chester A. Arthur, John Van Buren, Horatio Seymour, Anna Dickinson. The dramatic stage attracted Charles Dickens, Janauschek, Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Booth, John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Forrest, Joseph Jefferson, and many others scarcely less brilliant in both America and Europe. Parepa Rosa, Adelina Patti, and Christine Nillson were of those who succeeded Jenny Lind in this country, with many other magnificent vocalists of reputation. In the days when the lyceum was popular scores of lecturers afforded excellent instruction and entertainment; concerts were frequent, and scientific exhibitions were well patronized. The Franklin Institute was for a time a flourishing institution, and its midwinter "fairs" were popular in the extreme. Not the least attractive were the courses of lectures on physiology which Dr. Wieting gave, several winters after he built the block and hall from the proceeds of such lectures given by him throughout the country during several years previously. These lectures were illustrated with the aid of manikins and charts — something quite new for those days. As Syracuse was looked upon as a "hot bed of abolitionism" in the more heated anti-slavery days, it was but natural that Market Hall and Wieting Hall should have been the arena of some of the most renowned debates, and in some instances these gatherings of Abolitionists were disgracefully assailed by mob violence. Especially in "war times" was Wieting Hall filled with eloquence, patriotism, and enthusiasm, when there were great assemblages of people to devise ways and means for recruiting the army or giving it moral and political support through the aid of the "Union party," a union of Republicans and Democrats in support of the Union army. On such occasions the hall was frequently magnificently decorated with the Old Flag and tricolors, especially in celebration of some important victory. At such times bands of music would occupy the gallery, while cannon would boom from the packet dock with an eloquence of oratory which would stir the multitude to the highest pitch of excitement. But when the Wieting Block was last burned a few years ago the hall of course lost its personal interest, but memories of it will live while those live who were witnesses to its many stirring scenes. The entrance to it was from Salina street, one flight up, with the stage in the west end. A wide gallery extended from

the stage around the hall. Originally its seats were connected wooden chairs, and moveable, but in later years, after the first fire, it was supplied with opera chairs. The present Wieting Opera House is much more pretentious in its appearance than the old hall, but it is no more pleasing to those who remember Wieting Hall.

Convention Hall was less pretentious, but for many years it was a popular place of meeting for small conventions and newly organized churches. Concerts and lectures were frequently given in it. It was located in the Convention Block in East Genesee street, next west of the building now occupied by the *Courier* Printing Company.

Corinthian Hall was also well known thirty years ago, and was the place of some noted entertainments. It was situated on the second floor of the building in North Salina street, a little south of the present Columbia Market.

Malcom Hall, in the present Malcom Block, South Salina street corner of Washington street, was also once a popular place of amusement. The Christy Minstrels of long ago made their first appearance in this part of the State there.

And there was Myers Hall, in the present Myers Block, which became somewhat conspicuous from being the lodge room of the "Sons of Malta," an organization of much dignity on the exterior, but highly deceptive and amusing in its interior. There are still many of its victims living who will remember the midnight parade it once made, with its thousand members in cowls and gowns, and the distribution of bread it made to the poor. Its membership embraced many of the most prominent citizens, inveigled into its mysteries by deception, but when once within its doors waited with good humor to have revenge upon some innocent friend. The "order" had no object other than to gratify fun-loving dispositions.

These facts may be noted here for preservation: Onondaga county was first settled in 1786. Syracuse was first known by the Indians as Webster's Camp and Webster's Landing. It was known as Bogardus Corners from 1796 to 1809, when the name was changed to Milan, and to South Salina (to distinguish it from Salina) in 1812. Two years later, in 1814, the name was again changed to Cossitt's Corners, and in 1817 to Corinth. There was a postoffice in the State of that name in 1820, when it was desired to establish a postoffice here, hence it was necessary to again change the name, this time to Syracuse. The village was incorporated April 13, 1825, and the village became a city December 13, 1847, with a population of about 16,000.

John Wilkinson was the pioneer lawyer. He came to "Corinth" in 1819, and located his office "out of town" on the corner now occupied by

the Globe Hotel. He was followed in 1824 by Alfred Northam. Then came Harvey Baldwin and Schuyler Strong (in 1826), and Horace Wheaton, ——— Davis, E. W. Leavenworth, B. Davis Noxon, James R. Lawrence, Joshua Forman, George F. Comstock, Grove Lawrence, John H. Hulbert, Daniel Gott, D. D. Hillis, Daniel Pratt, Charles B. Sedgwick, William J. Hough, Henry J. Sedgwick, John Ruger, John G. Forbes, James W. Nye, Thomas T. Davis, N. B. Smith, Peter Outwater, R. H. Gardner, James S. Leach, Le Roy Morgan, Hamilton Burdick, Thomas G. Alvord, William C. Ruger, Charles Andrews, George N. Kennedy, Frank Hiscock, while many have followed them. It is believed that of all these but seven are now living.

It is said that the discovery of salt under the Tully hills but verifies the oft-repeated belief of a famous and respected chief of the Onondaga Indians, Captain George. Upon what he based his opinion is not definitely known; but a member of the tribe recently told the writer that the chief often said that "if white men would go deep down in the earth over towards the morning sun they would find salt in big piles." About twenty wells supply a 12-inch pipe which now brings a million gallons of very strong brine to the city every day. W. B. Cogswell spent much time and money in "prospecting" for a salt mine, and was at last (in 1889) abundantly rewarded. The Solvay Process Works (of which Mr. Cogswell is President) are now supplied with brine of the exact strength required (within one degree of saturation), and there is brine to spare for some of the manufacturers of salt.

Bradley Carey, eighty-seven years old, recalls these facts and incidents: "When I came here in 1825 I was nearly twenty-one years of age. The village of Syracuse contained 800 or 900 inhabitants, for the most part north of and near the Erie Canal. The old Mansion Tavern stood where the Empire House does now. The salt men were then just commencing to make salt by the solar process, and were building works south of West Genesee street. Two years before I came here to live, or in 1823, I recollect attending a show in the hall of the Mansion Tavern. Samuel Larned used to carry his show about on a canal boat, exhibiting at the towns along the canal. I remember it consisted of wax figures, two of which were Lady Jane Grey and Mary, Queen of Scots. We thought it was a great show in those days. The greatest excitement we had then was town meeting. The nearest polling place was at Salt Point, or, as it later was called, Salina. As town meeting came in the spring of the year we often had to go in sleighs over a very rough and much drifted road. I remember one election, the first time Jackson ran for the Presidency. Excitement ran high. There were two or three feet of snow in the road. Both parties had sleighs carrying

people to the polls, and as the road had only a single track then a trip to Salt Point was pretty rough. When I came to Syracuse the only church in the village which was finished and occupied was the Baptist church, which stood where the First Universalist church now stands. I was a carpenter by trade and worked on the first Presbyterian church and the first Episcopal church ever built in the city. In 1825 these churches were being built, also the first Methodist church ever erected in the city. They were all, I think, small wooden structures. The Presbyterian church stood where McCarthy's retail store now stands; the Episcopal church (old St. Paul's) on the lot bounded by Genesee, Washington, and Warren streets, where the Granger Block stands, and the Methodist church where the First Methodist is now. I think the present First M. E. church is an enlargement of that same building, at least it is on the same site. The Catholics bought the Episcopal church some years later and moved it down in Montgomery street, where it now stands. It is the old St. Mary's."

The ground now covered by the Durston Memorial Building and contiguous stores, at the corner of James and Warren streets, possesses some historic interest. In 1820 Daniel Kellogg, William H. Sabine, and Joshua Forman, then owners of these premises, entered into a contract with Thomas Spencer and David Johnson to build a boat-house and construct a dry dock. The title to the property became vested in the Syracuse Company in 1824, and by the company a sale was made to Thomas Spencer in 1828. Mr. Spencer was a boat builder. An interesting document still preserved is an agreement dated February 27, 1834, under the terms of which Maria Durston, of the town of Salina, indentured her son, John Durston, to Thomas Spencer as an apprentice, John Durston then being seventeen years old. The agreement was that Spencer should furnish "the said John good and sufficient meat, drink, washing, and lodging, and also pay for his services at the rate of $75 for the first year." The wages were so graded that on reaching his majority the young man was to receive $200 a year. The young boat builder was industrious and economical, and in 1843 he purchased the property of Mr. Spencer and owned it until his death.

The first execution for murder in the county was that of Zachariah Freeman, a negro living in the town of Lysander. He murdered a white woman named Sarah Boyd, on the 18th of May, 1840, and was hung in Syracuse on the 19th of November by Sheriff Phillips. Governor Seward was petitioned to commute the sentence, but he refused to interfere. Colonel Johnson, Under Sheriff, acted as executioner. All the witnesses are now dead. There were present, besides the Sheriff and Under Sheriff, Deputies Erastus Baker, jr., and Henry Seymour, Jailer Butts, Constables Henry L. Fellows, William D. Lewis, Amos Gillett, T. Holmes, and Sylves-

ter House, Judges Lawrence, Strong, Hall, and Mason, District Attorney Dodge, County Clerk Elijah Rhoades, and Surrogate Minard. The official witnesses were Jonas Earll, Amos P. Granger, Oliver Teall, Moses S. Marsh, Z. W. Coggswell, William A. Cook, Josiah Wright, William Malcom, Rufus Stanton, Samuel Hickox, Philo N. Rust, and Frederick Benson.

Many older citizens still remember the stone bridge built in the form of an arch over the Erie Canal, in Salina street. This bridge was so low that people upon the decks of canal boats passing under it were frequently injured. The attention of Canal Commissioner Earll being called to the fact, he said: "Yes, I will have the cause of these complaints removed by deepening the bottom of the canal at that point!"

At a meeting held at Onondaga Hill, in the Court-House, on February 23, 1816, to further consider the project of constructing the Erie Canal, a plan for raising the required amount of money, $10,000,000, was proposed which would be quite novel for these days. A memorial to the Legislature was presented, having previously been prepared by a committee, of which Judge Forman, General Thaddeus M. Wood, and Judge Geddes were members, which suggested aid from these sources: Congress, $2,500,000; State of New York, $2,500,000; State of Ohio, $1,000,000; New York city and adjacent counties, $2,000,000; and individuals, $2,000,000; the last to be secured by the issue of stock, to bear interest at five per cent., protected by a lien on canal tolls. The money was to be raised in amounts of one million for ten years, the estimated time required for constructing the canal. The memorial was adopted and presented to the Legislature by a committee, but it was never acted upon.

In "war times" considerable jest was made of a clumsy order issued by the colonel of one of the regiments which went from this city, in which he somewhat irreverantly mentioned the Almighty, though not intending to do so. But he afterwards redeemed himself with his friends by showing how easy it was for army officers to make or overlook mistakes by sending home an order, issued by the Adjutant-General of the army, which, for want of punctuation, read as follows in its closing paragraph: "May God preserve the Union of the States by order of the Secretary of War. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General."

It is interesting to know that in its early days the western part of Syracuse was wooded with hemlock, birch, and soft maple, while the timber in the eastern part was cedar, pine, and hickory. Vast quantities of this wood were consumed by the salt works.

It is well to preserve the fact that nowhere was the death of General U. S. Grant more sincerely mourned than in Syracuse, as was shown by the street drapings and the monster assemblage at the Alhambra at the

memorial service, August 8, 1885. Mayor Thomas Ryan presided, and the address was delivered by Hon. Carroll E. Smith Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. W. Mundy, and remarks were made by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Moriarty and the Rev. T. F. Clark. Hymns were sung by the great congregation, led by the Apollo Club.

There was once an extensive Indian burying-place near where the High School now stands, formerly occupied by the red mill. In excavating a dike leading to it, in 1819, the skull of an Indian of unusual size was exhumed. More than one hundred skulls have been found in that locality.

Albion Jackson is supposed to have been the first white child born within the old village of Syracuse. The event occurred in December, 1800.

On the evening of January 8, 1829, a "grand military ball" was given at the Syracuse House in celebration of the election of General Jackson to the Presidency in the fall of 1828. A. N. Van Patten was the leader in the event. In the middle of the ball room was a hickory tree, with manufactured leaves upon it painted green, and live squirrels upon the branches. It is probable that Elisha Ford, of Syracuse, is the only person now living who attended the ball. Six Shakesperean engravings which were used in the elaborate decoration of the hall are now in the possession of the Hon. William Kirkpatrick, of Syracuse.

The First Presbyterian Church Society was organized in 1824. A year later Judge Forman circulated a subscription paper to raise a fund with which to erect an edifice. There were eighty-two subscribers, of whom not one is now living.

In 1827 the Trustees of the village, having due regard for the safety of property, appointed a "Protection Company" of twelve reliable citizens, whose duty it should be "to protect such goods as must of necessity be removed at a fire, and to direct the packing of the same." Each member of the company was ordered to carry "a good and sufficient bag to all fires for the more safety of packing and removing goods." It was also ordered that "the Trustees shall each carry a staff at fires, such as shall be designated an insignia of office of fire wardens, for the purpose of compelling such [persons] as are unwilling to render due assistance in all cases at fires."

Personal sensibility and personal sorrow shown in a public manner were never more conspicuous than on the occasion of the death of President Abraham Lincoln. The main thoroughfares of the city were heavily draped, and there was scarcely a home which did not bear some insignia of mourning. So great was the demand for common black cambric and so scarce became the supply that a dollar a yard was freely paid for it. Thousands of draped flags were to be seen, and the signs of mourning were uni-

versal, and none who stood among the thousands of people on the line of Washington street on the night when the remains of the good President passed through the city on the way to Springfield, Illinois, can ever forget the scene. It was nearly midnight when the headlight of the pilot engine which escorted the funeral train was seen coming from the tunnel. At that moment all the church and public bells of the city began tolling, and the firing of minute guns broke upon the perfect stillness of the air. The great crowd of people was hushed, and slowly and almost silently the draped engine passed by, when all eyes were turned to watch for the approach of the following train. Soon it appeared, and, literally covered with black, it rolled quietly along to the station, then standing in what is now Vanderbilt Square. As it entered the station it was at once surrounded by a local regiment of military, acting as a guard of honor. The impressiveness of the entire scene, where people stood with heads uncovered and spoke almost in whispers as the body of the great oak among men was borne along towards his last resting place, cannot be described. Everything conspired to lend awe and solemnity to the occasion. Memorial services took place in Syracuse, as in hundreds of other large places throughout the country. The funeral oration was pronounced by the Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick. It was a masterly production, unquestionably the ablest of his many brilliant efforts.

In 1822 Liverpool was a place of much more importance than either Salina or Syracuse. Farmers found a good market there and received cash for their products, while in the places last mentioned an equivalent was too freely offered in salt.

John Randel, jr., made the first maps of this locality, and they are now prized for their accuracy. He was a resident of Albany, but was employed to survey Central New York. Before beginning his work it was his custom to require his assistants to take an oath, which read as follows: "We, the subscribers, do severally swear that we will faithfully execute the trust reposed in us by John Randel, jr., as assistants. So help us God." In 1821 he established the monuments in the Salina salt district.

The Rev. Daniel Waldo, who died July 30, 1864, aged 101 years, ten months, and twenty days, was remarkable for a long life most actively spent. He was born in Connecticut in 1762, and was a living witness to the events and progress of this country for more than a century. At the time of his death he was the oldest graduate of Yale College—a member of the class of 1788. He participated in many thrilling events of the war of the Revolution, though young in years. In 1789 he entered the ministry of the Congregational church, and continued in it to the time of his death. He preached his last sermon after he had entered upon his 102d year. At one place where he was stationed as a minister in his earlier years (Columbia,

John Lightfoot

Connecticut) a military review took place, and Mr. Waldo was invited to participate in the dinner which followed, and there gave an example of the readiness with which he could meet almost any unexpected situation. At the table there was a free use of profanity, and the commanding officer having said to Mr. Waldo, by way of intended compliment, perhaps, that he was glad he had come to dine with the officers, and that in doing so he seemed to differ in his judgment with some of his brothers who had declined similar invitations, Mr. Waldo replied: "My Master was not afraid to dine with publicans and sinners, and I am not." In December, 1856, being then ninety-four years of age, he was, on the motion of Representative Amos P. Granger, appointed Chaplain of the House of Representatives, and when his term expired was re-elected. His long life was literally filled with well-doing, and he died honored of all who knew him personally or by reputation.

The Syracuse subscribers, in 1834, to the fund of $400,000 for constructing the Syracuse and Auburn Railroad, were Stephen Smith, $2,000; L. H. Redfield, $1,000; M. S. Marsh, $1,000; W. and H. Raynor, $10,000; Joseph Savage, $500; John B. Ives, $5,000; James Manning, $500; Thomas Spencer, Agnew & Wood, and Daniel Elliott, $1,000 each; Philo N. Rust, by G. Lawrence, attorney, $200; Richard S. Corning, $1,000; Joel Cody, by J. Manning, attorney, $100; Amos Benedict, $500; John L. V. Yates, $300; John Wilkinson, $2,000; V. W. Smith, $2,000; Henry Davis, jr., $2,000. The subscriptions in Auburn amounted to about $350,000.

The first court-house was erected at Onondaga Hill in 1805–06. In 1829 the county seat was removed to Syracuse, and a court-house was built midway between Syracuse and Salina. This building was burned in 1856, after which the present structure in Clinton Square was built.

It is said that the oldest house in the city, built of wood, is No. 310 James street, occupied by Martin Still. The first house constructed of stone is still standing in West Water street, and is occupied by Smith, the dyer. It was built about 1824, by John Webb. The first steps made of stone may still be seen at the entrance to an unsightly building at the east end of the Bastable Block, in East Genesee street. A cut of the oldest brick building, on the corner of Salina and Exchange streets, appears on page 77.

The State took possession of the Salt Springs Reservation in 1797. William Stevens was the first Superintendent, from June 20, 1797, until his death in 1801.

It is believed that the first colored man to come to this locality was Isaac Wales, who, with his family, settled here in 1824. "Uncle Ike" came from Maryland to Manlius with the Fleming family as a slave in 1810. He

bought his freedom for $80. John Savage's was the first Irish family to locate here. The late Richard Savage was a son of John Savage. The first German resident was Andrew Fessenmyer.

A contemporary of the Hon. T. G. Alvord relates that when they were boys they were members of a lyceum in Salina. Mr. Alvord had not regularly joined in the discussions, so that one evening the President sought to bring him into the debate, and asked him, "Which side of the question will you discuss?" "Either side," Mr. Alvord replied; and added, "I can talk on one side as well as the other, and can carry my point, too."

The line of stage coaches which was run between Albany and Buffalo, and through Syracuse, half a century and more ago, was quite as important to the traveling public and business interests of the country as is the New York Central Railroad now. The first use made of broken stone for a roadway was on the old Genesee turnpike. Coaches were run in such number daily as the needs of the public required, some one of them carrying the mails, with letter postage between Syracuse and New York at eighteen and three-fourths cents, and a way-bill accompanying every letter. A good stage driver was a man of prominence as well as of deeds; and the more renowned was he if he could excel in blowing his horn to warn relay stations along the road of his approach. Among the more prominent drivers were "Sam" Wildrick, Thomas Wheeler, Mr. Williams, "Dan" Bennett, Colonel Wood, "Ed" Chappel, "Bob" Blanchard, T. H. Faxton, and Henry Bristol. The Syracuse House was headquarters for all of the stage lines. The stage coaches supplied the model from which cars for the first railroads were built, with a wide board along the exterior, upon which the conductor walked to collect fares. A line of packet boats on the canal made competition lively. These offered comfortable accommodations and made good speed, the horses, in tandem, being driven at a trotting pace. And the captain of a packet boat was a more important personage than the captain of an ocean racer is in these days.

In other years Syracuse was sometimes, and with much truth, called an "abolition center," a grand station of the "underground railroads," this latter designation meaning that it was easy to secretly run an escaping slave through the place on his way to Canada. In May, 1851, the American Anti-Slavery Society met in Syracuse, and among those present were such renowned Abolitionists as William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglass, Parker Pillsbury, Abbey Kelley Foster, and our own Rev. Samuel J. May. In his opening address Mr. Garrison showed the prejudice which existed throughout the country at that time. Said he: "This society has heretofore met in New York; but we are not permitted by a power that is greater than liberty in our land to hold an anniversary in that

city this year, as neither a meeting-house nor a hall could be obtained. If driving the society from New York has covered that city with historical infamy, the receiving of it in Syracuse will cover this city with historical renown." Thereafter Syracuse was the place of many Abolition conventions. At this meeting there was a noted controversy between the Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick and George Thompson, a member of the English Parliament. Mr. Sedgwick made an address in which he strongly favored the abolishment of slavery, but he would accomplish it by peaceful means rather than by force. To this Mr. Thompson took exceptions and made a severe personal attack upon Mr. Sedgwick. Mr. Sedgwick made a brief, courteous, and scorching reply, which threw the assemblage into a tumult that continued for some time, and amid the confusion friends of both parties to the controversy attempted to make speeches, but the assemblage would not hear either Mr. Sedgwick or Mr. Thompson again. At length quiet was restored, when Mr. Thompson offered an apology, when the excited audience arose and gave three cheers each to Mr. Thompson, Mr. Sedgwick, and the city of Syracuse. Mr. Sedgwick did not speak, but subsequently sent a letter to Mr. Thompson in which he fairly reviewed the occurrence and treated the matter in a way which won the admiration of all and the friendship of Mr. Thompson.

Lewis H. Redfield was undoubtedly the oldest printer in the State at the time of his death, July 14, 1882. His history covers a long period of unusual activity and business success. In his boyhood he learned the art of printing and for many years published a newspaper at Onondaga Valley, and later at Syracuse. He was at one time the associate of Horace Greeley as a compositor. He was an early settler, and a representative man. His tombstone in Oakwood Cemetery bears this inscription, at his own request:

LEWIS H. REDFIELD,
Printer.
A worn and battered form
Gone to be recast,
More beautiful and perfect.
Born November 26, 1793.
Died July 14, 1882.

Before coming to Syracuse, with which they were so long identified, James R. and Grove Lawrence practiced law in the village of Camillus. Among those who graduated from James R. Lawrence's office in Camillus, as lawyers, were Daniel Pratt, D. D. Hillis, Joseph Sabine, William Porter, and Calvin Bingham, afterwards Governor of Michigan.

Onondaga Lodge of Odd Fellows was founded forty-nine years ago. The nearest lodges at that time were at Utica, Rochester, and Ithaca. A lodge room was established in Salina street, corner of Washington street. A removal was made later to the chamber of a building situated where the McCarthy store now stands. About thirty-two years ago the building was burned and the lodge lost all it possessed. It is now situated in the Agan Building, and is still flourishing.

One of the most famous law suits ever instituted in the county was begun by County Clerk Hicks. His tenacity of opinion was well known, and was well illustrated in his suit. While W. W. Teall was postmaster a transient newspaper came to his office addressed to Mr. Hicks, on the wrapper of which the initials of the sender were affixed. Under the postal regulations the postmaster made a demand for letter postage for the paper. This Mr. Hicks refused to pay and began a suit in trover for damages. The case was tried before Justice of the Peace Hurst and a jury, Stephen D. Dillaye appearing for the defence. The verdict was in favor of Mr. Hicks, whereupon Postmaster Teall, on a relation of the facts to the Postmaster-General, was instructed to take an appeal, which was done, and the case taken to the County Court, where judgment was affirmed. The case was next taken to the Supreme Court before Judge Gridley, and the judgment of the lower court affirmed. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, where it was argued by Mr. Dillaye for the postmaster, and B. Davis Noxon for Mr. Hicks. Here again judgment was affirmed, and the case went to the Supreme Court of the United States, William H. Seward appearing for Mr. Hicks. Again the decision was in favor of Mr. Hicks. The Postmaster-General took special interest in the case from the beginning, and employed every proper means to secure a decision in favor of his department. The late Judge Allen was then United States District Attorney, and by request of the Postmaster-General gave his personal attention to the case. The postal regulations of those days declared that when marks were made upon newspapers "to convey information" they were subject to letter postage. There was no evidence to show that the marks on this paper were placed there for the purpose of "conveying information," that they were in capital letters, or placed upon the wrapper by the person sending the paper.

The first postmaster was John Wilkinson, appointed in 1820. He removed the office from time to time, always being able to transport its contents in a bag. It is said of him that he never allowed letters to remain in the office over night, but deposited them in his hat on closing the office, taking them to his home. The population of the village at the time of Mr. Wilkinson's appointment did not exceed 200. There were no church or school-houses.

The depression in agricultural regions to day ought not to be discouraging when contrasted with the prices in the winter of 1819–20, when there was not an inch of snow until February. Wheat sold for thirty-one cents a bushel, corn eighteen cents, and potatoes ten cents. Other produce bore relative prices. Four bushels of wheat was required to buy a pound of tea.

The "Village Green," seventy years ago, and up to a considerable later period, was comprised within the boundaries of Salina, Fayette, Warren, and Washington streets. Here it was that caravans pitched their tents and the village boys indulged in frolics. Along the north side of the green were located the large barns belonging to the various stage lines. The only building on the square was the Presbyterian church edifice, constructed of wood, with hugh pillars in front and a spire which was considered tall for those days. Here it was that the much-beloved Rev. John Watson Adams ministered for many years, and until his death, which occurred while the present edifice was being erected. Some time after the wooden church was built a small, single story building was constructed in the rear of it, which was used by the sessions for occasional meetings. Many of the public village meetings were also held here, and the Young Men's Lyceum Society occupied it once a week and flooded it with eloquence. This lyceum was popular with the *élite* of the village.

The museum of early days, long before the present Historical Society was organized, was in the second and third stories of a building on ground now occupied by the Onondaga County Savings Bank. It was a great creation, quite equal in boyish ideas, with its wonders and curiosities, to Barnum's later conglomerations in New York. Here were wax figures of Washington, Arnold, and Kidd, Mrs. Temple the murderess, the Witch of Endor, and other celebrities and notorious characters. There were also many relics and Indian curiosities, and war weapons in abundance of South Sea Islanders. A stuffed crocodile of hugh proportions was a great attraction. This entire collection was destroyed by fire, during which the crocodile was thrown from a window into the street and much broken, when it was found that its make-up had mysteriously changed to wood and leather. So the Cardiff Giant was not the first case in this locality of the imposition upon the public of a fraudulent figure.

Two peculiar characters of the village were Scribbins, the constable, and John Contree. Scribbins was a man of very large proportions, of iron will, and true to duty. He was looked upon by children as being dangerous to their existence. Carrying with him the very odor of jail bars, handcuffs, and thumb-screws, when Scribbins approached a party of children at play they would invariably lay their sports aside and hasten away. Yet

he was a good officer. Contree was yellowish in color, and his hair was curly and crisp. He was good natured and happy in disposition, well known, and well liked. He ran of errands, rang auction bells, and did odd jobs of various kinds. At auctions he prided himself on his ability to name the list of goods offered for sale, usually closing it with "black silk stockings of all kinds, and other goods too numerous to mention." And there was a White Hat Association in those days, as there is now, and Contree appeared one day in the dress of the association, much to his disadvantage, for when night came he was very emphatically told that he had committed a serious breach of etiquette, and lost his head and good feeling at the same time. John died a victim to strong drink.

Although the boundaries of the locality in which "American hydraulic cement," or water-lime, was first discovered are outside of the limits of Syracuse, nevertheless the city became a great center for the distribution of the article, and a sketch of such discovery may have an appropriate place here. It was during the early days of the construction of the Erie Canal that a large contract for quick-lime for the structures was made with Harris & Livingston, of Chittenango, Madison county. They burned a large kiln of limestone, but it was soon found, on practical trial of it, that the lime would not slack. Canvass White, one of the canal engineers, became much interested in the product and began a study of its composition. He called to his aid a Dr. Barto, of Herkimer county, a gentleman of scientific attainments, and together they pursued their investigations. Pulverizing a quantity of the burnt rock in a common hand mortar, Dr. Barto mixed the product with a quantity of sand, rolled it into the form of a ball, and submerged it in water over night. In the morning it was found to have "set" so strongly that it could be rolled about the floor. Dr. Barto pronounced it equal in quality to the best Roman cement. Mr. White, who had recently returned from a professional trip to England, was of the same opinion, and obtained a patent-right to his discovery. Four hundred thousand bushels of this water-lime was used in the construction of the canal, in defiance of the patent, worth in royalties to Mr. White $16,000. The cement was everywhere used, and Mr. White, to defend his patent, finally brought suit against Timothy Brown, living near Chittenango, and recovered $1,700. Other contractors were equally liable; the article had been extensively manufactured in Madison, Onondaga, and Cayuga counties, and Mr. White had but to establish the validity of his patent to recover $20,000. These contractors petitioned the Legislature for relief; and after a protracted controversy the State paid Mr. White $10,000 in full of all claim against them, on condition of his assigning his patent to the people of the State of New York, which was done. The cement was first burned

for market in the town of Sullivan, Madison county, a mile and one-half west of Chittenango, in the fall and winter of 1818–19. It was burnt on log-heaps and ground in a mill fitted up by John B. Yates. Onondaga county afterward became the more important place for its production, and from which vast quantities have been shipped throughout the United States, to Canada, and Europe. Of late years it has not been in so great demand, having come into competition with a cement made by machinery from substances other than lime rock.

Joshua Forman, of Onondaga county, was the first to propose the construction of the Erie Canal in the Legislature, by offering a resolution in the Assembly, February 4, 1808, (which was concurred in by the Senate on the following day,) appointing a joint committee to take into consideration the propriety of exploring and causing an accurate survey to be made for a route between tide water and Lake Erie, to the end that Congress might be enabled to appropriate such sums of money as might be required for the accomplishment of that great national object. The resolution met with favorable action a few weeks later. James Geddes, also of Onondaga county, was the first engineer appointed under the resolution, his commission coming from Surveyor-General Simeon De Witt, under date of June 11, 1808. Thus it was that this locality began at a very early day to lead in all great enterprises. The section of canal through Syracuse was completed October 22, 1819, also the "Salina side-cut," two miles in length, to afford access to the salt manufactories. Joshua Forman was the first canal collector at Syracuse, at a salary of $250 a year. D. S. Bates made a report of his survey for the Oswego Canal January 7, 1820. He stated the fall from Onondaga Lake to Oswego at 119 feet, and the distance thirty-one and a half miles. His plan contemplated the locking of boats at Salina into the lake. He estimated the cost of the route through the lake and along the Seneca and Oswego Rivers at $212,599. In making his survey he sought to avoid the extensive fisheries on the Oswego River. He stated that one thousand barrels of eels and five hundred barrels of other fish were caught annually at Oswego Falls, and that the income from the fisheries amounted to $30,000 a year. A later plan was, however, adopted, the southern starting point being at Salina. The original canal, before its enlargement, was opened for navigation December 10, 1828. The cost of construction was $525,115. The present Weigh Lock in Syracuse took the place of a hydrostatic lock. The tonnage of boats was obtained by the latter by measuring in a pond the displaced water which had previously been gauged in the lock.

Although the credit of producing a war ship of novel construction and called the *Monitor*, which created so much sensation and performed such

excellent service at a critical period in the Rebellion, is generally ascribed to Ericsson and others associated with him, it was really the invention of a Syracusan, Theodore R. Timby. He constructed a turret in the winter of 1842–43, for which he obtained a patent, the model of which was almost identical with that employed by Ericsson. It was built in the shop of Elam Lynds & Son, situated near the present Central Railroad station. An effort is now being made to have Congress recognize the fact by passing a joint resolution of credit to Mr. Timby.

There were no "flyers" in 1835, but there was some competition between water and stage transportation lines. Passenger rates between Syracuse and New York, "for those who travel in the steerage of canal boats and on barges towed by steamboats, and find themselves, $3.56"; for first-class passengers, "found by the owners of boats, $6.25." Packet fares were four cents per mile, "including board." Freight rates from New York to Syracuse were 49 cents per 100 pounds for "heavy goods," and 59 cents for "light goods." In this year the total length of all the railroads within the State was one hundred miles, divided among seven companies.

Sixty years ago the ground now occupied by the Century Club house bore a cottage house in which lived Major M. D. Burnet. It stood upon a knoll, and was thickly surrounded by a hickory grove. In a pine grove where now is situated Hon. George P. Hier's house lived a man by the name of Fields. A small yellow house occupied the place where now stands Horace K. White's house, in which lived Keeler Hoyt. On either side of the street was a dense forest. What is now the Fifth ward contained at that time three houses and a brick yard, the latter near the intersection of Seymour and Onondaga streets, and owned by Zopher Adams. A man named Hall occupied the lot upon which O. C. Potter's house now stands, in Onondaga street. There was a race track even at this early day somewhere in that locality, at the head of the patrons of which was Eb. Hopkins, who possessed several horses which were "fast" for those days.

It is believed that the first race course in this vicinity was on the lake shore, between Geddes and Salina, early in the '20s. In 1828 there was a mile track in what is now the Fifth and Thirteenth wards. A celebrated race took place in that year for a "stake" of $1,000, between "Salt Point John," owned by a Mr. Moore, of Salina, and "Paul Pry," owner unknown. People were attracted from all parts of the State to see it. Henry and Stephen Van Hoosen were the owners of a blacksmith's shop which stood on the present site of the Larned Block, and they were present under a retainer of five dollars to insure the proper footing of the horses. "Paul Pry" won two of the three "heats," and carried off the prize.

It would be interesting to learn what kind of fish were alluded to in the

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journal of Father Le Moyne, the Jesuit, who came to Onondaga in August, 1653. He says: "In spring, as soon as the snow is melted, it [the Oswego River] is full of gold fishes; carp succeed them, afterwards the *achigen*, which is a flat fish, six inches long, of excellent flavor." The latter were probably our present bass; but what were the "gold fishes?"

It is related that when Albert Congdon was returning from "the hamlet" to Pompey with a hogshead of molasses, soon after the Erie Canal was opened, he went by way of the "Cinder road," now Onondaga avenue, and that when he reached the Furnace Brook, where it crossed the roadway, there was a great splashing of water. Looking for the cause, he ascertained it to be a twenty-pound salmon, which he killed with the butt of his whip.

In 1840 hundreds of sheep were sold in Syracuse for twenty-five cents a head. The hides and tallow only were saved. The other parts were used for manure. The tallow was mainly used by Oliver Orcutt in making candles.

It is said of William B. Kirk that while he was Assessor he made an assessment of the property in the village of Syracuse without leaving his house. His bill for services was two dollars.

Chauncey Parsons, then living at Onondaga Hill, uncle of E. E. Chapman of the First ward, is said to have removed the first shovelful of earth when the construction of the Erie Canal was begun in this vicinity.

In the First Ward Cemetery there is a grave about which there is a somewhat elaborate and costly structure of mason work. The grave is covered by a large slab, from which the lettering is almost effaced. It once bore the name of Ichabod Brackett, who was an active, prominent business man in early days, and to whose energy Syracuse owes not a little. He died in 1832.

When Luke Aldridge was digging a cellar in ground now covered by the School of the Sacred Heart, in 1845, the top of a coffin was thrown up, this having once been a burial-place. Upon it, made with brass nails, were the letters "T. O." No one could guess for what name the initials stood until Ira Gilchrist, 84 years old, saw them and remembered Thomas Ormand, the man who brought the first kettle for boiling salt to this locality.

Daniel Candee is authority for the statement that when William B. Kirk came to Syracuse his desire was to buy a hotel, situated on the site now occupied by Kearney's Brewery, in the First ward. But the price of the property was $4,000, which was more money by $1,000 than he possessed, so he contented himself with the purchase of a tavern, built of wood, two stories high, situated on ground now occupied by the Kirk Block. He paid $2,700 for the property. He did not claim any superiority of judgment for

choosing the advantageous location, but was driven to it because of his financial condition; he really desired the tavern at Salina. He called his purchase the Kirk House, and in the course of six or seven years it disappeared to give place to a brick block, which included stores in response to the popular demand. It rented so readily and so profitably that, it is said, the income from it paid its cost every three years. The present magnificent Kirk Block, built by the son of the original owner of the property, well marks the progress which Syracuse has made.

Amos Stanton, father of the late Rufus Stanton, came from Massachusetts to Pompey in 1791, and bought three hundred acres of land for $150. In 1805 he removed to this locality, and gave a cow for an acre of land and a log house, situated on the east side of Salina street, where the street crosses the Oswego Canal. Here he died one year later, leaving the care of the family to Rufus, who was born in Montgomery county eighteen years previously. An old resident states that at this age (probably in 1806) Rufus assisted in the construction of a tavern on land now occupied by the Empire House. It is also related that, at a somewhat later period, Mr. Stanton and his brother-in-law, Joseph Landon, became proprietors of the largest tavern west of Albany, and entertained General Scott and other officers on their way to Sackets Harbor, in 1812. Many years later General Scott met Mr. Stanton on the *Mayflower* on Lake Erie, and recognized him. Mr. Stanton's friends claim that he built the first frame house in Syracuse, on the site of the log house his father built, and that it was destroyed when the Oswego Canal was constructed. The house remained until it was destroyed by the construction of the West Shore Railroad. In 1816 Mr. Stanton had a field of rye where the old Syracuse House stands. In his earlier years he was a favorite of the Indians, and spent much time in their company in roving through the forests.

Nelson Gilbert, residing at 308 East Willow street, says that until within a few years there stood near the north end of the Alhambra Rink a white oak tree that had a history. When the canal was completed, in 1824, the salt industry was greatly stimulated, which made Syracuse a great barrel market. The towns of Cicero and Clay furnished so many that their barrels were humorously called "Cicero wheat." The local coopers were naturally annoyed by the country competition. One night they collected around this oak tree, near which stood a wagon-load of Cicero barrels, cut off most of its top and branches, leaving stubs three or four feet long, on which they hung so many Cicero barrels that the denuded tree was almost covered. Mr. Gilbert well remembers how oddly the old tree looked the next morning and the merriment of the crowd that gathered to see it. He also says that away back in 1825–26 he used to play with the boys in a grove

where St. John's Catholic Church—the Cathedral—now stands. The grove belonged to a Mr. Sackett, who lived in a long white house in North Salina street, near the present location of Burhans, Black & Co.'s hardware store. For some reason Mr. Sackett, who was peculiar in his make-up, incurred the ill-will of many who knew him. One morning this grove was no more. Every tree had been sawed off close to the ground and the stumps marked with white chalk. The afflicted owner made almost frantic efforts to discover the aggressors, but never succeeded. A few years ago a farmer from Lafayette, in a talk with Mr. Gilbert about old times, smilingly said that he was one of those who slew Mr. Sackett's grove.

CHAPTER XL.

REMINISCENCES OF HON. ANDREW D. WHITE.

Personal Recollections of Syracuse — Scenes and Incidents of Half a Century Ago — A Pen-Picture Closes the Volume.

[The following reminiscences were dictated to a stenographer by the Hon. Andrew D. White, at the request of the Editor, during one of his recent visits to his old home.— EDITOR.]

YOU ask me to give you my reminiscences of Syracuse. In the short time at my command, and in the absence of any documents to correct my impressions, chronological or other, they must be discursive and inadequate, and I trust that you will rectify any inaccuracies you may find in them.

My recollections of our city begin in the year 1838, when, as a child in my seventh year, I was brought through it by my father and mother on the way to Niagara Falls for a summer excursion. The village at that time numbered about 4,000 inhabitants; a few scattered residences in Fayette Park being at its outskirts on the east, and the Oswego Canal, where it crosses Salina street, being the boundary of its main inhabited center on the north, while on the south there was very little below Jefferson street, and on the west hardly anything of the better inhabited portion beyond Clinton street. Of course there were houses, some of them fairly good, beyond these limits, but the main inhabited portion of the village was within them. I remember being taken to see the tunnel of the Utica and Syracuse Railroad, which was then building far to the east of the village; but no railroad passed through it at that period, and we embarked upon a canal packet for Rochester. A year later the family removed from Cortland county to Syra-

cuse and took up its quarters at a house in South Salina street, standing directly opposite (south) the present Fourth Presbyterian church, and opposite (east) the large apartment now standing at the intersection of Onondaga and Salina streets. That position was at a point far south of the more thickly settled part of the village; indeed, "going down to the village" was considered in those days quite a long walk. To the northeast of our house were great commons, intersected by deep ditches; to the south and southeast broad pastures, and to the southeast a somewhat sunken tract, which, during a considerable portion of the year, was largely a swamp. A few scattered shanties were all the marks of human habitation in that region, extending from the present Fourth Presbyterian church to the foot of University Hill. In South Salina street there were a few houses south of the First Presbyterian church, which then stood opposite its present site, on the land now occupied by the dry goods establishment of Messrs. McCarthy; to the northward, on Salina street, was a great gap between the village proper and what is now known as the First ward, but then as Salina. The better houses of the town were much scattered; two of them in North Salina street being especially noteworthy as the residences of Hon. E. F. Wallace, father of the present Judge Wallace, and Judge James R. Lawrence. Several houses, with pleasant grounds about them, were scattered along Clinton street, where all is now thickly built up with warehouses. In Salina street, where now stands the Globe Hotel, was a grove in which stood a row of pleasant residences, and opposite, where now stands the White Memorial Building and stores immediately south of it, was a rambling sort of a house in a large garden. Some building had begun in James street, where was pointed out especially the house of John G. Forbes, esq., which is still standing; but above all the house of Major Moses B. Burnet, now occupied by the Century Club. This house was the wonder of the whole region, and people mentioned with bated breath that it was supposed to have cost $20,000. There were few houses in the neighborhood of Fayette Park, though that had already begun to take shape as a pleasant part of the town. The only place of public resort in the open air was a sort of tea garden fitted up with summer houses and arbors, far out of town, south of the intersection of Warren and South Salina streets. But in 1839 or 1840 fire swept off the constructions there, and they were never renewed. The cemetery of the town was on the spot where now stands the station of the Syracuse and Northern Railroad, very nearly opposite the present station of the New York Central, the entrance being upon West Water street.

The principal churches of the place were the Presbyterian church, situated on the site now occupied by the McCarthys; St. Paul's Episcopal

church, then standing in the midst of a grove on the triangular plat of ground formed by Genesee, Warren, and Railroad streets; the Baptist church, standing in East Genesee street about where the present building of that congregation now stands; the Unitarian church, an unpretentious wooden building on the north side of East Genesee street, and a little way west from Fayette Park; the Congregational church, a wooden structure just west of the present site of the *Courier* Building in Genesee street; and the Methodist Episcopal, on its present site near Fayette Park. There was no Roman Catholic church edifice in the village at that time, the only one in the neighborhood, so far as I can remember, being the small wooden church in Salina.

The Court-House, which was of brick, and which was considered a very imposing structure, stood on the north side of Salina street, about midway between Syracuse and Salina, and back of it stood the jail. The main landmark among the public buildings was the Syracuse Academy on the knoll east of the village, it being the building which was afterwards occupied by the Onondaga Orphan Asylum, and which was removed a few years since. It was separated from the village by long stretches of unoccupied commons, and was really a great credit to the place. It was supported with much public spirit by a Board of Trustees, among whom were such men as Aaron Burt and Harvey Baldwin, afterward the first Mayor of the city; and the institution called to its service men of real value, both as scholars and teachers. Its Principal at that time was Mr. Oren Root, afterward during many years Professor of Mathematics at Hamilton College. Joseph A. Allen was his principal assistant, and afterward followed him in the principalship. Both of them were exceedingly successful in their work. Mr. Root was an ardent devotee of the natural sciences, and infused into his students something of his own spirit. Mr. Allen was the best teacher of English branches that I ever knew: without wearying his scholars, he allured them on so that study was a pleasure rather than a burden. I recall among the scholars at that period such men as Charles C. Felton, present United States Senator from California; Edgar Marvin, who recently died as United States Consul-General at Victoria; Donald and William Kirkpatrick, Judge W. J. Wallace, O. W. Clary, William B. Cogswell, the late J. Forman Wilkinson of this city, and, if I remember rightly, Hon. Carroll E. Smith. Very noteworthy were the exploits of two of the youngest students at that time: these now bear the honored names of Charles E. Fitch, of Rochester, and Prof. Oren Root, jr., of Hamilton College. I remember that they used to be brought at the age of six or eight years into the academy chapel to give set speeches on declamation days, and that their eloquence was greatly and justly admired.

One feature of the town which gave it an aspect very different from that which it now presents was the mill pond formed by Onondaga Creek. This pond, which in those days seemed to me like a large lake, occupied a space west of Clinton street, in the center of which, as nearly as I can now recall it, stands to-day the Armory Building. It was greatly enjoyed for boating in summer and skating in winter. The flow of water through the creek was then much larger than at present, so that adventurous boys on Saturday could paddle their skiffs nearly as far south as Onondaga Hollow, and more than once I have seen, in the high water of spring, the Onondaga Indians in their canoes going to and coming from the reservation.

In summer the great mill pond was not so satisfactory. The citizens living in all that part of the village had to suffer year after year from fever and ague in consequence of it. In order to feed the mill a dam had been erected, which threw the water back over the flats during the night and drew it off during the day. The result was that hardly a house escaped the scourge. In our own family my father, my grandmother, my brother, and myself were all down at one time with it, and in our neighbors' houses matters were not much better. After a long and tedious litigation the dam was suppressed; then the sunken space left by the pond was filled up and fever and ague disappeared; but the reputation it gave the town lasted long. As late as 1866, when the late Ezra Cornell was urging me to come to Ithaca to take the Presidency of the University about to be founded, he protested jocosely against my living in a place like Syracuse, or, as he called it, "Salt Point," so notorious for chills and fever.

The life of the village at that period was simple and pleasant. Nearly all the citizens knew each other; there was little if any separation into cliques, and the main important events were those connected with politics, the most famous of these within my memory being the great State Convention of 1840, an episode in the widespread movement which carried William Henry Harrison into the Presidential chair. The Whigs had gathered from far and near, long processions coming in upon all the roads, bearing banners and devices showing a world of patriotic ingenuity. At a point north of the Empire House, on the present site of the Onondaga Temperance House, was the great log cabin, the main center of the political speaking of that year. There were gathered in all their glory the whole apparatus of coon skins, great balls which were made to "keep rolling," and barrels of hard cider, and thence swelled the chorus for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." In this reaction against Mr. Van Buren's administration Harrison was elected; but in a month after his administration he died, and most bitter was the disappointment of the Whigs when they fell into the hands of President John Tyler, Harrison's Vice-President and suc-

cessor. I remember that such Whig boys as Carroll E. Smith and myself regarded him as a sort of Satan incarnate. The attacks upon him by his old associates took shapes which showed the depth of this feeling. Apparently in order to build up a party for himself he proceeded to turn out the Whig incumbents of many of the minor offices, and to fill their places with men supposed to be devoted to him. In those days it was really supposed by leading men that such a course would secure for a President his re-election. The Whig newspapers were wild with rage. The same editors who only a few months before had lauded and magnified John Tyler as one of the greatest statesmen in American history now announced his changes in the offices under the head of "Appointments by Benedict Arnold," or "New Appointments by Judas Iscariot." Four years later came the Clay campaign. That, too, was carried on with great vigor; but the procedure was changed. People seemed to have sickened of the whole apparatus of log cabins, hard cider barrels, latch strings hung out, rolling balls, and all the rest of it: the only emblems of importance now were the hickory poles erected by the Democrats and the ash poles erected by the Whigs; the former having reference to "Old Hickory," General Jackson; and the latter to "Ashland," the residence of Henry Clay. I remember feeling as a boy of twelve that the republic was nearly lost when one sad night the Democratic boys cut down the ash tree of the Whig boys in South Salina street. The rallying place of the Whig party during the campaign of 1844 was a large barrack of rough hemlock boards on the site of the St. Charles Hotel Building, now the University Block, at the corner of Washington and Warren streets. Eminent among the speakers of both campaigns were William H. Seward, Millard Fillmore, Francis Granger, Attorney General of the United States in Harrison's administration, and John A. Collier, who held various high offices. On the Democratic side appeared such men as Silas Wright, Daniel Dickinson, John A. Dix, and many statesmen who have mainly passed from men's memories.

The manager of the Whig side at Syracuse in those days was the late Vivus W. Smith. He was in close relations with Governor Seward and Thurlow Weed; but they were relations which implied no servile devotion to one or the other. Mr. Smith was a man of vigor and wisdom as a writer and adviser in political matters, so that throughout Syracuse and the region round about his voice, so far as the Whig party was concerned, was all-controlling.

An interesting episode in the memories of the boys of that period was the return of soldiers from the Mexican war. A break in the canal upon the long level east of the city caused the stoppage of a great number of canal boats conveying soldiers who were on their way back to their homes.

Their talk made a great impression upon us all; but what dwells on my memory especially is their denunciation of their Colonel, Caleb Cushing, who served the country afterward with such distinction during the civil war, as a lawyer, and who was nominated to the position of Chief Justice of the United States, but failed to secure a confirmation from the Senate. Very remarkable, too, was the coming back of some of the officers, and above all the interment with military honors of Captain Kirby Smith, who fell in the battle of Molino del Rey just as he was leading his troops triumphantly into the Mexican capital. It was the noble ending of a noble life, and deep feeling was shown throughout the village at this loss. How could we foresee that the prattling child he had left in Syracuse would rise to be a colonel in the United States army, would also fall in battle for his country, and receive a soldier's funeral from the sons of those who had formerly done honor to the remains of his father!

Entertainments in those days were few and simple. There was a "museum," with a considerable number of doubtful curiosities, in the upper story of the building which now forms the south wing of the Syracuse House block in Salina street. But shortly afterward the building was changed into a hall, known as Library Hall or Lyceum Hall, and there lectures were given which were quite largely attended. A few men, distinguished in science or literature, from distant places, were from time to time secured; but home talent was mainly relied upon, and some of those lectures by our fellow citizens made so deep an impression upon us all that I have often wondered since why it has not occurred to some of our more thoughtful citizens of late years to try the same experiment again. Certainly in no country in the world are there more strange experiences and masses of quaint information "lying around loose" among men whom one meets daily in life than in this country, and nowhere in this country more than in energetic towns like Syracuse. Anything like a theater was as a rule discouraged by very nearly the whole community. The only theatrical representations which were welcomed by any considerable of the citizens took the shape of "moral exhibitions," depicting the downward career of the drunkard.

Communications of the little village with the rest of the world were in those days few and far between as compared with those which we enjoy at present. With Cortland and other counties of the south, and with the Oswego and Lake Ontario regions of the north, the only communications were by routes which in all seasons of the year except summer were very bad, indeed at times almost impassable. As a small boy I had occasion to learn this to my cost, having been upset in a Cortland stage coach near Onondaga Hollow, narrowly escaping with my life. A large scar on the

Respectfully
W. A. Beach

side of my head still reminds me of the condition of the roads of those days. Still I cannot say that improvement in our ordinary country roads has been such that our citizens have any cause to congratulate themselves upon it to-day. The great change has been wrought by the building of railways north and south, as well as by the perfecting of them east and west. As to the chain of railways which now forms the New York Central, a single track, made of strap rails, connected Syracuse with Auburn on the west and Utica on the east. In winter but one passenger train was sent out daily; in summer there were two. The train for Utica left in summer at half-past five in the morning, and for several years Syracusans who went to Saratoga Springs for a short stay in summer congratulated themselves that by thus leaving at half-past five in the morning they arrived at Saratoga as early as half-past six in the evening. It was thought a very great exploit thus to cover one hundred and sixty miles in thirteen hours. The most rapid trains ran at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour, and the largest trains were made up of three or four small box cars in which the seats ran from side to side. These seats were covered with brown leather, passengers sitting face to face, very much as they had done in the stage coaches; and a great epoch was created when a "long car," as it was called, with diamond-shaped windows and with seats all facing the same way, was put upon the Auburn road. This, which could not have been more than half the length of the Pullman car of the present day, carried all the passengers from Syracuse westward for some years. A journey from one extremity of the State to the other was in those days a serious matter indeed. The passenger, starting from Buffalo, first took the train over the Attica and Buffalo road; at Attica he was changed to the Batavia and Attica; at Batavia, to the Rochester and Batavia; at Rochester, to the Auburn and Rochester; at Auburn, to the Auburn and Syracuse; at Syracuse, to the Utica and Syracuse; at Utica, to the Utica and Schenectady; at Schenectady, to the Mohawk and Hudson, when, having been drawn part of the way by locomotives and then pulled up and let down two inclined planes by stationary engines, he was landed in Albany where he might take the boat. In making such a trip people generally stopped over, not only at Albany, but at Syracuse, where Rust's Hotel was famous.

Westward from Buffalo in those days men journeyed by lake steamers, and they regarded the journey to Cleveland or Detroit as a far more serious matter than they now consider a trip to London or Paris. Railway traveling being so much interrupted, and the cost being so much higher that at present, the canal packet was for a few years preferred by a large part of the traveling public, and the leading event of those days with the Syracuse youth of various ages, and indeed with a considerable number of the grown

up part of the community, was the arrival and departure of the packet boats at the canal basin, close to the Salina street bridge. The boats themselves were long and trim, and seemed, to the simple views of people then, luxuriously furnished. The captain, whether on board his vessel or in the streets of Syracuse, was a personage: far and near men spoke with pride, even with awe, of such great men as Captain Myers, Captain Daniel Bromley, Captain Stewart, Captain Wellington, and others. As I remember them, they were a fine body of men; courteous, affable, very thoughtful as regarded the care of the passengers entrusted to them, and not without the sterner qualities which go to make up strong men. Fighting their way among the rough boatmen all along the canals, and especially through the locks from Buffalo to Albany, had undoubtedly developed in them much fertility of resources and courage in danger. I have since seen many fine ships upon various seas, but none that dwell in my memory as more beautiful than one of the better canal packets, its deck covered with passengers, dashing along the canal at the rate of six miles an hour, drawn by three trotting horses, handsome in build, matched in color, and gaily harnessed.

Postal facilities at that period were also vastly inferior to those enjoyed at present. Postage was rated according to distance, and I remember well that when from time to time I took to the postoffice a letter from a member of the family to a relative near Sandusky, in Ohio, I always paid twenty-five cents for postage. Postage stamps were a thing unknown. The money in ordinary circulation was also very inferior to that of the present day. The silver was almost entirely Spanish; "sixpences" and "shillings," from which the inscriptions were generally completely worn off by use, were the common small coin; dimes were very rarely seen. Much of the larger circulating medium was made up of the notes of distant banks, especially of banks situated at little known places in the swamps of Michigan. The result was that every man in business on receiving paper money had to study with great care his bank note journal and counterfeit detector. Between the varieties of doubtful notes and the poor engraving of that period brokers throve and counterfeiters flourished at the expense of the public at large. There was little, if any, effective system guarding the interest of the bank note holder; everybody was subject to much loss, not only on counterfeits, but on bills of broken banks. Few of the present generation realize what an immense service was rendered to every man and woman in this country, and especially to the artisans and laborers, by Secretary Chase and his compeers when they established the national bank system with the paper currency now in use.

Among the great events of the year were the parades of the volunteer fire companies and military organizations—especially the former. In these large numbers of the most prominent citizens paraded in their various uniforms, and it was on this account that the explosion of gunpowder in 1842 marked such an epoch in the village. The circumstances having doubtless been referred to in this history, I will simply say that this event of nearly fifty years ago dwells in my mind as vividly as if it were yesterday. The terrible roar of the explosion, the sudden disappearance of the glare which up to that moment had filled the sky, and then, next morning, the sight of the dead carried along the streets or lying among the ruins, will remain forever fixed in my memory.

There were also in that period two other events, or rather expected events, which made much commotion in the village. First of these was the prophecy widely circulated that on a certain day and at a given hour Syracuse and all the country for ten miles around would sink. I remember the feeling of dread in our little school when the hour approached, and the feeling of relief when it was well past. The other prophecy was that of William Miller, who, after years of study in the Old Testament, announced the exact time when the world would end. As the time approached the "Millerite" meetings became very fervent, and on the appointed day the believers assembled in their "ascension robes" in various places, and especially upon the roof of the Granger Block; but that day and night went by—as did other days and nights to which Miller adjourned the vast catastrophe, and at last the meetings ceased.

Noteworthy, too, was the great temperance movement of those times. Speakers of great power came from throughout the State, and their addresses had a remarkable effect upon multitudes. Among these apostles Messrs. Pollard and Wright were especially prominent. A favorite place for these earlier assemblages was the railroad depot, which occupied the larger part of what is now Vanderbilt Square; as so few trains entered and left it, this great wooden enclosure was during many hours of the day free for public meetings.

The political campaign of 1848 was also a noteworthy point in the development of Syracuse. The village had then become virtually a city, and on account of its central position in the State was generally chosen for the nominating conventions of both the greater parties, as well as by various bodies of political men struggling to shape public opinion. Among my more vivid remembrances of that period is that of General Lewis Cass, the nominee of the Democrats for the Presidency. He arrived in Syracuse on a hot, dusty afternoon, just as he had received the news of the nomination

of his old Democratic enemy, Martin Van Buren, by the Free Soil party. He knew, and those who received him with every show of triumph knew, and all the thinking people who lined the streets at his reception knew, that this nomination by the Free Soilers was the death knell to all his hopes. Certainly, of all the pitiable spectacles I have ever seen, that of this weary old public servant, dragged along the streets of Syracuse in apparent triumph, but really in utter dejection, was the most striking. In the following year his rival, General Taylor, who had been elected to the Presidency, came through the town upon the railroad, and I remember gazing at him, with the other boys of my age, as he sat at the window of his car very near the site now occupied by the Vanderbilt House. The State conventions of various parties, at that time, were held at the City Hall, and were a source of unfailing interest to the youth of the community. Of all the speakers of that period John Van Buren and General James W. Nye were I think the most admired. Yet a much deeper feeling was stirred in the hearts of many of the young men by the conventions of the Liberal party and other kindred organizations. In these such men as Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, John P. Hale, and Samuel J. May frequently spoke, and unquestionably to their speeches was mainly due the fact that, imperceptibly, Syracuse became a great center of anti-slavery thought. Not even the wild rhetorical antics of Abby Kelly Foster could so disgust the thoughtful youth of the time as to drive him away from these conventions, and not even such a winning speech as that which I once heard made by Henry Clay from the balcony of the Syracuse House, or such powerful arguments as those addressed by Daniel Webster to the citizens of Syracuse from a window in the present *Courier* Building, could resist this current of thought from these "fanatics," who assembled from time to time in the City Hall. The prosecutions which followed the Jerry Rescue case, so far from crushing the anti-slavery spirit, really increased it, and before long it was evident that the larger part of the old Whig party and a very considerable part of the old Democratic party were ready to join in the new movement against the extension of slavery. This of course greatly enlivened for us the meetings of the party conventions. The struggles between the Old Hunkers and Barnburners in one organization, and between the Silver Grays and Woolly Heads in the other, afforded opportunities for remarkable displays of skillful tactics and impassioned oratory.

Although Syracuse has grown very largely since those days, and holds a most honorable place in the business of the country, I doubt whether at any period in its history the town has been *relatively* of so much importance in public affairs as in those early days of the anti-slavery struggle.

The public debates then held, the Jerry Rescue case, and the struggles in the great conventions attracted the attention of the whole country, and a Syracusan in any part of the land was immediately drawn into a discussion of the great political issues of the period.

This volume may fittingly be concluded with the following extract from an address delivered July 4, 1876, on the occasion of the centennial celebration, by the Hon. Thomas G. Alvord. The celebration was a mammoth affair, and the exercises took place in Hanover Square, under the direction of the Hon. Daniel Pratt. In concluding his address Mr. Alvord spoke prophetic as well as strongly contrasting and descriptive words:

"Compared with the huts of our fathers our habitations are palaces; they dot every hilltop, they nestle in every valley; they stand in the seried ranks in our beautiful and growing city, and cluster around the school and the church in all our smiling and thriving villages; our thrifty husbandmen look upon countless herds of lowing cattle, on seas of waving grain, on graneries bursting with the rich and bounteous yield of their fertile acres; our merchants in their stately marts of commerce gather from the ends of the earth the produce of every soil, the handiwork of savage and civilized, all creations of nature and art to satisfy the wants and gratify the tastes of our people; the unceasing hum of the manufacturer's wheel, the continuous blows of the sturdy artisan and stalwart laborer chase solitude from all our borders; our water highways link us with the lakes of our own West, and give us peaceful entrance to the great ocean which rolls between us and the land of our fathers; highways of iron rib our country north, south, east, and west, broad avenues run by the doors of the humblest, and commerce, with its white wings of peace, has blotted out forever the war-path of the savage and the tree-marked way of the hardy pioneer. Religion dwells in more than an hundred temples of beauty dedicated to the service of the living God. Education, from the lordly towers of the princely university to the more humble school-house of the cross-roads, boasts its many habitations. We are the central county of the Empire State, which ranks first in wealth, first in population, first in representation among her sister States of our Union. Of sixty, our county is seventh in population and wealth, and in the fifth rank in State representation. * * * Children of the soil, adopted sons and daughters of old Onondaga, is this noble heritage of our fathers, this free and equal government given to us to enjoy by the brave, good, and wise men of an hundred years ago, worth preserving another hundred years? No human being I now address will witness

the scenes at that celebration; the voice of him who now addresses you will be silent in the grave; the beating hearts and active limbs of this vast multitude will have gone to their last quiet mortal sleep forever. The men of the Revolution gave us and our children this day at the cost of suffering and tears, wounds and death. Where are they? The last surviving warrior and statesman who stood on the battlements of freedom's citadel, and conquered for us the banded hordes of tyranny and oppression, has gone to join the hosts of heaven's freemen in another and a better world. Can we not take their finished work and keep and preserve it untarnished, unbroken, beautiful, enlarged, and more glorious and endearing, for our children's children? * * * Let us to this end, from this day, practice economy and industry, cultivate intelligence, make virtue the rule and guide of our private and public life. Triumphant armies inscribe their banners with the names of their victorious fields of battle. May we give as our legacy to the next great anniversary of our country's birth the stars of our nation's banner undimmed, its stripes untarnished, rightfully inscribing thereon as our faith, kept pure and unsullied, our motto—won by our acts—Religion, Education, Free Labor, the only sure foundation on which to build for perpetuity Republican institutions."

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL

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HON. CHARLES ANDREWS, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, was born in New York Mills, Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., on the 27th of May, 1827. After attending the common schools his education was finished at the Seminary of the Oneida Conference at Cazenovia. Adopting the law for a profession he acquired its principles and familiarized himself with their application in the office of Sedgwick & Ontwater, in Syracuse. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1849, and began practice at Syracuse, where legal business was then rapidly extending. As the chief central position on the Erie canal and the terminus of the Oswego branch, and the center of rapidly growing manufactures, including the salt industry, the young city had received large accessions in population and wealth. The Onondaga County Bar had long been conspicuous for its talent and at the time under consideration contained many distinguished lawyers. In 1851, Mr. Andrews entered into partnership with Charles B. Sedgwick, under the firm name of Sedgwick & Andrews. In 1853, he was elected District Attorney of the county for a period of three years. In 1855, George M. Kennedy was admitted to partnership with Messrs. Sedgwick & Andrews, and the firm thus existed until the elevation of Mr. Andrews to the Bench of the Court of Appeals in 1870. In 1861, he was elected Mayor of Syracuse and re-elected in the following year; and again in 1868 he was elected to that responsible office. Mr. Andrews, with other prominent citizens, lent their influence and aid to secure the location of Syracuse University in the city, and Mr. Andrews was appointed one of the five Trustees representing Syracuse; his official connection with this institution still continues. In 1867, he was elected as delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention of this State. He was elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals May 17, 1870, and began his term on the 1st of July of that year. When Chief Judge Folger retired in 1881, to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury, Judge Andrews was appointed his successor by Governor Cornell. At the polls of the next year his name was offered on the Republican ticket for election to this highest judicial office of the State; but he was defeated by his opponent, William C. Ruger, esq. In 1884, Judge Andrews was re-elected Associate Judge of the Court for a second term of fourteen years, having been nominated with the late Judge Rapallo by both political parties. The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon Judge Andrews by Hamilton and Columbia Colleges.

In 1855, Judge Andrews was married to the daughter of the late Judge Shankland, of Cortland. They have two children.

GEORGE BARNES has been President of the State Bank of Syracuse, President Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, President the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company until compelled in 1887, by failing health, to resign them. He was born in the municipal borough of Tenterden, county of Kent, England, October 1, 1827. He came to America in April, 1844, and in July of that year began studying law with Wilkinson & Bagg, then the leading lawyers of Syracuse. Mr. Wilkinson, at that time, was the President of the Syracuse and Utica railroad, and Mr. Barnes early became identified with the management of the same. He began his services as junior

book-keeper, from which he rose through the several stages to the position of Superintendent. This advancement was fairly earned by the exercise of those qualities which have since enabled him to reach a degree of success in life to which few attain. It early became evident that the interests of the roads east of Syracuse required a shorter route between Syracuse and Rochester than existed in 1848 via. Auburn. Mr. Barnes joined in the preliminary surveys along what was known as the "canal route to Rochester" and found a more level road twenty-two miles shorter. After some opposition the three companies were united as the Rochester and Syracuse Company in 1850. This was the first step in the grand consolidation of the seven roads between Albany and Buffalo into the New York Central Railroad Company which was effected in 1853.

Mr. Barnes had been drawn into a closer relation with Mr. Wilkinson's family than that resulting from their official connection. Mr. Wilkinson was the uncle of Miss Rebecca S. Heerm aans, daughter of Thomas B. Heermans, of the noted hardware firm of Corning, Rathbone & Heermans, of Albany. Losing her parents in her infancy, she was brought up in the family of Mr. Wilkinson, where Mr. Barnes made her acquaintance, and they were married in 1849.

The first money accumulated by Mr. Barnes was wisely invested in a lot on James Street Hill. This locality had attracted his eye, and gratified his love of the beautiful in nature on many a stroll over the sightly eminence, and prompted him to make the purchase of the land, whereupon he afterwards erected the first house on James street, into which he moved in 1853. It long stood alone on what is now the magnificent James Street Hill, and was illustrated in the first directory of Syracuse in 1853.

On the consolidation of the railroads Mr. Barnes embraced the opportunity for a respite from labor, and visited his childhood home in England. After his return he became proprietor of the *Syracuse Evening Chronicle*, which had originally been pubilshed as *The Free Democrat*, in 1852. Mr. Barnes adopted the principles of the new Republican party and made the *Chronicle* the first Republican daily published in the State, outside of New York city. In 1855 he sold the paper to Samuel H. Clark, and in the next year removed to Cincinnati and accepted the general superintendency of the newly opened Marietta and Cincinnati railroad. This road shared the fate of many other western enterprises of that time in the financial collapse of 1857, and the following year Mr. Barnes returned to Syracuse and began his career as a banker, which he has ever since pursued and in which he has attained the highest positions.

In 1860, he formed the acquaintance of William A. Sweet, who had in 1858 commenced the manufacture of knives for mowers and reapers on a small scale, and at which time there was but one other establishment of the kind in the United States. In 1864, the corporation of Sweet, Barnes & Co. was formed for carrying on this business in connection with the manufacture of steel. The business grew so rapidly as to demand the whole attention of Mr. Barnes, and in 1868 the steel works were sold to Mr. Sweet, and that manufacture has since been conducted by the Sweet Manufacturing Company. The corporate name of Sweet, Barnes & Co. continued until 1873 when an order was procured from the Supreme Court changing it to that of George Barnes & Co. Meanwhile large factories had been erected in the Fifth ward, to which additions have been made from time to time until they now present an unbroken frontage of 253 feet of brick structure on Marcellus street, and 175 feet on Wyoming street and three stories high, including in addition to the vast manufacturing plant, the finest and most commodious offices in the city. Under the management of Mr. Barnes the business quadrupled between the years of 1868 and 1877 and an arrangement was effected in that year by which the works at Syracuse were consolidated with similar factories at other points and the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company became the successors of George Barnes & Co., of Syracuse. The capital of the new company, of which Mr. Barnes was elected president, was $400,000, but by subsequent increments it now stands at $2,000,000. This union of the skill, experience and capital of the manufacturers has enabled them to increase the production and improve the quality of their product without advancing the price The entire control of the business, which soon grew to an industry of great importance, is now in the hands of this corporation, which employs in all its branches more than 1,000 men. Of this great corporation Mr. Barnes still remains president.

In appreciation of Mr. Barnes's financial capacity, and the lofty principles of integrity which have always governed his business acts, his fellow citizens have called upon him to accept many trusts, private and public, to all of which he has given the same faithful fidelity accorded to his own personal matters. He was one of the original incorporators of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, chartered in 1855. Failing health and the pressure of other business caused him to resign his trusteeship in the year 1876. In 1869, he joined with other prominent citizens in the formation of the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga with a paid up capital of $100,000 which received a special charter authorizing it to make investments for persons at home or abroad, and to act as agent, assignee or trustee either by power of attorney or appointment of Court. Mr. Barnes was for many years Vice-President of this institution and has been President since the year 1876. Under his wise and prudent management this institution has gained the entire confidence and liberal patronage of the community.

In 1873, Mr. Barnes and his associates organized the State Bank of Syracuse with a paid up capital of $100,000 of which he has been President since 1876. This bank shares the same degree of success that has been attained by other institutions which have come under his direct control.

Mr. Barnes was one of the originators of the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, but failing health compelled him to abandon that enterprise.

For many years Mr. Barnes was the Treasurer and Financial Manager of the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum and other similar positions have been filled by him to the entire satisfaction of those most interested. Year after year Mr. Barnes took great delight in having all the orphans from the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum on his lawn to spend a gay afternoon and evening. On these occasions every orphan received a suitable gift and a bountiful supper,—not exactly in accordance with those usually bestowed upon orphans. Maurer's Band was always in attendance and the march around the grounds to the supper table, headed by the band, was a very pleasing sight. Following up Mr. Barnes's love of fun and entertainment, he and Mr. James Barnes organized a Punch and Judy show with which they always entertained the orphans and many children of larger growth who were not orphans.

During Mr. Barnes's life in Syracuse he has watched its growth from a small village to a proud and beautiful city. In all of its affairs he has shown the interests of the representative citizen of broad and intellectual views. In the business community he has long been a conspicuous and honored figure. Socially he is one whom it is always a pleasure to meet and his home is the often visited Mecca of a large circle of friends. The failure of his health in a somewhat alarming degree took him to Europe for several months of the year 1886 to seek council of the world's most eminent physicians. Though now an invalid, he still maintains his interest in all the various affairs that have for so long occupied his attention.

HON. NATHAN FITCH GRAVES, President of the New York State Banking Company, of Syracuse, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., February 17, 1813. The Graves family of this country and England are descended from a physician who was brought over from Normandy by William the Conquerer as his attendant at the time of the conquest. Many of the descendants, following the ancient practice of transmitting a father's occupation or profession to his son, became physicians and during the early reigns were often court physicians. The principal seat of the family was Mickleton, county Gloucester. One of the members was elevated to the peerage under the title of Baron Graves, and if he had lived in our own day and land he could apparently have had no higher regard for the bird that figures on our national escutcheon, for his coat of arms displayed an eagle ducally crowned, with a cross consisting of an eagle and circled round the body and below the wings by a ducal coronet, and for supporters, two eagles with wings expanded and inverted. Among the more recent of those bearing the name who have risen to eminence in England are John Graves, a divine and antiquary, who died in 1729; Richard Graves, a poet and novelist, born in 1715, who died in 1804; Admiral Graves, who commanded the British fleet in Boston harbor at the commencement of

the revolutionary war; Richard Graves, Dean of Ardagh, Ireland, who died in 1829; Charles Graves, Bishop of Limerick, who died in 1866; Robert Graves, a line engraver, born 1798, who died in 1873, and whose father of the same name, was a noted connoisseur of rare prints; and Samuel Robert Graves, a politician, was born in 1818. The emigrants to this country were Roswell Graves, Sterling Graves, and Benjamin Graves. Benjamin settled in the town of Lyme, New London county, Conn. The family took an active part in the revolutionary struggle. At the battle of Bunker Hill, Admiral Graves, the British naval commander, trained his guns on the American works, while a brother of his, an American officer, was assisting in repelling an assault of the troops. Benjamin Graves, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the defenders of Fort Griswold, in New London harbor, and was slain at the atrocious massacre by the British on taking the fort. The next day Elijah Graves, son of Benjamin and grandfather of our subject, enlisted for the remainder of the war. He was in several battles and often acted as the aid of General Washington. His son Benjamin, born at Lyme, married Molly Stark, also of Lyme, named after the wife of General Stark by the General himself, the hero of Bennington,—a name rendered imperishable by Stark's battle cry: "Now, my boys, we must beat them, or Molly Stark is a widow to-night." These were the parents of Nathan F. Graves, whose father became a prosperous farmer of Oneida county, and gave to his children, after their common school education, as thorough a training as the academies of the county afforded. Nathan was an apt and forward scholar and at the age of sixteen years was competent to teach others. Desirous of further knowledge, he passed several years alternating between teaching and study. Choosing the law for a profession, he studied for a year in the office of J. Whipple Jenkins, at Vernon, in Oneida county, and for two years with Hon. Joshua A. Spencer, at Utica. Admitted to the bar in 1840, he formed a co-partnership with Timothy Jenkins, an established and prosperous lawyer of Oneida Castle, a village in the township of Vernon, near the old council grounds of the Oneida Indians. Here he made a favorable commencement of his legal career, and soon considered himself sufficiently established to contract marriage. His first wife was Helen P. Breese, daughter of S. Sidney Breese, Esq., a native of Shrewsbury, N. J., who studied law with the celebrated Elias Boudinet, and settled and practiced law in Cazenovia, Madison county, and was the first Clerk of the county, removing afterwards to Seonondoa, Oneida county. He was a member of the New York Assembly, and filled other important and influential positions. His father, Samuel Breese, who settled at Shrewsbury, was the son of Sidney Breese, an officer of the English navy. Mr. Graves and Miss Breese were married June 1st, 1842. She died in 1844, and the same year he removed to New York and opened an office in Nassau street, which then had a distinctive character as the principal lawyer's street of the city.

On the 23d of November, 1845, he married Miss Catherine H. Breese, a sister of his first wife. Although he succeeded in building up an extensive practice in New York, he concluded on account of ill health to abandon it and in 1849 he returned to Central New York and formed a legal partnership in Syracuse with Daniel P. Wood, then a rising young lawyer admitted to the bar three years before, and since well known as a member of the Assembly and Senate of this State, and still residing in Syracuse. The association of the two continued for about fifteen years, though in the meantime Mr. Graves had entered upon the financial career which drew upon the most valuable portion of his time. The Burnet Bank was organized in Syracuse in 1852 and he became its President. The Teller was John J. Knox, afterwards Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, who was at that time highly esteemed for his financial ability and knowledge of the banking business. As a State Bank it ceased to exist after the passage of the National Act, but was reorganized as the Fourth National Bank. The State system being preferred by the directors and stockholders, the National charter was relinquished in 1872, and the institution has since been known as the New York State Banking Company. During all these changes Mr. Graves has continued to guide its fortunes, and it has maintained its character as a safe, prosperous and well-managed institution. After so long and arduous business course he needed relaxation for his health and in 1872 visited, with his wife, the Pacific coast and made a tour around the world, contributing valuable letters to the *New York Observer*, the *Syracuse Courier* and the *Northern Christian Advocate*. From his correspondence it appears that he journeyed more than twenty-thousand miles with very little discomfort, without missing a

connection or encountering a serious storm. He visited the beautiful temples of Japan, and China, and saw the principle idols; the inland seas of Japan, with their many islands and teeming population; the stately mansions on the Bund at Shanghai; the white walls and arched windows of Hong Kong; the busy mart of Singapore; Ceylon and its groves of palms; the mighty Ganges and thousands vainly trying to wash away the sins of their souls in its sacred waters; the holy city of Benares; the government train of one-hundred elephants, and the Fortress of Lucknow; the peerless Taj of Agra; the mosques, palaces, and ruins of Delhi; the great caves of India; the Red Sea and the Nile canals and groves of palms. He visited also the most important missionary stations in the countries through which he passed and bore testimony to their laborious and useful services and the respect in which they were held for their character and learning. Government officials often spoke of the good they were accomplishing and in many places he noted that they were selected for important trusts by different governments. On returning from his travels, Mr. Graves was, in 1874, elected Mayor of Syracuse. He has always been a public-spirited citizen and taken an especial interest in educational improvement, having acted for several years as School Commissioner and President of the Board of Education. He is an intelligent writer and has one of the best private libraries in the State, comprising more than ten-thousand volumes collected by himself, and embracing Audubon's Birds and many other rare and costly works. He has every diplomatic publication issued since the government was founded. His library is visited by scholars from distant points, who avail themselves of its treasures. He sustained a lectureship on Missions at the Seminary at New Brunswick, the last course having been delivered by Rev. John Hall, D.D. Mr. Graves is also a liberal patron of the fine arts.

Although now far past the years said to be allotted to man, Mr. Graves continues to act as President of the New York State Banking Company, having been continuously President of a bank longer than any other person in the city, and down to quite recent years has to some extent pursued the practice of his profession. In the bank he has a most efficient coadjutor in the person of Mr. R. A. Bonta, who has been cashier since 1864, having first entered the Burnet Bank as a clerk in 1856. Mr. Graves has also been a Trustee for many years of the Syracuse Savings Bank, the foremost institution of that character in the city. He is and has been for many years one of the Trustees of the State Idiot Asylum, located in Syracuse.

His sympathy with all measures looking to public improvement is illustrated by his uniting in 1882 with several others from among the most distinguished citizens of the city to form the Civil Service Reform Association, of which he was made President.

Mr. Graves invested largely in real estate in Syracuse and has erected a great number of dwellings which now form a portion of his estate and demand from him considerable attention. Although now far advanced in years, these various interests still retain him in the ranks of busy men. A neighbor and life-long friend has described his genial social disposition as making his home one of attraction and enjoyment, while his culture and liberal hospitality have drawn around him the most refined and cultivated. The same authority has borne testimony to the simple and pure Christianity which is the soul of his integrity and fidelity to business trusts, and which early linked him closely to the spiritual interests of the church, while his liberality, though without ostentation, has made him the friend of charitable and benevolent societies.

In his declining years, Mr. Graves may look back upon a long life that has been crowned with much more than common success in a material sense, and made him the center of a large circle of those who hold him in high esteem as a friend and as a man.

WILLIAM BROWN SMITH, son of Job C. Smith and Esther Brown, was born March 2d, 1815, in Brighton, Monroe county, N. Y., although his progenitors were English, coming to this country in 1630, and locating in New London, Conn., the original farm being now owned and occupied by lineal descendants of the founder of the family in this country, Rev. Nehemiah Smith.

His mother died at the time of his birth, and he was placed in the care of Mrs. Jeremiah Maples, of West Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y., where he lived until he was thirteen years old—for the most of this period under the impression that these kind people were his parents,—his father having married again when he was still a young child, and moved to the then distant State of Ohio.

When thirteen years of age, his foster father, Mr. Maples, died suddenly, his foster mother having died some six years previous, and then being left without friends in the east, he made arrangements with Joshua Hicks, of Walworth, whereby he was to learn the cabinet trade, and here he worked until he was eighteen years old, the larger portion of his time being spent on Mr. Hicks' farm and in his cabinet shop.

About this time, Mr. Hicks having died, he hired out to his son, Levi J. Hicks, also a cabinet maker, agreeing to work for two years, the first year for $4 per month and the second for $7 per month, with the understanding that he was privileged to work outside when he pleased, but was to make up the time, so that he was to work for Mr. Hicks a full two years, under the contract. Inasmuch as he spent considerable time during the hay and harvest season in working for the farmers, and in going to school in the winter, it took him three years to fill this contract, at which time he had reached his majority, had learned his trade, was the possessor of a good set of tools, good clothing, and $100 in money.

Hoping to better himself, he made a trip by canal as far as Buffalo, visiting the various cabinet shops on the way; but finding no place to his liking, he at once returned and hired to James Jenner, cabinet maker, of Palmyra, N. Y. After a few weeks he was made foreman of one of Mr. Jenner's shops, where he remained for four years, at the end of which time he had laid up $1,000.

At this time he married Lucy, the daughter of Gilbert Yeomans, of Walworth, and about the same time he entered into a co-partnership with his brother-in-law, T. G. Yeomans, in the mercantile business at Walworth.

His wife lived but a few months. He afterwards married Augusta M. Boardman, daughter of Silas Boardman, of Westerlo, Albany county, N. Y. After four years of mercantile life, finding it did not agree with his health, he came to Syracuse, and bought a half interest in a small nursery, with Mr. Alanson Thorp, under the firm name of Thorp & Smith, the nursery comprising four or five acres, situated on West Genesee street, near the present residence of W. Brown Smith, for which he paid $2,000. This nursery was increased from time to time, until it occupied several hundred acres. The firm name was changed at various times by the addition or retirement of other partners, until Mr. Smith became the sole proprietor of the business. In 1868, Mr. Edward A. Powell married his only daughter, Lucy C., and became a partner in the business, which was soon after extended by the addition of the live stock interests, from which was developed the celebrated "Lakeside Stock Farm," which is noticed elsewhere in this work.

In 1879, the firm was again changed by the admission into partnership of his sons, Wing R. and W. Judson Smith, under the firm name of Smiths & Powell, and in 1885, Mr. Anthony Lamb was admitted as a partner, the firm name becoming Smiths, Powell & Lamb, which is still retained.

Early in life Mr. Smith adopted the motto, "Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day," and the rule of his life has been never to deviate from this, and to his remembrance he has never forfeited a contract, or failed to meet an obligation. In business, energetic, honorable and trustworthy. In religion, through early associations, he became a member of the Baptist Church, but later in life he became interested in the Unitarian Society and since his residence in Syracuse has been identified with that church, and has been one of its sustaining members and for many years one of its Trustees. In politics a Republican, having voted with the Whig party for William H. Harrison, and although always interested in the political welfare of his city and country, he has never sought any office, but was elected for several terms School Commissioner in his district, and served for one term as President of that Board.

He has been largely identified with the development of the city, having been connected with many of the leading public and business enterprises, and at present holds several positions of trust and honor, among which may be mentioned the following: President of Oakwood Cemetery, Vice-President of the Syracuse Savings Bank, Director of the Salt Springs National Bank, Director of the Syracuse Water Company, and Counselor of the Old Ladies' Home.

Lucas Gleaves

Outside of his regular business interests, Mr. Smith has for many years been a large investor in real estate in Syracuse or its vicinity. He made it a governing principle that money invested in real estate near at hand which would nearly or quite pay the interest on its cost was well invested. Results have justified his judgment and now Mr. Smith and the firm of which he is a member own about 1,200 acres of land, a large part of which is his personal property and much of which is very valuable.

Mr. Smith has always been an earnest advocate of temperance and morality, and has both by precept and example endeavored to impress these principles on the minds of those with whom he came in contact, and he makes with pride the statement that he never touched, tasted or handled intoxicants of any kind, or tobacco, nor offered them to others.

LUCIUS GLEASON, the subject of this brief sketch, was born in the village of Liverpool, Onondaga county, N. Y., December 8, 1819. His father was Ara Gleason, who came from Middlefield, Mass., and settled in Liverpool in 1812, where he engaged in farming and boating. His mother's maiden name was Mary Flint. Lucius Gleason was the oldest child of this marriage. He obtained a good education in the district school of the village, which he attended quite regularly until he was eighteen years of age. During the three preceding summers, however, he spent most of his time in boating on the canal, adding thereby to his pocket money. At eighteen he began work as clerk in the general store at Liverpool, kept by John and Henry Paddock, where he remained two years. At this time the natural taste which he possessed for civil engineering developed itself and he gave up his clerkship and went to the neighboring village of Lodi, intending to study the science under Professor Root. Lacking means to procure the necessary instruments for prosecuting his studies he was forced to abandon his design and returned to Liverpool; there he accepted an engagement in the store of Aiken & Sons, receiving for his services the munificent sum of $200 and his board. This was then considered a good salary for a beginner. During this period he gave up much of his leisure to study; but his bright outlook in mercantile pursuits caused him to abandon his intention of becoming a surveyor or civil engineer. In the latter part of 1842, he bought out the firm of Aiken & Sons, mostly on credit and thus when only twenty-three years of age was fully launched in trade. He continued the business until 1864, during which long period he invested portions of his increasing capital in various other enterprises. One of these was the salt business, then the leading industry of Syracuse, in which he was largely engaged from 1842 to 1856, and to a lesser extent in later years. His method of operating for a number of years was to buy the salt in Liverpool and ship it to western markets. In 1857, he joined with a number of other men in the formation of a company for more extensive operations in this product, but owing to the terrible financial stringency of that time and the restricted demand for salt, the enterprise was not successful. Mr. Gleason, as well as his associates, lost heavily; but his native courage and hopefulness enabled him to rise above misfortune, and alone he put forth his best efforts during the next few years, buying, selling and manufacturing salt exclusively and with the most satisfactory results. A second attempt was made to organize the salt manufacturers into a large company in 1860, and the agreement bound its members for ten years. This great organization embraced about all of the salt manufacturers on the State Reservation and practically controlled the business. In this organization Mr. Gleason was a power; he was, of course, a large shareholder and during the ten years of the company's existence was a member of its executive committee and general traveling agent. This company was an unqualified success from the beginning, and remarkable prosperity attended its operations, particularly during the war period, when foreign salt was partially excluded from our markets. Prices ruled high and the profits were large. Notwithstanding the discovery of large quantities of salt about the beginning of the war, at Saginaw, Mich., and later in Canada, the volume of the staple made at Syracuse steadily increased, averaging from 1867 to 1871 more than eight and a half million bushels per year. In 1870, the com-

pany was reorganized for another like period, Mr. Gleason still retaining his interest in it. Besides this he had established in connection with the mercantile business in which he succeeded Aiken & Sons, a large cooperage industry, which was very successful; and he was also largely interested in the lumber trade. In 1863, he became interested with the late James P. Haskins in a coal mining enterprise at Blossburg, Pa.; this developed so extensively that Mr. Gleason sold out his store in 1864 and gave his attention to the mining enterprise for one year.

In 1863, upon the organization of the Third National Bank of Syracuse, Mr. Gleason was elected a member of the Board of Directors. This staunch financial institution began business on the 1st of January, 1864, with a capital of $150,000, which was increased before the end of that year to $300,000. The first President of the bank was James Munroe. He was succeeded by Allen Munroe, and in January, 1871, Mr. Gleason was elected President. The bank then had a surplus of $43,000. In the panic of 1873, it suffered some heavy losses, but under the wise and prudent management of Mr. Gleason it quickly recovered and has become one of the most prosperous and successful institutions in the city of Syracuse, as it is also the largest, and now has a surplus of $60,000. It was formerly located in the White Memorial Building, but with its accumulated resources it built the splendid structure on the corner of North Salina and James streets in the year 1887 and now occupies the whole of the first floor.

Although giving much of his time to the welfare of the bank, Mr. Gleason still retains an interest in salt manufacturing, and during the present season, (1890) when that business has become unprofitable to many, he has operated five blocks. He is also the owner of a farm of two-hundred and fifty acres in the town of Salina and another of seven-hundred and fifty acres in the town of Clay. A large portion of both of these farms is devoted to the cultivation of willows for baskets, the manufacture of which constitutes a large industry in that vicinity.

Mr. Gleason has resisted all temptations to remove to Syracuse, and still clings to the village where almost his entire life has been passed. There he occupies a handsome residence in his declining years. Mr. Gleason's career presents a bright example of what a man possessed of perseverance, industry and sobriety, with at least a fair share of business ability, natural or acquired, may accomplish. He is a man of capacity and broad views, sound judgment and good common sense. These several excellent qualities are what have carried him from the smallest beginning to his present honorable station; qualities that have been severely tested on various occasions, notably in the terrible financial revulsion of 1857, which swept away the entire fortune he had so laboriously accumulated. But instead of acknowledging defeat, he turned his face to the front and by his determination and business ability, soon recovered his losses and was on the high road to renewed success. In 1873, also, his prudent foresight and business sagacity were sufficient to carry the banking institution of which he was the head safely through a period of great stringency which swept away many fortunes. Since that time, under his thorough management, the bank has steadily progressed to its present high station. Such an institution is an honorable monument to any man who can take to himself a large share of the credit for its success.

Mr. Gleason holds a high place in the general esteem of the community in which he has lived so long. He has always been identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of Syracuse and in all public enterprises has distinguished himself by the many valuable qualities we have noted. Socially Mr. Gleason is a man whom it is a pleasure to meet. Courtesy, forbearance, kindliness and gentlemanly demeanor are awarded alike to the highest and the humblest who enjoy intercourse with him.

Mr. Gleason's claim to that honorable title, a self-made man, is indisputable; and his rise from the obscure and humble position of a canal boatman, to the high station he now occupies as a presiding officer of a representative banking institution and an honored member of the business community of Syracuse, extensively engaged in various large enterprises, and the possessor of wealth, social prestige and influence, affords an example which should serve to encourage struggling American manhood everywhere.

CHARLES PARSONS CLARK, President of the Syracuse Savings Bank, was born at West Hampton, Hampshire county, Mass., on the 26th day of November, 1822. His ancestors were of the sturdy New England stock, his father being Luther Clark and his mother Sarah Parsons, both natives of Massachusetts, where they followed the hard but honorable occupation of tilling the soil. In this toil the boy Charles shared from the time when he was first able to make himself of any use, especially in the summer time, while he attended the district school winters. This is a discipline so often repeated as to become a worn-out story among the sons of New England who have become conspicuous in some direction in after years. When twelve years old the lad was sent from home to live with his maternal uncle, Chester Parsons, at Skaneateles, where he was to remain until he reached his majority. Mr. Parsons was a farmer and the boy was to work for him, going to school in the winter, for which he was to be boarded ,clothed, and when he reached twenty-one years of age receive $100. The prospect thus confronting the twelve-year-old boy when he reached his new home was nine years of arduous labor, with little to lighten its dull routine except the goal at the end ; and that was not so splendid as falls to the lot of many, and neither was it so gloomy a prospect as often loomed up before boys of that period. The boy did his best. He worked faithfully, studied persistently in school (getting one year in the Academy at Skaneateles), and bent his energies to fitting himself for the active and honorable career which he had marked out for himself. When the young man's time was up he grasped the first opportunity that opened and hired out on a neighboring farm for eight months at $10 a month, and in the succeeding winter chopped sixty cords of wood for three shillings a cord, thus adding a little to his small capital. In the following summer (when he had reached the age of twenty-three) he resolved to seek the broader field which had always formed a part of his plans, and located at Syracuse, where he found employment with Philo M. Rust, the well known landlord. His chief duty was caring for Mr. Rust's garden, which was situated near the corner of South Onondaga and West Onondaga streets. Mr. Clark's wages during the three years of his service for Mr. Rust were $15 a month and board. The end of this term of work brings the record down to 1847, when Mr. Clark found a better situation. He engaged himself to the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company to work in their freight house, handling freight, at a salary of $28 a month. So well did he do his duty in this capacity that at the end of the first year he was given a clerkship in the freight office. This station he filled two years, working with the unflinching determination and loyalty to his employers that has characterized his whole life, and to make himself a master of the business. Of course he succeeded, and when the grand railroad consolidation was effected, in 1853, Mr. Clark was given the control of the freighting department of Syracuse. From that time to the year 1889, a period of forty years, Mr. Clark faithfully, successfully, and honorably directed the rapidly growing freight business of his department of the great railroad. He saw the insignificant roads growing into a part of one of the greatest systems of the country, and the work under his own control increased from what could be done by three or four men to a volume demanding the labor of sixty or more. Such a persistent, straightforward business career as that needs very little comment.

In 1848 Mr. Clark married Miss Aurelia L. Nolton, daughter of Robert W. Nolton, then of Syracuse, and occupied the substantial home he purchased in the following year in South Salina street, where he has ever since lived.

Although Mr. Clark's chosen calling drew him almost wholly from public view, and demanded his incessant and unremitting attention, yet his fellow citizens found him out and called on him for the exercise of his unusual executive ability in the management of public affairs. He was elected by the Republicans Alderman of the Sixth ward, under the Mayoralty of E. W. Leavenworth, in 1859; he was re-elected in 1860, under Amos Westcott, and was again elected under Charles Andrews in 1862. In 1869 he was brought forward as candidate for Mayor and was elected to that high office, and re-elected for a second term in the following year. In 1871 he was elected Police Commissioner and served as President of the Board from 1871 to 1874 inclusive. In these various public positions Mr. Clark has always been found on the side of straightforward, prudent, honest, and conservative government. On few questions of public importance has his judgment and foresight been at fault. Many other positions of honor and responsibility have been tendered to Mr. Clark outside of the political field. He was elected a trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank in 1872, and filled the vacancy

caused by the death of E. B. Wicks; was elected director of the Bank of Syracuse at its organization and is still in that office; and in the year 1889 was elected a director of the Syracuse Electric Light and Power Company; trustee of Oakwood Cemetery; trustee of the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum; and finally, on the 14th of January, of the same year, was made President of the Syracuse Savings Bank, one of the most honorable and responsible financial positions in the city.

Mr. Clark has been a member of the First Presbyterian church since the year 1886, and since 1887 he has been and now is a trustee of that church. In the business community of Syracuse no man bears a clearer and more honorable reputation than Mr. Clark. He has earned it. He has attained his conspicuous station from the lowest step of the ladder and may properly cherish a degree of pride in this fact. A man prompt of speech and action in business, he is yet one of the readiest to meet the approach of either the common laborer or the millionaire. His hand is often given to aid in lifting the struggling toiler on his hard road, and charity finds him a willing giver to the best of his ability. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have one son, Dr. Gaylord P. Clark, a rising young physician of Syracuse.

HENRY DARWIN DIDAMA, M.D., LL.D., was born in Perryville, Madison county, N. Y., June 17, 1823. His father, John Didama, and grandfather, Simon Didama, were both physicians. They came with the Holland Company from Delft in the latter part of the last century, when John was but thirteen years of age, and located at Trenton, N. Y. His mother, Lucinda, was of the New England Gaylord stock, so that the subject of this sketch is fortunate enough to have the best ancestral combination possible: Holland Dutch and Connecticut Yankee. He does not remember, as he himself has stated, any exhibitions of remarkable precocity, although he has been assured that he was an excellent silent listener in early life, speaking only two words till he reached the mature age of four years. He declares that, as at that time there were no State hospitals for feeble-minded children, he was tenderly but despairingly cared for under the parental roof. He was sent to the village district school, where the kind mental ministrations and physical administrations of patient teachers enabled him to master the English alphabet at seven, and to make "straight marks" (most woeful and wabbling) in his writing book at nine. In the common and select schools, and at the excellent Cazenovia Seminary (which he attended for three years), he became somewhat acquainted with the rudiments of an ordinary education. That these rudiments were fixed in a fairly retentive memory was due, he thinks, to his two winters' experience as a school teacher in the years of 1840 and 1841.

Young Didama entered the office of his accomplished friend, Dr. David A. Moore, now residing in Syracuse, as a medical student in 1842, finishing his studies with Dr. Nelson C. Powers (of whom a biographical sketch is printed elsewhere in this volume), attending in the meantime one course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College and two courses at Albany, at which latter place he was graduated in 1846. Locating at Romulus, Seneca county, he had abundant leisure during his five years' residence there to continue his medical studies, as the large majority of the good people in that quiet and healthful locality enjoyed almost uninterrupted immunity from illness, while the sick minority chose the attentions of a venerable and experienced professional neighbor, whose friends actually boasted that he had not looked into a medical book in thirty years.

Before leaving Romulus and coming to Syracuse, Dr. Didama married Sarah, daughter of Hon. Sherman Miller, of Tompkins county, N. Y. To her good judgment and faithful devotion he attributes in no small measure whatever of success in practice he may have achieved. She has been the mother of three children, one of whom, Mrs. Amelia D. Niven, M. D., with her husband, William H. Niven, still remains the joy and consolation of the united home.

During his forty years' residence in Syracuse Dr. Didama has had a fairly extensive medical practice. He has been or is at present a member of several medical societies and associations. Among these are the Syracuse Medical Association, Onondaga Medical Society, New York Central Medical Associa-

tion, New York State Medical Society, New York State Medical Association (in each one of which he has served as President), American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Climatological Association, and British Medical Association. He has been one of the physicians of St. Joseph's Hospital in Syracuse since its institution, and is at present chief of its staff. He has been Professor of the Science and Art of Medicine in the College of Medicine of Syracuse University since its organization in 1872, and he is now its Dean. Two years ago he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Syracuse University. He is an officer in the First Presbyterian church of Syracuse. In politics he has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party.

Dr. Didama has been earnestly in favor of a high standard of medical education. In his address at Albany, while President of the State Medical Society, in 1880, he urged that without delay an entrance examination should be required by each medical college in the State; that this examination should be equal to that exacted by the best universities; and that after four years from the new departure each candidate for admission must possess the degree of A.B. In the same address he advocated the substitution of a sensible, prolonged three years' graded course of instruction for the prevailing, unnatural, short two winters' course, the second winter being but a repetition of the first. In his address in New York, as President of the New York State Medical Association, in 1884, he reaffirmed his convictions and amplified his arguments regarding entrance examinations and a graded course. Two years ago the Legislature of the State enacted that all candidates for admission to a medical college should be subjected to a specified mild and elementary examination, and also to a final examination for license to practice by an independent board to be appointed by the Regents of the State University. It is remembered with some pleasure that the College of Medicine of the Syracuse University had in full force sixteen years prior to the compulsory legislative enactment, and still has, all and more than all the requirements of the new law.

Dr. Didama is the author of medical essays which, in addition to public addresses, have been published in medical journals at home and reviewed abroad. Over the signature of "Amos Cottle" he has also for many years written for the daily press articles of current interest and letters of travel in foreign lands. His skill and research are dedicated to his fellow men; and he still finds his highest pleasure in the profession to which his long and active life has assiduously been devoted.

HAMILTON WHITE was born in the town of Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., on the 6th day of May, 1807, and died at Syracuse on the 22d day of September, 1865. His parents, Asa and Clarissa Keep White, had settled in Homer in 1798. His education was confined to the common schools of the place, but he improved these advantages so well and was so diligent in reading that he was able, at the age of sixteen, to take charge of a school on the terms then usual of nine dollars a month and board. Deciding on mercantile pursuits as the occupation of his life he entered into the employment of the Messrs. Randall, merchants of Cortlandville, and by his industry and fidelity made his services of great value to his principals. He continued in clerkship for about ten years, in which, by his frugal habits and close study of the details of business, he laid the foundation of his success in life. At the age of twenty-nine years, having accumulated sufficient means from his earnings to conduct business on his own account, he took up his residence at Lockport, in Niagara county. Here, during the next three years, he largely increased his capital by various investments, small at first, but fostered by wise and careful attention. In 1839 he removed to Syracuse, where his elder brother, Horace White, had preceded him the year before, and was appointed cashier of the Onondaga County Bank, of which Captain Oliver Teall was the President. The two were associated in the same office, and as stockholders and directors in this as well as other institutions until the expiration of the charter in 1864. It was a period in which banking capital could be employed both profitably and to the great advantage of the public. Both of the executive officers were men of high morals and conscientiously endeavored to aid the deserving. It was a period free from commercial revulsions, and almost every year of it marked by new and substantial enterprises. At its

commencement the effects of the panic of 1837 had nearly passed away. The Auburn and Syracuse and the Syracuse and Utica Railroads had just been completed. New firms and individuals were bringing capital into the production of the great staple, salt. The duties levied by the State, which had been reduced from twelve and one-half cents to six cents a bushel in the year 1834, were still further reduced in the year 1846 to one cent a bushel, imparting a strong stimulant to the production. Other manufactures were added or grew up from previous beginnings, including machinery, steam engines, farm implements, stoves, woolen goods, leather, etc. The residences and business structures were vastly improved and increased, and many capacious and well known mercantile edifices for immediate and prospective use were erected. The population of the place increased from 6,500 in 1840 to 25,000 in 1855, counting the village of Salina, which came into the city with its incorporation in 1848. Hamilton White promoted this general prosperity, and shared in its benefits. The field of his action and of his investments was gradually extended. In 1849 he was one of the incorporators, with Oliver Teall and three others, of the Syracuse City Water Works Company. Captain Teall had been the originator of the first water works many years before, but more extensive and complete arrangements were now necessary. Plans were made for the new water supply and carried out in a manner to give satisfaction to the community, as detailed elsewhere in these pages. With his brother Horace, and Robert Gere, Hamilton White engaged in the formation of the Geddes Coarse Salt Company and in other industries. He took a large share in the development of the railway interests centering in Syracuse. While unobtrusive in his demeanor, and seldom volunteering advice, his counsel was sought by his associates as that of a man who deliberately formed his own opinions, though carefully weighing the opinions of others. In his conscientiousness he was careful not to mislead by any advice dictated by mere self-interest or given crudely on the spur of the moment. His judgment was, therefore, always respected and generally confirmed by experience. His railroad connections extended until he was a director in all the companies on the line between Albany and Chicago, except the Cleveland and Toledo. On the closing of the Onondaga County Bank, in 1854, Mr. White was its natural successor, continuing business as a private banker, ever ready to encourage public enterprise and aid deserving merit. The local institutions of the city and county received the benefit of his means and counsel. Through the exertions and pecuniary aid of himself and his associates in donating the grounds to the New York State Asylum for Idiots that institution, founded at Albany in 1851, was removed to Syracuse in 1855. Mr. White continued to take a deep interest in the success of the asylum, the design of which is to furnish means of education or training to the idiots of the State of a teachable age and condition. For many years his services as treasurer were given to the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, and the Home for Old Ladies received his sympathy and aid, and both of these institutions were remembered in his will. His own church and the churches of other denominations in Syracuse and elsewhere shared his liberality. Unostentatious, he never proclaimed his charitable acts and often gave with an unseen hand. In 1856 he assisted in the foundation of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, and 1859 in that of the Association of Oakwood Cemetery, of which he was made treasurer. After the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. White was active in measures for raising troops for the Union armies, and freely contributed both time and money. In 1862 he was called to the presidency of the Syracuse National Bank, made vacant by the death of John Wilkinson, but his health was impaired and the next year he was obliged to resign and seek recuperation in foreign travel. He visited the principal countries of Europe and the East and returned with a fund of information and anecdote, pleasant and profitable to his friends, but without permanent restoration to health, and the following year his wife and eldest son accompanied him on a visit to the West Indies, returning in June, 1865. All remedies were unavailing, and he died on the 22d of September of that year. Besides the beautiful monument that marks his resting place in the cemetery which he did so much to create his children and those of his brother Horace have erected a magnificent Memorial Building on the spot where their fathers did business so many years. But the most desirable monument is reared to the two brothers in the gratitude and esteem of the many hearts whose cares were alleviated or removed by the sympathy, the charity, and the business aid of these Christian bankers and philanthropists.

Hamilton White was married in 1841 to Sarah Randolph Rich, daughter of Gains B. Rich, of Buffalo, N. Y. She survived him but a short time and died on the 29th of March, 1867. The Syra-

cuse *Journal* very fairly represented the public estimate of her worth: "For years her home was the center of elegant hospitality. She was quoted as an example, she was studied as a model. More than this, she was a Christian lady. If her hospitality to her equals was marked her kindness to inferiors was still more signally exhibited. The many poor never went from her door empty handed or without encouraging words. Suffering ever found in her a sympathetic friend, a ready helper. She early became prominently identified with the charity work and the charitable institutions of the city. Her charities were as unostentatious as they were free, for they sprang from genuine benevolence; a benevolence which vaunted not itself, but found its noblest reward in its own impulses. Few women have ever departed from our midst whose loss was so generally deplored. Her memory is, however, a beautiful one, and its fragrance will long linger in many hearts both of high and low degree."

The living children are Jane Antoinette, now Mrs. Antoinette W. Sherman; Clara Keep, now Mrs. Robert L. S. Hall, of New York; and Hamilton Salisbury White and Howard Ganson White, both of Syracuse. A son, Barrett Rich White, and a daughter, Sarah Aphia White, are deceased.

HORACE WHITE was born in the village of Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., on the 19th of April, 1802. His father was Asa White, who was born in the town of Monson, Mass., in the year 1774, removed to Homer in 1798, and there in 1800 married Clarissa Keep, daughter of Caleb Keep, who settled in Homer at the same time. Horace White was placed in the store of Horace Hill at Auburn, N. Y., at the early age of fourteen years, and two years later in a store in Albany in which his father was interested. Returning to Homer he entered the store of Jedediah Barber, who was for many years a leading merchant in Cortland county, and remained there for ten years, acquiring during that period a reputation for integrity, energy, and excellent business capacity. His health, however, was not robust, and he decided to engage in more active employment, and for that purpose spent two or three years on a farm, thus regaining to a large extent his former health. In 1831 he married Clara Dickson, daughter of Andrew Dickson, a native of Massachusetts, whose wife was Ruth Hall, of Connecticut. In 1835 Mr. White accepted the doctrines of the Episcopal church and united with Calvary church in Homer. In 1838 he removed to Syracuse, where he joined St. Paul's church and remained with it until his death, acting as vestryman and warden. Mr. White's life after his removal to Syracuse was marked with great activity and unusual success. Under the general banking law of 1838 the Bank of Syracuse was organized in the following year, principally through the efforts of Mr. White and John Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson became president of the bank and Mr. White cashier. The capital was $200,000, and the bank was for a number of years the leading financial institution of Syracuse. During a later period Hamilton White was president of the bank, and still later the Hon. Andrew D. White filled the position, thus identifying the institution in a special manner with his family. Both Mr. White and Mr. Wilkinson were also directors in the Onondaga County Bank, of which Hamilton White was a director and the cashier. In connection with these institutions Mr. White gained a high reputation as a judicial and prudent financier, who, while carefully protecting the interests of the banks, was still ready at all times to use their influence and means for the welfare of the community. The association of Horace White and John Wilkinson extended beyond the sphere of banking. The latter did much towards establishing the early railroads of the State, and was one of the commissioners appointed by the act incorporating the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad in 1834; the road was finished in 1839. In the same year the Syracuse and Utica Railroad was opened under the presidency of Mr. Wilkinson. Ten years later the demands of travel and transportation caused the construction of the direct road between Syracuse and Rochester, the company being organized in 1849, and in the following year the two other companies and the new one were consolidated under the name of the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, all of which prepared the way for the general consolidation in 1853 of all the roads between Albany and Buffalo. In these various plans and enterprises Mr. White was directly interested and took an active interest in their consummation. Under the general railway act of 1850 the

Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad was undertaken in 1851. Mr. White was made treasurer of the company, and his financial ability was conspicuously displayed in the building of that road, which was opened in 1854. When the great consolidation was effected which created the New York Central Railroad Company Mr. White was promptly called into the Board of Directors, under the lead of Erastus Corning, then one of the most prominent railroad men in the country. The success of the consolidation was a foregone conclusion and Mr. White contributed not a little to the prosperity of the then great organization. Prominent among the several local manufacturing industries in which Mr. White was interested was the founding of the Geddes Coarse Salt Company, in which he was associated with his brother Hamilton and the late Robert Gere. His declining health compelled him to withdraw from the banking connections in 1856, and to curtail his other business operations; but he still felt a deep interest in public affairs and in that year aided in organizing the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, and was a delegate to the State Agricultural Society at Albany. Mr. White was a man with broad, benevolent principles. His gifts for the support of missions and other church interests, his endowment of a professorship and of prizes at Hobart College, and his gifts to various institutions connected with his denomination, were munificent, while his unseen and unknown charities were numberless. His memory is revered by all who knew him. He died on the 5th of September, 1860. His widow died on the 23d of August, 1882. Mr. White had two sons—the Hon. Andrew Dickson White, late President of Cornell University, State Senator from 1864 to 1867, and late Minister of the U. S. to Germany; and Horace Keep White, the well known capitalist of Syracuse. The splendid White Memorial Building in Syracuse was erected by these sons to the memory of their father.

JAMES L. BAGG, a veteran member of the Onondaga County Bar, was born in the town of Lanesboro, Berkshire county, Mass., on the 27th of September, 1815. He retained his residence on his father's farm, sharing to the best of his ability in its arduous labors, until the year 1838, when he took up his residence in Syracuse and has ever since remained here. During his boyhood on the farm he attended the district school, and was also happily favored with six months' tuition in Latin by the pastor of the Congregational church. During his fourteenth and fifteenth years he was employed as clerk in a grocery store conducted by his cousin in the city of Albany. At the age of sixteen he began regular study at the academy at Lenox, Mass., and remained there three years, fitting himself for college. He then entered Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., as a Sophomore, and graduated with credit in 1837. At that time he had relatives residing in Syracuse and it was upon their advice that he determined upon it as his future home. Coming westward to Utica by railroad he took a stage at that place (there being no railroad between Syracuse and Utica) and reached Syracuse in April, 1838. He had decided upon adopting the law as a profession and immediately entered the office of H. & T. T. Davis, where he remained until July of that year, when he changed to the law office of Wilkinson & Outwater (John Wilkinson and Peter Outwater, Jr.). John Wilkinson was then postmaster of the village and one of its foremost citizens. Mr. Bagg remained in that office until he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court in May, 1841. Soon afterward (and on the retirement of Mr. Outwater from the firm) Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Bagg formed a copartnership which continued until 1843, when John Fleming, then of Manlius, was admitted to the firm. Mr. Fleming died in 1844 and Mr. Wilkinson retired from the firm shortly afterwards. Thereafter Mr. Bagg continued to practice alone until 1868, when he formed a copartnership with W. G. Tracy, which firm was dissolved in the year 1869. In the year 1874 Mr. Bagg formed a copartnership with Jacob A. Nottingham, which firm continued until 1887, when D. A. Pierce was admitted. The firm of Bagg, Nottingham & Pierce is still in existence.

This is a brief chronicle of a long and very busy career. In his early professional labors Mr. Bagg gave his attention to the various branches of practice, both in and out of the courts, but the spirited contests and great uncertainties as to results were not to his taste. His preference has al-

ways been for the quieter walks of the profession, in which he has now, and always has had, a large business. His acknowledged ability and integrity have led to the placing in his charge of numerous estates and trusts demanding the exercise of those qualifications combined with skill as a financier.

While a student at law Mr. Bagg devoted a portion of his time to duties in the postoffice, for which he received his board in Mr. Wilkinson's family and sufficient compensation to cover his living expenses. Syracuse was then a village of about 8,000 population, and Mr. Bagg calls to mind the fact that one clerk at a salary of $600, together with himself, who gave to the work about three hours a day, did all of the business of the office; while at the present time the postoffice requires the entire time of forty or fifty clerks and other employees.

It may be said in simple justice to Mr. Bagg that the most important and useful work of his life was his untiring service in connection with the Onondaga County Savings Bank. Mr. Bagg early formed a high opinion of the usefulness and importance of savings banks; and although one such bank had been in existence here for six years, and although it then had a deposit of less than $100,000, still Mr. Bagg believed that there was room for another such institution in Syracuse, and that the business and convenience of the public demanded it.

With the plan well formed Mr. Bagg in 1855 drew up the charter and circulated through the city a petition to the Legislature for its enactment, and jointly with others advocated its passage before the Legislative Committee. The room in which the bank commenced its business was provided by him. He was made vice-president and attorney. These positions he held for twenty-two years, resigning them in 1877. During this period he gave unstintedly of his time and energies to the welfare of the institution. The results of that labor, with that of his associates, are well known to the community.

Mr. Bagg has never sought political office, and never held any but that of Alderman of the Eighth ward of Syracuse in 1855. He has always interested himself largely in various reforms, particularly that of temperance, and in many charities and in public affairs generally. To all worthy objects he has been a liberal giver commensurate with his means. He has filled the office of President of the State Temperance Society and of several local societies. Originally a Democrat in politics, he united with the Republican party upon its organization and has acted with it ever since. Mr. Bagg merits the honorable title of a public spirited citizen with lofty principles of business and social conduct. He is a member of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Bagg was married in 1844 to Mary B. Redfield, second daughter of the late Lewis H. Redfield, the eminent printer and journalist of Syracuse. They have had two children: one daughter who died at the age of twelve years, and a second daughter, now Mrs. E. H. Merrell.

HON. ELIZUR CLARK. The Clark family of whom the subject of this sketch is a member dates back to the early settlement of the New England States, and is descended from John Clark, who immigrated to America about the year 1644 and settled first in the State of Rhode Island. The ancestors of Elizur Clark were noted for longevity, his grandfather's family consisting of four sons and four daughters; all lived to upwards of eighty-three years, the youngest living to the advanced age of ninety-three years. His father was Beamont Clark, born July 25th, 1767, and lived to the age of ninety years, and was a native of Saybrook, Conn., as was also the grandfather.

Elizur Clark was born in the town of Saybrook, Middlesex county, Conn., October 5th, 1807. His father came with that part of the family which had not preceded him, and settled in the town of Cicero, Onondaga county, in the summer of 1823. He was a farmer by occupation and aided very much in the early settlement of that town, until 1837, when he removed to Michigan, where he died in the year of 1857. His mother, whose maiden name was Nabbe Spencer, lived to seventy-three years of age, and died in Michigan. She was born January 14, 1770.

The subject of this record was only fifteen years of age when he came to Onondaga county with his father, and was next to the youngest in a family of eleven children,—eight sons and three daughters,

—all of whom except himself are dead. Mr. Clark's early opportunities for obtaining an education were limited. On reaching Syracuse he embarked in business for himself, and his subsequent successful career has abundantly proved that a practical education is more the result of capacity, energy, and self application than of book study. He spent his time until the year 1834 in such various kinds of business as came to his hand. He leased the Salina mill property of Henry Seymour, and carried on the lumber business until 1837, when Mr. Seymour died and Mr. Clark purchased a half interest in the property, the other half interest being owned by ex-Governor Horatio Seymour. He carried on this business until 1846, when he purchased the other half of the property and sold the same to Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, and in partnership they carried on the lumber business until 1863, when Mr. Clark retired from the firm and (with the exception of an agency connected with a party to whom he leased the mill property, continuing until 1870) retired from the active duties of life. Mr. Clark, also in 1846, became connected with the salt industry, both coarse and fine, and a little later was largely interested in the manufacture of coarse salt. He was one of the originators of the Salina Coarse Salt Company and now controls $93,000 of the $150,000 of its stock. He was for many years a director in the Salt Springs Bank after the year 1868, and until his removal from the city, and was also a trustee in the Syracuse Savings Bank.

Unlike his father and grandfather, who were closely allied to the Federal party and afterwards to the Whigs, Mr. Clark cast his first vote for General Jackson, and has been an unswerving and consistent member of the Democratic party ever since. He can boast of having voted for fifty years without a single interruption. He has never been an active politician, and has looked rather to principles than to party interests. He has been identified with the public offices of trust and resonsibility in the history of Salina and Syracuse, in many instances, and was one of the first Aldermen elected after the organization of the city, representing the First ward. In 1856 he was Supervisor for the same ward, and in the year 1863 represented his district in the State Legislature. All these public positions have been filled with that integrity of purpose and honest action which have characterized his whole life.

Mr. Clark is a plain, unassuming man, having the full confidence of his fellows, and now at the great age of eighty-four years retains his faculties almost wholly unimpaired, and acts with the same calm judgment and prudence that governed his transactions many years ago.

In the year 1825, November 13, Mr. Clark married Miss Jerusha N. Spencer, of Onondaga county. To them were born ten children, of whom Harriet E., wife of Augustus Avery, John Seymour, and Mary D., widow of Edward Manning, are still living, and all reside in Syracuse. His wife died in 1865, and he married, in November, 1869, Miss Augusta M. Peck, daughter of Charles L. Peck, a native of Lyme, Conn., and a descendant of Deacon William Peck, born in England in 1601, and came to America in 1638, settling in New Haven, Conn. In 1878 Mr. Clark took up his residence in Lyme, Conn., though much of his time is passed in Syracuse.

WILLIAM PREVOST GOODELLE was born in the town of Tully, Onondaga county, N. Y., on the 25th day of May, 1838. His father was Aaron B. Goodelle, a successful farmer; and his mother was Eleanor A. Prevost. After preliminary studies at the common school the subject of this sketch spent one year in Homer Academy, and then entered Cazenovia Seminary as one of the only two to take a five years' course, the period being from 1854 to 1860. In the spring of 1861 he entered Dartmouth College as a Sophomore, and graduated in the class of 1863 with high honors. He was one of those selected to deliver an oration at Commencement.

Returning from college Mr. Goodelle was requested to accept the principalship of Moravia Academy, which he did for one year, and then, as he believed, began his continuous life work by the study of the law in the office of L. H. & F. Hiscock, in Syracuse. But after a few months of study he was earnestly solicited to go out to Onondaga Valley and assume charge of the academy which was then in sore need of re-organization and improvement. Mr. Goodelle accepted the charge and remained there two years, but supplemented his labors by law study as far as he was able during the period. He gave up teaching at the close of the year 1866, resumed the study of law in the

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same office where he began, and in October, 1865, was admitted to the Bar and immediately began practice, remaining with the Messrs. Hiscock for one year thereafter. He then actively engaged in independent practice for three years, and in the fall of 1871 had reached a position at the Bar and a degree of confidence with his fellow citizens which resulted in his election as District Attorney of Onondaga county. At the expiration of his term of office, three years later, Mr. Goodelle devoted himself wholly and enthusiastically to his profession in which he has attained such an exalted position, particularly as a criminal lawyer. Immediately after the expiration of his term as District Attorney he was retained by the New York Central railroad company and has ever since remained in its service, his field of labor extending from Buffalo to Albany. At the time under consideration and for several years previous, crimes of various descriptions against the great railroad company had been alarmingly on the increase, such crimes ranging from wrecking of trains and destroying human life, down to the robbing of cars. Mr. Goodelle's career as District Attorney was a notable one; and this may be stated without disparagement of any other incumbent of that office. He was, and is, peculiarly adapted by nature, and especially so by study and experience, to deal with the criminal class. It delights him to get one of its notorious members in his grip; and when he does, as a rule his victim's doom is sealed and he speedily finds his proper abiding place in prison. To-day it stands to Mr. Goodelle's high credit, that he has convicted and sent to prison at least four hundred criminals; and the railroad authorities, basing their action largely upon his record in the District Attorney's office, were wise in their selection of an attorney who has shown himself so well fitted to, and competent for, the position. In that connection Mr. Goodelle has come in contact with all shades of crime and all sorts of criminal characters, as well as with many of the best lawyers in the State acting in their defence. There is scarcely a county in the State of New York, and certainly none along the line of the Central railroad, where he is not quite well known as a lawyer and where his eloquence has not been heard in behalf of peace and of safety from crime. So effective has his work in this direction been that it is now a well known and acknowledged fact that crimes against the railroad company within Mr. Goodelle's jurisdiction have diminished almost to disappearance.

While in the District Attorney's office, it was Mr. Goodelle's good fortune, if it can be called such, to conduct the prosecution of many notable cases, among which were several of a capital character. The most prominent of these was, perhaps, that of Owen Lindsay, who was charged with the murder of Francis Colvin, and whose trial began in Syracuse on the 26th of January, 1874. The proceedings in this remarkable case are published in book form and the details cannot, of course, be alluded to here; but it involved the most persistent work, untiring research, patient investigation, and ability of a high order to bring it to a successful issue. The perplexing question of distinguishing human from animal blood stains was prominent in the case and under peculiarly harassing conditions; and was by Mr. Goodelle, for the first time in this State, introduced into its criminal jurisprudence. It is an evidence of his thoroughness in his professional work that he spent two weeks in Philadelphia with eminent experts in making himself familiar with the subject. In the defence of Lindsay such eminent counsel as Charles B. Sedgwick, Frank Hiscock, and others were employed. Lindsay was hung. Mr. Goodelle received the most enthusiastic congratulations from his brethren of the Bar and from the public press, for his masterly work in this case. In alluding to the close of the trial a local paper said:

"Mr. Goodelle's address to the jury was a most fitting close of his untiring labors as a public officer of Onondaga county. During the delivery, not only the jury, but the entire audience gave that attention which demonstrated the power of the learned counsel's eloquence and the strength of his argument. Mr. Goodelle often rose to the height of impassioned eloquence. He forgot his associates; he forgot the audience hanging upon his words; he forgot all but his case and the jury. His presentation of the people's evidence was perfect. * * Taken altogether, the effort of Mr. Goodelle, in its plain statement of the work the people had to perform, in its minute tracing of the testimony, in its final welding of the circumstantial and direct evidence into an unbroken chain and fastening the same about the prisoner, formed one of the most masterly forensic efforts ever made at the bar of this county."

Another paper said, in alluding to the importance of the question of detecting blood stains in the case: "This blood test was the great battle field of the trial, and when Messrs. Goodelle and Sedgwick crossed swords on this point, there was a display of forensic eloquence and ability rarely seen."

Another case of great importance was that of Mary J. Holmes, who was charged with poisoning her husband, in which Mr. Goodelle defended the prisoner. This trial lasted six weeks and attracted wide-spread attention both from the public and from the attorneys of Onondaga and surrounding counties. Before the trial the general belief in the public mind was that the woman was guilty. This was largely changed by the proceedings of the trial, in which Mr. Goodelle secured the acquittal of the prisoner. A local newspaper on the last day of the trial, printed the following, which indicates the public interest in the trial and pays Mr. Goodelle a deserved compliment:

"The last tick of the parting day was almost simultaneous with the final words of an argument for the prisoner which had consumed seven mortal hours. The Counselor's face bore the plain evidences of the mental and physical strain to which he had put himself. * * A masterly effort had been expected from Mr. Goodelle, whose acumen and learning are a source of pride to the bar of this county. Never in the criminal history of Onondaga county was a more comprehensive defence made of a human life. Mr. Goodelle's impassioned style of oratory put into graceful language his logical deductions from an investigation of the case as viewed from the side of the defence. Every point was covered one by one, but at no time was there a break in the continuity of the argument. It was probably the longest argument ever offered in a court of justice in Syracuse."

The celebrated Greenfield case, also, was another which acquired almost a national reputation, especially for the persistency with which the defence clung to every straw which would postpone the end or possibly acquit the prisoner. This case was before the various courts six years and was tried three times. Mr. Goodelle was engaged in Greenfield's defence, with Judge S. C. Huntington, of Oswego county, and at a critical time in the case the latter broke down, leaving the whole burden of the latter part of the trial in Mr. Goodelle's charge. His address occupied nearly four hours, and it need not be added that he acquitted himself with great credit and honor. We cannot in this place go further into the details of the numerous important cases, success in which has given Mr. Goodelle his high reputation both as a civil and criminal lawyer. He has had the conduct of some twenty capital cases and the same high degree of efficiency and ability has marked his efforts in them all. His reputation has necessarily and without effort on his part, extended over a wide extent of territory. He is at the present time called in as counsel by the best attorneys in many of the counties of this State, when cases of importance, both civil and criminal, are to be tried. So common are such occurrences now that one-half or more of Mr. Goodelle's practice is outside of his own county; and, though still in the prime of life, his whole practice is one of the largest in this section and of an exceptionally important general character.

Mr. Goodelle is a Republican in politics, though not an ardent partisan, and had he chosen to accept the political prospects that have been held up before him to induce him to divide his energies between public work and his profession, he might have filled some of the higher offices in the State; but he has adhered to the principle that there is sufficient fame, as well as material return, for those who can and will advance to the foremost rank at the Bar. Mr. Goodelle was recently chosen President of the Onondaga County Bar Association, an honor conferred which shows the esteem in which he is held by his fellow members of the Bar. Some time after his retirement from the District Attorney's office, Mr. Goodelle associated with himself William Nottingham (firm of Goodelle & Nottingham) which firm still continues. Mr. Goodelle is one of the incorporators of the Commercial Bank recently established in this city.

Mr. Goodelle was married September 8, 1869, to Miss Marion H. Averill, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., and they have one child, Una Mae, who was born October 28, 1877. In social circles in Syracuse Mr. and Mrs. Goodelle are always welcomed, and at their beautiful home on James street hospitality reigns with open hand.

GEN. ELIAS WARNER LEAVENWORTH was born at Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y., December 20, 1803. His father removed from Canaan to Great Barrington, Mass., when Elias was three years old, where his early years were spent among the beautiful hills and valleys of Berkshire. He developed in his youth an eager thirst for knowledge, and was placed in the year 1819 in the Hudson Academy, then under the charge of Rev. Daniel Parker, father of Judge Amasa

Parker. He also pursued his preparatory studies in part under Erastus C. Bennett, at Great Barrington, who was in 1873 State Senator from New York city. In the fall of 1820 he entered Williams College as a Sophomore well prepared and remained there one year, and then entered Yale as a Sophomore; was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society in 1823; was graduated in 1824 and took a second degree in 1827.

On the 20th of September, 1824, he began the study of law with William Cullen Bryant, then practicing at Great Barrington, and on the 16th of May, 1825, entered the law school at Litchfield, Conn. In January, 1827, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of Connecticut.

On Monday, the 12th of November, 1827, he left Great Barrington for Syracuse, arriving at sunset on the following Saturday. He was admitted in the Common Pleas as an Attorney and Counselor at the February term, 1828, on the motion of Gen. James R. Lawrence; and in the Supreme Court nearly two years later at Albany, at the October term, 1829, as an Attorney, and as Counselor in 1833.

On reaching Syracuse he studied and practiced with Alfred Northam until February, 1829, when he formed a partnership with the late B. Davis Noxon, which continued with various members of the family until 1850, when he abandoned his profession entirely on account of ill health. In the great political campaign of 1840 he had contracted bronchitis by constant public speaking to large audiences. In 1850 his condition became somewhat critical, and although then enjoying the largest and most lucrative practice in the central part of the State, he felt constrained to retire from his profession and turn his attention to other pursuits.

Rest and care for two or three years and abstaining from public speaking fully restored his health, and other pursuits having in the meantime engaged his attention, he never returned to the practice of law.

In January, 1832, he was appointed a Lieutenant of Artillery in the 147th regiment of infantry, and in the same year was appointed Captain of Artillery in the same regiment. In 1834 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 29th regiment of Artillery, and the following year was appointed Colonel of the same regiment. In the fall of 1835 he was nominated at the Whig county convention as one of four Members of Assembly from Onondaga county. But the county was hopelessly Democratic, or he would have declined the candidacy. In 1836 he was appointed Brigadier-General of the 7th Brigade of Artillery. In 1837 he was elected a Trustee of the village of Syracuse and during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840 was President of the village. In 1839 he was elected Supervisor of the old town of Salina. This was the first election at which the Democrats had been beaten in more than ten years, and General Leavenworth was re-elected in 1840. In 1846 and 1847 he was again chosen President of the village. During the period in which he was at the head of the village government, Gen. Leavenworth carried out many improvements the benefits of which are still, and always will be, felt by every resident of the place. Among these were the measures which gave to the city Vanderbilt Square, Fayette Park, the rows of trees along both sides of Washington street, and he pushed the opening of streets and other general improvements with his accustomed vigor and foresight.

In the spring of 1849 Mr. Leavenworth was elected Mayor of the city, and his administration was characterized by the same advanced and beneficent methods and plans that always occupied his attention in connection with city affairs. In that year Armory Park was laid out and became city property. In the fall of the same year (1849) he was elected a Member of the Legislature, where he was on several important committees, notably on the Manufacture of Salt and on Railroads. In 1849–50, General Leavenworth was one of a building committee of the First Presbyterian society, and it was largely due to his action that the site of the church was covered with the beautiful brown stone gothic edifice, instead of a plainer brick church. In the fall of 1851 he lacked only six or eight votes of the nomination for Secretary of State, at the Whig State convention. In the fall of 1853 he was nominated for Secretary of State, almost without opposition, and was elected. During his term in this office he was awake to public interests throughout the State, and by his efforts the State Asylum for Idiots was removed from near Albany to Syracuse. In 1855 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the American Historical and Geographical Society of the city of New York, and also, in the same year, of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society of Boston.

In the fall of 1856 General Leavenworth was again elected to the Legislature; he was Chairman of the Committee on Canals, of the Committee on Banks, and of the Select Committee of one from each Judicial District on the Equalization of the State Tax. As chairman of the latter committee he drew the bill which established the Board of State Assessors, and other acts of importance in State legislation.

One of the wisest and most beneficent services ever rendered to the city of Syracuse was General Leavenworth's labors in connection with the organization of the Oakwood Cemetery Association in 1858–9, in which work he was intimately associated with Hamilton White. As long as the city stands that beautiful burial ground will exist as a monument to the memory of those men.

In the spring of 1859 General Leavenworth was again elected Mayor of the city, the government of which was then beginning to demand business capacity, prudence and judgment of a high order. In the fall of the same year he was again nominated for Secretary of State, but was defeated by between 1,000 and 1,500 votes in a total of 600,000, mainly through the efforts of the Know Nothing party. In the winter of 1860 he was appointed by the Legislature as one of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, and was chosen president at its organization; and in the summer of the same year he was president of the Republican State Convention which assembled in Syracuse to select delegates to the National Convention at Chicago.

On the 5th of February, 1861, General Leavenworth was chosen one of the Regents of the University, and in 1872 was appointed by the Governor and the Senate, one of the Commissioners to amend the State Constitution. In the fall of 1874 he was elected a member of the 44th Congress, in which body he attained a high position; he declined a re-election.

Besides these numerous public stations which General Leavenworth was called to fill, in every one of which he distinguished himself for his broad and intelligent grasp of important subjects, his wisdom in dealing with them, and his ability to impress his views upon others, he held a long list of positions of a more private character, but involving responsibility and the entire confidence of his fellow citizens. Among these was president of the Syracuse Savings Bank, which he resigned in 1883; president of the Syracuse Water Works Company, which he held from 1864 until his death; president of the Syracuse Gaslight Company, which he held from 1872; president of Oakwood Cemetery Association; president of the Historical Society of Central New York; and trustee or director in half a score of other institutions, companies or societies.

From the foregoing brief sketch it will be seen that General Leavenworth's life was a busy one, and that his eminent qualities of mind and heart brought to him numerous rewards and honors from his fellow citizens. As a citizen of Syracuse he was always foremost in the advocacy and labor attending all improvements, and his judgment of how and when to carry such improvements to consummation was seldom at fault. In the fall of 1887 his powers felt the natural failure attendant upon old age and on the 25th of November he passed from earth.

General Leavenworth married first Mary Elizabeth Forman, daughter of Judge Joshua Forman, the founder of Syracuse; she died on the 18th of April, 1880. He married for his second wife Mrs. Harriet Townley Ball, of Elizabeth, N. J., who still survives him.

DR. JOHN M. WIETING was identified with the growth of Syracuse from the year 1837 to the time of his death. In that early year he came as a youth to make his home in what was then the village of Syracuse. He was born in the town of Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., on the 8th of February, 1817. His grandfather, John C. Wieting, was a native of Stendal, Prussia, and came to America in his youth and was actively engaged in the Revolutionary war. He was an accomplished linguist and was a teacher during the early part of his career. Afterwards he became the pastor of the First Lutheran church established in this country, continuing in the pastorate twenty-two years. He died in 1817. The father of John M. was Peter Wieting, who was born October 30th, 1790, in Montgomery county, N. Y. During the latter part of his life he resided in Syracuse, where he died in 1856. The mother of John M. was Mary Elizabeth Manchester and was a descend-

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ant of a family of that name who came from Manchester, England, and settled in Rhode Island. She was born in April, 1792, in Washington county, N. Y., and died in May, 1872.

At the early age of fourteen years John M. Wieting started to make his own way in life, engaging as teacher in the public school at Deerfield, Oneida county. He continued in this capacity very successfully for four years, teaching in winters and attending school at the Clinton Liberal Institute in summers, where he had a free scholarship, but boarded himself.

At the age of eighteen he assisted in the survey of the New York and Erie railroad, and at the age of twenty he engaged as civil engineer in the construction of the Syracuse and Utica railroad, which position he held for about six years. He also surveyed Rose Hill Cemetery and graded many of the streets of the village of Syracuse. During all of this time he was the chief support of his father's family, his father, (who was at one time a successful merchant and possessed of a handsome competency) having become through financial disaster and ill health, dependent on him. Nobly did he fulfill these duties; and during the latter years of his parents' lives when success had crowned his efforts, they were surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries that wealth could give. He was a devoted and tireless student and his thirst for knowledge seemed boundless. Mathematics and the natural sciences seemed to possess a wonderful charm for him. All his leisure hours were devoted to study; and many hours of the night, when his fellow workmen were buried in sleep, by the dim light of a candle, this young man pored over his books; alone and unaided solved many knotty problems and made himself familiar with the natural laws governing the world and man.

Gradually the idea of himself becoming an expounder of these laws dawned upon him and he began the study of medicine with Dr. Hiram Hoyt, of Syracuse. While still a student, Dr. Austin Flint, late of New York city, delivered a course of lectures in Syracuse on Physiology, illustrated with a manikin. John M. Wieting became deeply interested in the subject and made him an offer for the lecturing apparatus, which was accepted, borrowing the money with which to purchase the outfit. He resolved to enter the lecture field himself, commencing work in the spring of 1843, by giving lectures in the smaller towns and villages in his own State. His lectures were confined to physiology and the laws of life and health. About this time he received a diploma as a physician, and for over twenty years his career as a public lecturer was one continued scene of unparalleled success.

From the smaller towns he pushed his way into larger ones, adding occasionally, as his means allowed, to his apparatus by purchases until he possessed the largest and most complete outfit for lecturing on these subjects ever owned in this country He may properly be called the pioneer lecturer in this country on physiology and the laws of life and health, as he was the first to present the subject in a way to render it attractive and agreeable to the masses.

In the interesting book entitled, "From a Forest to a City," by M. C. Hand, we find the following relating to Dr. Wieting: "It is to such men as Dr. Wieting that Syracuse is indebted for much of its thrift. He made his money to build his first block by lecturing in other cities. I think I heard the last lecture he ever delivered in his own hall, in which he gave a short history of the struggles and trials of his early life; how he overcame them all and continued to lecture until he had earned one hundred thousand dollars, and as he was speaking he stepped forward upon the platform of Wieting Hall, and raising his voice, with much feeling said, 'and I have spent the hundred thousand right here.'"

The hall alluded to above was the old historic Wieting Hall, famous as the scene of many important political gatherings of State and nation. This hall constituted the upper portion of the Wieting Block, on the corner of Salina and Water streets, which was purchased by Dr. Wieting in 1850. This block was twice destroyed by fire and twice rebuilt. The first fire occurred January 7, 1856, at which time the Doctor was lecturing in Boston. The dispatch containing the news of the destruction of his block was handed him just before the time for opening his lecture. He walked calmly upon the platform and delivered his lecture, showing thus his admirable self-control, and it was his boast that in twenty years of his public life he never disappointed an audience or kept one waiting. His block was rebuilt in one hundred days, on an enlarged and improved scale, containing another public hall which was known by the more pretentious name of Wieting Opera

House. This building was destroyed by fire on the night of July 19, 1881, and though now with impaired health and staggering under the weight of this second blow, his indomitable courage and energy enabled him once more to rear a splendid structure in his beloved city. The block and opera house, as rebuilt, are now separate structures, the opera house ranking among the finest in this country.

In the year 1875, accompanied by his wife, he left home for a tour around the world. They sailed from San Francisco across the Pacific to Japan; thence visiting China, the islands of Singapore and Ceylon, India, Egypt, the principal countries of Europe, and returned to this country by way of the Atlantic ocean, thus completing the circle around the globe. During his lengthy absence he acquired a vast fund of practical knowledge, as he was a close and intelligent observer. Subsequently, in the summer of 1887, with the hope of benefitting his now failing health, Dr. Wieting and his wife made another European tour, from which they returned in the following November. From that time up to the date of his death (about three months), Dr. Wieting was a great sufferer from asthmatic and bronchial difficulties. An apparently slight cold which he had contracted developed almost immediately into pneumonia, and in the short space of one week the struggle for life, which had been so bravely borne, was ended. He was buried in the massive mausoleum which he had caused to be erected in Oakwood cemetery. His death occurred February 13, 1888.

Dr. Wieting was a man of great force of character. His industry, energy and perseverance were unbounded, and his brain power was exceptional. While not tolerant of the opinions and theories of others, his good common sense generally placed him right on important issues, and to his settled beliefs he adhered unflinchingly. He was a clear reader of human nature, and himself related an incident which shows in vivid colors this characteristic. Briefly, it is as follows: One evening at the Tremont Temple, Boston, the Doctor noticed in one of the front seats a tall, lank, awkward looking young man with a pair of earnest eyes, intently listening to the lecture. The Doctor went thence to Philadelphia, and on the first night of his lecture in that city, in a front seat, sat the same awkward, earnest-looking youth; and so, night after night, the Doctor noticed him, and his interest was awakened. At last, one night after the lecture was over, the young man presented himself, saying, "I am a stranger to you, but I have listened to you many nights with much interest. Now I have mustered up courage to ask a great favor of you. I want to go to California. I have no money. I have not a relative in the world who can help me, and I wish you would let me have one thousand dollars, and I solemnly promise not only to return it to you, but also to give you an equal share in whatever I may have the fortune to make. I feel that I can accomplish something, if I can only reach the country and make a beginning." The gold fever then was at its height, which to some extent accounted for his unwonted enthusiasm and assurance. The Doctor looked at him as he made this strange request, and finally said to him, "I am very tired to-night and cannot talk on the subject; but you come around to my rooms to-morrow and we will talk it over."

When the young man appeared next day something seemed to tell the Doctor to grant his request. The Doctor was a practical man, and that he himself should be impressed to do so uncommon and apparently risky a thing, seemed all the more strange; but he did. He drew his check for the amount and handing it to the young man, said: "This money represents so much mental toil on my part. I began poor, but I have achieved success. I can spare this money now. You are a stranger to me, and I leave the matter between you and your Maker. I can lose it, but I should regret to lose my faith in you." The young man, with tears in his eyes, took the check and said, "You shall never regret this act, if God spares my life." The two parted.

Not many months afterwards Dr. Wieting received a letter from the young man, stating that he was making progress, and that he would shortly hear from him again. A few months later the Doctor received a check for one thousand dollars. At various times after that he received other amounts until the sum grew to ten thousand dollars. He then wrote to the young man that he was unwilling to accept more, as the obligation had been trebly discharged. But he received in reply a letter stating that the writer considered it his duty to discharge this obligation according to the terms of the contract between them, and felt that the blessing of God would be withdrawn if he violated his word. He then wrote the Doctor asking the further loan of twenty thousand dollars, as he wished

to engage in a larger field of operation. Dr. Wieting's mother said to him, "that is a scheme to get back all he has given you," and his brothers also tried to dissuade him from granting the request; but there seemed a bond between the two men that could not be appreciated by others, and the doctor determined to advance the large sum, and did so. No tidings came for some months and he began to get anxious; but at last news came and money began to pour in on the Doctor until he was the recipient of at least fifty thousand dollars. Later on another letter came stating that the Doctor would hear from the writer again, but no tidings were ever after received of that faithful soul.

It is doubtful if a parallel case, or one even approaching it, in dramatic and human interest ever occurred.

Upon Dr. Wieting's decease the press of the State and far beyond its boundaries, paid high tribute to his character and career. The following brief extracts are from local papers:

"It may be safely said that Dr. J. M. Wieting, whose death occurred in this city yesterday, has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the life of Syracuse for the past twenty-five years. He was known of all men, at least by sight, and when he walked abroad was everywhere pointed out as one of the residents of the city, the mention of whose name would suggest to a stranger an interest in his personality." * * * *

"Dr. Wieting certainly took a wholesome pride in the city of Syracuse. The buildings which have borne his name have always been monuments to this sentiment, and the activity of his interest in all questions of public import, left no doubt that he was watching the growth of the city with vigilant care. It was at his hands that Syracuse had its first theater and later its first opera house. * * * *

"Dr. Wieting's keen intellect, his unique individuality, his sturdy physique made him a force in this community, a noted character wherever he traveled and seemed to insure length of days and continued active participation in public affairs. * * All that he achieved he owed to his own tireless energy, wisely exerted to useful and successful ends."

LEWIS HAMILTON REDFIELD, the pioneer printer and publisher of Onondaga Valley, and later of Syracuse, was born at Farmington, Conn., November 26, 1792. He died at his residence in Syracuse July 14, 1882. His father was Peleg Redfield, a soldier in Washington's revolutionary army. From Farmington he removed to Suffield, in the infancy of his son Lewis, and lived there about six years, when, in 1799 he joined the tide of emigration westward and settled near Clifton Springs, Ontario county, N. Y. At that time there was only a solitary log cabin at that point. During the period necessary for clearing up the farm the Redfields suffered all the vicissitudes incident to pioneer life. Their first tenement was without a floor and the door was a blanket. In his youth Lewis shared in the labors on the farm, and attended such transient schools as were opened in the neighborhood, but he was his own chief instructor and read every book within his reach. The arduous farm labor proved too much for the slender frame of the lad and in gratification of his own inclination his parents apprenticed him as a printer to James D. Bemis, publisher of the *Ontario Repository*, at Canandaigua. At the end of six years young Redfield had thoroughly mastered the trade and gained a large fund of general information. His quest of a place for a business opening ended in his selection of Onondaga Valley, (or Hollow, as it was then called.) Among the residents of the little villages in the Valley and on the Hill were at that time many eminent men who gave the young printer the utmost encouragement and, with the aid of his former employer, Mr. Bemis, he began the publication of the *Onondaga Register* on the 17th of September, 1814. The printing office was purchased of, or through, Mr. Bemis, at a cost of $1400, and such was the industry, perseverance under difficulties, and rigid economy practiced by Mr. Redfield and his faithful apprentice, that at the end of the first year the office was free from debt. The *Register* was an exponent of Jeffersonian Democracy and being ably edited and successful in supplying news of the war, it reached what was then a large circulation.

On the return of peace Mr. Redfield found a still more interesting topic for discussion in his columns in the projected canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River. In favor of this great undertaking Judge Forman, then living at the Valley and one of the earliest and most powerful advocates of the canal, wrote a series of articles for Mr. Redfield's paper in its favor, and at the same time the editor's pen was eloquent in its behalf. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the *Register* was for a number of years nearly at the head of the country newspapers of the State in character and influence.

In submission to the wonderful changes produced in Onondaga county by the opening of the canal and the springing into existence of the Village of Syracuse, (incorporated in 1825,) and subsequent removal from the Hill of the county seat, Mr. Redfield transferred his newspaper to Syracuse and consolidated it with the *Syracuse Gazette*, begun in 1823 by John Durnford. The journal now bore the name of the *Onondaga Register and Syracuse Gazette* and for its accommodation Mr. Redfield erected a four-story building on the site of the present Onondaga County Savings Bank, where he also carried on a book store. The condition of his health obliged him to dispose of his newspaper property in 1832, but he continued the book business twelve years longer, when he retired with a competency. At intervals thereafter his attention was occupied with various enterprises and profitable real estate operations.

In 1834, he was honored with the Presidency of the Village and in many ways his influence was devoted to its adornment and improvement. The possession of Forman Park by the city must be largely credited to him. For thirty years he was a director of the old Bank of Salina and later in life was a director of the Salt Springs National Bank. In 1872, at the age of eighty years, he was complimented by the Democratic vote of the State for Presidential elector, but he seldom permitted the use of his name for public office.

Mr. Redfield never ceased to take pride in the fact that he was a practical printer, aside from the intima e connection of that art with journalism. In the busy printing offices of the village and city he always felt at home and was always welcome. He was an ardent lover of nature and to his latest years held to the faith that there were few fairer spots than the beautiful valley wherein he passed most of his life. The last eight years of his life were passed at the residence of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Bagg, and his remains rest in Oakwood cemetery beneath a shaft bearing the following inscription prepared by himself: "Lewis H. Redfield, printer—a worn and battered form gone to be recast more beautiful and perfect."

Mr. Redfield left two sons and four daughters. The sons, G. Davis Redfield, who died in Minneapolis, leaving one daughter, Mary E., and two sons, Lewis R. and Charles Treadwell. Lewis H., who resides in Syracuse; and the youngest, Charles, resides at Glen Haven and Syracuse alternately and has one son, Robert Longstreet. The daughters of Mr. Redfield are Mrs. C. T. Longstreet, Mrs. J. L. Bagg, and Mrs. William H. H. Smith, who live in Syracuse, and Miss Jane L., who lives at Clifton Springs. Mrs. Longstreet has one daughter, Mrs. Cornelia Tyler Poor, residing in Skaneateles, N. Y. Mrs. Bagg one daughter, Mrs. Ina Merrill, residing in Syracuse.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD RUGER, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, was born at Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y., on the 30th of January, 1824. His father, John Ruger, was a prominent lawyer of Bridgewater, where he successfully practiced his profession until 1847, when he removed to Syracuse, and continued practice until his death in 1855. The son enjoyed the advantages of a classical education obtained in the Bridgewater Academy, a very excellent institution. At the close of his studies he entered the law office of his father and gave himself wholly to study, until 1845, when he was admitted to the Bar under the old Supreme Court at Utica, in July of that year. He opened an office in Bridgewater and practiced there until 1853, when he followed his father to Syracuse and joined in partnership with him under the firm

name of J. and William C. Ruger. From the time of his father's death until his elevation to his present high office, Judge Ruger was in constant active practice in Syracuse, having been a member at various periods of the firms of Ruger & Lester, Ruger & Jenney, Ruger, Wallace & Jenney, Ruger, Jenney, Brooks & French, and Ruger, Jenney, Brooks & Marshall. During this long period of practice Judge Ruger was called to the conduct of many cases of great importance, and as each one passed through his hands he constantly acquired a higher reputation and gained the confidence of the community, by the masterly and generally successful efforts in his profession. Judge Ruger is and alwas has been a Democrat in politics and has been frequently called upon to represent his party in its high councils. He was a delegate in the famous Hunker Convention of 1849: also at the first State Judicial Convention in 1870; the National Convention of 1872, and the State Convention of 1877. He has also twice been the candidate of his party for member of Congress, in 1863 and 1865, but of course, in his strong Rupublican district with no expectation of an election. His bearing under these honors was such as to still further raise his character and extend the knowledge of his ability in the general mind of his constituency. In his own profession he has also received evidences of appreciation and confidence. Upon the organization of the Onondaga Bar Association, in 1875, he was made its first president and continued in the office three years, when he was succeeded by Judge Daniel Pratt. He was also elected President of the first State Bar Association, held at Albany in 1876, and was afterwards its president in 1882.

In 1882 Judge Ruger received the nomination of his party for the exalted office of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, his opponent being Judge Charles Andrews, who was, perhaps, as strong a candidate as could have been found in the Republican ranks. It is more than probable that no other candidate who might have been named by the Democrats could have been elected; but the high qualifications of Judge Ruger for the office, qualifications that were as freely acknowledged by his political opponents as by his friends, gave him the requisite majority, and he has since that time filled the high judicial office with dignity, ability and uprightness. Judge Ruger is endowed with natural abilities of a high order, and is possessed of an acute and logical mind, supplemented by extensive learning in the law. His forensic efforts when in practice were always able and effective, as much, perhaps, through their remarkable clearness of expression and directness of reasoning, as from their eloquence. His arguments were always based upon the real merits of his causes and were never infused to the slightest degree by any appearance of trickery of words or show of mere bald assertion, unsupported by facts. His professional life was always conspicuous for its uniform fairness and courtesy. In his present high station he has still further gained the esteem and respect of the profession, while his judicial labors have been of such a character as to sustain his reputation as an able and a just Judge.

Judge Ruger was married on the 2d of May, 1860, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Hon. Erastus S. Prosser, of Buffalo, N. Y., and they have one son, Crawford Prosser Ruger, now practicing law in Syracuse.

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK was born in the town of Amwell, Huntingdon county, New Jersey, November 7, 1769, of Scottish ancestry, who came to this country early in the last century. He was the son of the Rev. William Kirkpatrick, a Presbyterian minister, who was graduated from Princeton College in the first class after the college was removed from Elizabeth to Princeton, 1758, and was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Trenton, N. J., a chaplain of the Colonial forces of New Jersey during the French war, a trustee of Princeton College and Moderator of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. The son was a graduate of Princeton College, 1788, and studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Bush, of Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania. He commenced the practice of medicine at Whitestown in 1795 and continued there ten years. In 1805 he was appointed Superintendent of the Salt Springs and located at Salina, which office he held for twenty-two years.

Although it was generally understood when Dr. Kirkpatrick began the practice of medicine in the county of Oneida, that his professional education was of the highest order, and that nothing stood in the way of his attaining a commanding position as one of the most scientific and skillful physicians of the age in which he lived, if he had devoted himself to the practice with that assiduity and enthusiasm which are so essential to success in any of the learned professions, yet it was unfortunately true that his nervous temperament was of such a peculiar and sensitive character as to unfit him in a great degree for the practical duties of a physician. Although he had pursued the study of medicine with great diligence and effect and had attained in the closet all the knowledge that could be acquired by reading and thought; yet, when he was called upon, standing by the sick bed, to apply his skill and learning to cases of actual suffering and disease, he soon discovered that his feelings of sympathy for the afflicted patient were so acute as in many cases to materially affect that self-possession and calm observation of the symptoms so vitally essential in determining as well the true nature of the disease itself as the mode to be adopted for its cure or alleviation. The effect of this peculiarity of temperament was (as might have been expected), to cause in the mind of Dr. Kirkpatrick at an early period of his medical practice, a dislike of the profession, which not only continued through the remainder of his life, but after a few years led to its total abandonment.

The society at Utica and Whitesboro during the period in which Dr. Kirkpatrick resided there, although small, was in many instances of a refined, intellectual, and literary character; and he was never more happy than in those days when, in the company of his intelligent friends and neighbors, he had an opportunity to converse on the literary topics of the day and to impart and receive that intellectual instruction in which he so greatly delighted. Although he still continued to practice as a physician, yet he rather declined than sought an increase of business and gradually withdrew from the active business of his profession, except in cases of a few private friends and families who would not consent to surrender their claims upon his skill as occasion required, and for whom he continued to prescribe so long as he remained in that county.

Dr. Kirkpatrick commenced life and continued until his death a Republican (afterwards termed a Democrat) in politics. As he possessed a very active mind and ardent temperament, he soon embarked in the political controversies of the day and ever afterward took a deep interest in such matters. While living in Oneida county he was elected a member of the 10th Congress (1808-9) for the Eleventh District, the last two years of President Jefferson's administration. Although he made no pretensions to parliamentary speaking, and did not, therefore, assume a prominent position before the public, yet he was generally respected at Washington as an intelligent, educated and high-minded man and during that period formed an intimate acquaintance and friendship with many of the most distinguished men of the day who then occupied places in the national councils, and with some of whom he continued to correspond for many years afterwards. As an illustration of this, a little reminiscence may be given. When in Congress, Dr. Kirkpatrick became the intimate personal and political friend of Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, then a Senator from that State, and afterwards Secretary or the Treasury under President Munroe, and a prominent candidate for the presidency in 1824. While Mr. Crawford was Secretary an application was made by many of the prominent citizens of this State for the establishment of a branch of the United States Bank at Albany and among other names appearing on the application was that of Dr. Kirkpatrick. This paper was transmitted in the first instance to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington with the request that he should send it forward to the directors of the parent bank at Philadelphia. Mr. Crawford, in doing so, wrote upon the application: "Among the many names to this application I find that of Dr. William Kirkpatrick. I can say with great pleasure that I know him well, and a more honorable, high-minded and intelligent gentleman I am not acquainted with."

It was at this time that he, with others, elected the "Canal Ticket" in Onondaga county, which was the first political action taken in regard to the construction of the Erie canal. Joshua Forman, a Federal, and John McWhorter, a Democrat, were elected on the Canal ticket. In January, 1809, he, in company with Judge Forman, called on President Jefferson at the executive mansion. The President had in his last message recommended that the surplus monies of the treasury be appropriated to the great national objects of opening canals and making turnpike roads. They informed

him that in view of his message the State of New York had explored the route of a canal from the Hudson river to lake Erie. That the canal would enhance the value of land and settle the frontier, open a channel of commerce for the western country to our own seaports, a military way in time of war, and form a bond of union to the States. Mr. Jefferson replied that it was a very fine project and might be executed a century hence. "Why, sirs," said he, "here is a proposed canal of 350 miles through the wilderness. It is little short of madness to think of it at this day." They informed him that the State of New York, having conceived the idea, ascertained its practicability, and in some measure appreciating its importance, would never rest until its accomplishment. Mr. Jefferson lived to see the canal completed and to realize its importance. He afterwards acknowledged his mistake and regretted that he had not associated his name and his administration with this great public work.

He closed his Congressional term in 1809 and was reappointed Superintendent of the Salt Springs in 1811 and held the office until 1831. Upon his reappointment he removed to Salina, where he continued to reside until his death in 1832.

The few adventurers who up to this period had dared the inhalation of the pestilential miasma of the marsh, and were willing to wade through its mud and water, in attempting to earn a scanty pittance for themselves and families, had usually but little pretension to that intelligence or refinement of intellect and manners which so peculiarly distinguished the individual who had been chosen to protect the public interest and collect the revenue to be derived from this invaluable fountain. As it respects Dr. Kirkpatrick, it might well be supposed that the singular and strongly marked transition which had occurred in his life, from the polished and intellectual society in which he had previously moved, to the cheerless and almost semi-barbarous condition of things then existing at Salina, would have had the effect of producing disgust and despondency on his part. But this was not so; he entered upon the discharge of his new duties with alacrity of spitits and kind feelings. He lost no time in making himself acquainted, not only with the then present state of the manufacturing operations, but also with the persons employed in the business and he took early measures to increase the State revenue by judicious improvements, while he was disposed in every way in his power to aid the worthy and industrious manufacturers.

During the whole life of Dr. Kirkpatrick, after his removal to Salina, he continued to cultivate his literary taste by an intimate reading of all the standard works of the day, and particularly of the English and Scotch reviews; indeed to works of this character he devoted a large portion of his leisure time. He was of a joyous and pleasant temperament and delighted to sit down with friends of his own habits of thought and reading and converse upon the current topics of the day. He continued also through his life to be an ardent politician of unswerving fidelity to party obligations and denounced the least violation of party faith as a crime of almost unpardonable magnitude. He was in mind, thought and feelings a gentleman. In his manner he had an easy, dignified and graceful address, by which the most casual observer would have distinguished him in a crowd as a man who, from habits and association, had always moved in refined society ; and still he was free from haughtiness and pride and as accessible at all times to the most humble laborer, as to the highest dignitary of the land.

As one of the remarkable traits in the character of Dr. Kirkpatrick, it may be added that, with the renowned Dr. Johnson, he had a morbid and awful horror of death. He frequently remarked that the thought of dying and of death—of passing from this sublunary state to the mysterious world beyond the grave—of the body instinct with warmth and life, and all its beautiful and complicated machinery becoming cold and inanimate—filled his soul with dismay and terror.

In the summer of 1832, and with only a few hours of premonition, the dread king of terrors, by his most terrible vicegerent, the cholera, approached his bedside and beckoned him away. He looked upon the face of the pale specter with composure and apparent fearlessness and seemed to have summoned in the last hour a fortitude of mind which he did not before know he possessed. When he became assured of the presence of the pestilence in his own person and that he could not live but a few hours, he summoned his beloved wife to his bedside, and with the composure of one about to enjoy a peaceful sleep for a time, or take a short journey, gave her a brief history of a few matters of

business and a few words of affectionate condolence, and then resigned himself to his fate with apparent submission. He died on the 2d day of September, 1832, in the 63d year of his age.

Such is a very brief notice of a good and worthy man. He had no enemies; it was impossible he should have had any; for he never entertained an unkind wish in respect to any human being.

He married Miss Nancy Dunscomb, of Salina, and left two sons—William Kirkpatrick, who is a resident of this city, and Donald Kirkpatrick, who died here September 19, 1889.*

NATHAN COBB. The subject of this sketch, one of the best known and most respected of the earlier citizens of Syracuse, died December 15, 1889. He had been a resident since 1845, when Syracuse was but a village, and had been in various ways identified with its interests and its progress. Mr. Cobb was born in Stonington, Conn., September 17, 1805, and had thus passed his eighty-fourth year at the time of his death. He was the son of Henry S. and Mary B. Cobb, and was but a mere boy when the English fleet attacked his native town, in the successful defense of which his father distinguished himself. The early education of Mr. Cobb was considered complete and sufficient after a course at the Stonington academy, before he was fourteen years of age. He then went to Philadelphia by sloop, with a small allowance in his pocket, to make his way in the world. He began his career as clerk for an elder brother, who was in business in that city. After a time, the brother, Alfred Cobb, was appointed United States Consul to Peru and remained in South America sixteen years, engaging largely in mining operations and acquiring a substantial competency. Meantime Nathan Cobb had removed to Chittenango, N. Y., and afterwards to Syracuse, in 1845, where he became variously engaged, first in the wholesale grocery business, and afterwards in the coal trade, in which he was a leading operator for a number of years. He brought the first boat load of anthracite coal by canal into Syracuse, having two yards, one on Water street, for convenience to the canal, and the other in connection with what is now the D. L. & W. railroad to Binghamton. Later, when the death of two brothers, Henry and Alfred, made it necessary, he assumed the care of the Phœnix Foundry, operated by them, and in 1864 organized the firm of Cobb, Herrick & Co., for general machine work, foundry work and boiler making. This establishment received Mr. Cobb's best business efforts, and they were of a high order of efficiency, and it prospered from the first. The head of the firm possessed the entire confidence of all from whom he drew his custom, and the knowledge was general that every contract entered into by the firm and piece of work undertaken, would be executed upon a basis of the strictest integrity. The business was several times enlarged and the manufacture of steam engines was added, which gained an extended reputation for excellence. Mr. Cobb continued with this firm until 1881, when he retired from active business, and from that date until his death he lived in the quiet of his home in the enjoyment of the good will and friendship of all with whom he had been associated. It was written of him at his death, in relation to his business habits, that "he was careful and conservative and strict integrity marked every transaction. His kind and considerate treatment of his employees secured their hearty esteem and good will, and all his business acquaintances bear testimony to his uniform urbanity, as well as to the uprightness of his transactions." The position he held in the estimation of his fellow members of the board of trustees of the Syracuse Savings Bank is indicated in a testimonial which was prepared after his death and published. From it may be made the following extracts: "His business career was characterized by probity, excellent judgment and honest work, and was crowned with substantial success. Mr. Cobb was elected a trustee of this bank in 1865 and continued in the office to the time of his death. During all that period his personal character has substantially contributed to the credit and good name of this institution. He was judiciously conservative, yet he readily adapted his views to the changes wrought by the marvellous growth of our city and the corresponding growth of and demands upon this bank. He was a safe and wise counselor, and his care-

*Prepared from a sketch by the late Hon. John G. Forbes, an intimate friend of Dr Kirkpatrick.

Wm T. Vann

fully considered judgment will be seriously missed by those so long associated with him. It was his happy fortune to live out the full measure of years alloted to man; to pass the period of old age in calm and serenity; to be cheered and comforted to the last by domestic relations of the sweetest character; to walk among his fellow citizens, who well knew his life among them, honored and beloved, and to possess down to his dying day, the unclouded mental vision, the clear judgment, and the unimpaired manhood of his mind."

Mr. Cobb united early with the Reformed Dutch Church at Chittenango, and on coming to Syracuse joined the First Presbyterian Church, of which he continued an active and esteemed member for more than forty years. He served in the office of Elder and of Clerk of the Session for nearly the same period, and was perhaps best known for his active interest in all religious work, in which he was most useful and most beloved.

In early life Mr. Cobb was a Democrat in politics, but in the first days of the history of the Republican party he joined its ranks as a Republican of pronounced anti-slavery principles, and remained with it to the end. He was several times a successful candidate for political office.

Mr. Cobb was married in 1854 to Miss Frances E. Avery, who survives him. They had two children, of whom one only is living, the wife of Dr. F. H. Stevenson.

IRVING GOODWIN VANN was born January 3, 1842, in the town of Ulysses, Tompkins county, New York, on the west shore of Cayuga lake. His earliest known ancestor on the paternal side was Samuel Vann, his great-grandfather, who was a native of New Jersey, and a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, also named Samuel Vann, died in 1878, aged 106 years. His father, Samuel R. Vann, was a well-to-do farmer who, although born in New Jersey, spent the most of his life on his farm in Ulysses, where he died in 1872.

On his mother's side he derived his descent from Richard Goodwin, his great-grandfather, who was born in New England and whose son, Richard Goodwin, a native of Pennsylvania, located early in the present century at Goodwin's Point, near Taughannock Falls, on Cayuga lake. His son, Joseph Goodwin, a soldier in the war of 1812, was the father of Catherine H. Goodwin, who married Samuel R. Vann; and their son Irving, the subject of this sketch, an only child, spent his earliest years upon his father's farm, engaged alternately at work and study. He received careful instruction from his mother, but did not attend school until he began to prepare for college at Trumansburg Academy, about four miles from the residence of his father. Boarding at home in the spring and fall, he used to walk back and forth morning and evening, but had the privilege of riding when the horses were not needed on the farm. In the winter he boarded at Trumansburg. He attended for one year the academy at Ithaca, where he completed his preparation for college. In September, 1859, he entered the freshman class of Yale College, and was graduated from that institution in 1863. During the next year he was principal of the Pleasant Valley High School, near Owensboro, Kentucky; and although successful as a teacher and urged to continue, he resigned the position and began the study of law in the office of Boardman & Finch, at Ithaca, and in the fall of 1864 entered the Albany Law School, where he graduated in the spring of 1865. A few months were next spent in Washington, as a clerk in the Treasury Department, but resigning in October, 1865, he came to Syracuse and became a clerk in the law office of Raynor & Butler. In March, 1866, he began to practice law, and subsequently became a member of the law firms of Vann & Fiske, Raynor & Vann, Fuller & Vann, and Vann, McLennan & Dillaye. His success at first was moderate, but his practice finally became large and profitable. Having associated himself with partners who were expert in the trial of causes before a jury, he preferred to conduct them after the facts had been settled, by arguing the questions of law in the appellate courts. He heard and decided many cases as referee, until his practice became so large that he was obliged to confine himself to the business of his own office.

He was one of the founders of the Onondaga Bar Association, and became successively second and first vice-president, and finally its president. He was also one of the founders of the State Bar Association.

In politics he has always been a Republican, but was identified with its liberal wing and supported Horace Greeley for president in 1872. He engaged actively in several political campaigns, and made speeches throughout the county, and to some extent elsewhere, but was not a candidate for office until the winter of 1879, when, without effort on his part, he was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for Mayor of Syracuse. After a spirited and exciting contest, with three candidates in the field, he was elected by a plurality of nearly one thousand. His administration as Mayor was characterized by the lowest taxes that the city had known for many years, and lower than it has ever known since. He retired from office with every debt contracted by his administration fully paid, and left a handsome balance in the treasury. He declined a renomination, because the duties of the office, as performed by him, were so exacting as to require nearly all his time and prevent him from practicing his profession.

In 1881 he was nominated with substantial unanimity by the judicial convention of his party as its candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and at the ensuing election this selection was ratified by a majority of over eleven thousand. He assumed the duties of that office January 1, 1882, and continued to discharge them until in January, 1888, when he became by the designation of the Governor, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, Second Division, and he is still a member of that court.

Although devoted to his profession and to the discharge of his judicial duties, he has been somewhat active in benevolent, charitable, and social affairs. He organized Woodlawn Cemetery and has been its only president, and has also been the president of the Onondaga Red Cross Society from its inception. He was one of the founders and has for several years been the president of the Century Club of Syracuse. In 1882 Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1870 he was married to Florence, only daughter of the late Henry A. Dillaye, an old resident of this city. They have two children, Florence Dillaye, born July 31, 1871, and Irving Dillaye, born September 17, 1875. Domestic in tastes, he finds the highest enjoyment in his family circle. He is fond of books and has a choice library of several thousand volumes, many of which are rare and valuable. He is also fond of fishing, and spends his vacations in the most inaccessable parts of the Adirondack wilderness, casting the fly for trout with such success as to have become somewhat noted for his skill.

His life has been uneventful, but not without benefit to the community in which he lives.

CORNELIUS TYLER LONGSTREET. The subject of this sketch was born in Onondaga Valley April 19, 1814, and died at his residence in Syracuse July 4, 1881. His ancestors were from Holland, the founders of the family in this country being three brothers who settled in New Jersey. They emigrated in the seventeenth century and one of them subsequently removed to Pennsylvania and one to Georgia. Among members of these families who were contemporaneous with the subject of this notice may be mentioned Judge Longstreet, of the Georgia branch, who was president of Columbia College in South Carolina at the breaking out of the civil war; and that brave and distinguished southern soldier, General James Longstreet, who is still living.

Cornelius Longstreet, father of the subject of this sketch, was of the New Jersey branch of the family, and a native of that State. In 1801 or 1802 he removed to Onondaga Hill, a little hamlet, which was soon to become a thriving village and business point and the county seat of Onondaga county. There Mr. Longstreet opened a store for the sale of general goods and was one of the earlier merchants of the county. In 1805 he married Deborah Tyler, daughter of Comfort Tyler, the pioneer of Onondaga county and companion of Asa Danforth in making the first settlement in

the beautiful Valley. Comfort Tyler's first wife was a Wemple and half-sister of General Herkimer. The reader of this volume has already learned something of Comfort Tyler's distinguished services, in and near this locality, in earlier pages. Cornelius T. was the youngest son in a family of five children, and his father died when he was less than one year old. The widow and children were left with what in those times was considered a substantial property, but through mismanagement of those who had it in charge, and other causes, the family received but little benefit from the estate. Mrs. Longstreet lived about twelve years after her husband's death, and died in 1826. She was an estimable woman in all respects and gave her best unselfish efforts to the proper education and training of her children.

Young Cornelius attended school until 1827, when he began as apprentice to a tailor in the then small village of Syracuse, and remained faithful at his post for three years. During the next year he worked at his trade in Geddes, and at the age of seventeen the enterprising young man opened a shop of his own at that place and secured a profitable business, purchasing his cloths and some ready-made clothing in New York city. But Syracuse at that time was outstripping her rival villages, in the Valley, on the Hill, and at Salina and Geddes, and Mr. Longstreet saw the necessity of joining with the tide flowing towards the more promising business center at Syracuse, which he did after three years of trade in Geddes. For a short period after beginning business in Syracuse Mr. Longstreet was associated in trade with Henry Agnew, then the leading tailor of the village. Mr. Longstreet's business career was successful from the first. He was personally well fitted to secure the reward of successful mercantile operations; a skillful, practical workman, possessed of excellent taste and judgment, invariably polite and gentlemanly to all with whom he came in contact, his establishment soon became widely and popularly known. For a period of ten years it was probably the largest and most prosperous of its kind in the State west of New York city. But although meeting with so large a measure of success, Mr. Longstreet's ambition carried his business ideas beyond what he could hope to attain in the then small village of Syracuse. In the course of his business he had secured a thorough knowledge of the clothing trade in New York city, and became convinced that there was more than ordinary encouragement for an enterprising person to open an establishment in that city devoted chiefly to supplying dealers in the northern and western parts of the State. Acting upon this belief he removed to New York in 1846 and founded a wholesale clothing house. This venture attested his excellent business judgment, for it proved immediately successful, and for six years he conducted it with his characteristic energy and with large profits. He was the first person to ship ready-made clothing to California and other western points.

In 1852, having amassed a fortune, he returned to Syracuse and spent the greater portion of three years in the erection of the splendid residence known as "Renwick Castle." In the autumn of 1855 he returned to New York to assist in establishing his eldest son, Charles A. Longstreet, in the wholesale clothing business, and was associated with him for several years as a silent partner. During this period he spent a large portion of his time in the metropolis, but still maintained his home in Syracuse. In the latter part of 1862 the condition of his health compelled him to abandon active pursuits, and he returned to his native county.

In 1863 Mr. Longstreet was made one of the Directors of the First National Bank of Syracuse, the second of its kind organized in the United States, its first President being the distinguished financier, E. B Judson, who still occupies the same position in the same institution. Mr. Longstreet continued in the Board of Directors of this bank until his death. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Mechanics Bank of Syracuse, organized in August, 1851, and a Director of it for nearly thirty years. In politics Mr. Longstreet was a steadfast Republican from the foundation of that party, though he never sought or desired public office.

Mr. Longstreet was naturally of a charitable disposition and gave liberally of his means to the founding and support of St. Joseph's Hospital, the Old Ladies' Home, and other beneficent charities of Syracuse. In private life he won friends from all circles in which he moved. His life was exemplary in its every phase, and he gained and retained until the last the esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Longstreet died after a lingering illness at his home in Syracuse on the 4th of July, 1881. Resolutions of respect were passed by the various corporate bodies with which he had been connected, and his death was a source of deep sorrow to the many of his fellow citizens who had admired his sterling integrity and profited by his wise counsel.

Mr. Longstreet left surviving him Mrs. C. T. Longstreet, eldest daughter of Lewis H Redfield; she is now residing in Syracuse. One daughter, Mrs. Cornelia T. Poor, of Skaneateles, who is the mother of three children, Charles Longstreet, Mattie Lindsay, and Anita Tyler. Two sons, the eldest Charles A., who died in California and left three sons, C. Tyler, Jarvis Dennis, and Guy. Edward W. died some years since in Syracuse.

LUCIEN BARNES is descended from good old New England stock, being a lineal descendant of his father's branch (Orson Barnes, esq.) of Major Simon Willard, who emigrated from Eorsmonden, England, and arrived at Boston, Mass., in May, 1634, and who, by his three marriages, became the father of eight daughters and nine sons, and from whom most of the Willards in this country may trace their ancestry. By his third marriage, to Mary Dunster, supposed to have taken place at Concord, Mass., his twelfth child, John Willard, was born, February 12, 1656 or 1657. He married Mary Hayward, October 31, 1698, and their son, Jonathan, born April 28, 1701, and his wife, Abigail Wilcox, settled in Great Barrington, Mass., and were the parents of David Willard, born July 17, 1741. The latter married Martha Sherlock, at Great Barrington, where their eldest daughter, Sarah, was born September 17, 1769. She married, October 12, 1794, at Otsego, N. Y., William Barnes, who settled in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., near the village of Oran. They had two daughters at the time, viz.: Phebe, born January 26, 1796, who married Luther Buell, December 6, 1815; and Myra, born July 20, 1797, who married, May 22, 1815, Hon. Nehemiah P. Stanton. Both families settled in Pompey, Onondaga county, and Mr. Buell founded the place known as Buellville.

Orson Barnes, the only son and third child of William Barnes, was born at Pompey, March 26, 1802, and married, February 20, 1823, Eliza Phelps, who was born August 27, 1803. They had four sons and one daughter, of whom three survive, namely: Hon. William, of Albany, N. Y., who organized the State Insurance Department, and held the position of Superintendent of Insurance for ten years; Sarah Eliza; and Lucien, born in Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, N. Y., December 20, 1835. Orson Barnes was a talented man, became prominent in educational affairs in Onondaga county, and was Superintendent of Schools in 1843. He died August 6, 1852, when Lucien was about sixteen years of age. The mother, possessing great energy and perseverance inherited from her New England ancestry, devoted her life to the welfare of her surviving children, and now (July, 1891) has attained the age of nearly eighty-eight years. She was the daughter of Capt. Horace Phelps, of Springfield, Mass., where he died. William Barnes, the father of Orson, born December 26, 1771, was the sixth son and child of Phineas Barnes and Phebe Bement, of West Stockbridge, Mass., who had twelve children, the first seven being sons and the others daughters.

There is much of interest relating to the family of Major Simon Willard, and the trying scenes during King Phillip's War, to be found in the "Willard Memoirs," by Joseph Willard, pp. 333–365. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, 1858. In Vol. IV., of "American Ancestry," 1889, published by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, p. 3, there is a notice of the ancestry of our subject, as follows:

"Orson Barnes, the father of Lucien Barnes, born at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., March 26, 1802; Superintendent of Schools of Onondaga county, 1843; married, February 20, 1823, Eliza Phelps, of Suffield, Conn. Son of William Barnes, born December 26, 1771, at West Stockbridge, Mass.; married, October 12, 1794, Sarah Willard, of Great Barrington, Mass., descendant of Major Simon Willard; distinguished in campaign against King Phillip, 1675; commander of first company or train band in Southington parish in Farmington, Conn., 1762; lieutenant, 1766; captain, 1767; removed to Stockbridge before 1771; four of his sons were pioneer settlers of Pompey, N. Y., 1793; married Phebe Bement, born January 22, 1734, at Weathersfield, Conn. Son of Thomas Barnes, born June 21, 1703; estate inventoried April 12, 1744; married, May 19, 1726, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Nelson Day. Son of Deacon Ebenezer, of Waterbury, Conn.; married first, Deborah Orvis, born April 17, 1681, daughter of Samuel and Deborah Orvis; married, second, Mehitable Miller. Son of Thomas Barnes, a soldier in the Pequoit battle of 1637, in which 600 savages were killed by ninety colonists. He was of Sentinel Hill, Hartford, 1639; joined church January 30, 1652; admitted freeman 1669; was probably the first of the family in America. Name derived from the Norse 'Bjourne'—a warrior."

Lucien Barnes, the youngest child and son of Orson and Mrs. Eliza (Phelps) Barnes, was born in Baldwinsville, N. Y., December 26, 1835. He was educated in the public schools of those times, and when fifteen years of age accepted a clerkship in the general store of Glass & Williams, at Baldwinsville, under a contract he himself made for three years, at a yearly salary of $30, $50 and $80, respectively. After completing that period the country village was not of enough interest to him, and he then made an engagement in the larger store of Arnold, Woodward & Son of Syracuse, where he remained till 1858, when he accepted an offer to become manager of the dry goods house of Sherwood & Oakley, of Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived till July, 1861. His brother, Hon. William Barnes, of Albany, N. Y., having been appointed Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State, offered him the position of chief clerk and cashier of the Department, a position which Lucien accepted, and at once removed to Albany and entered upon the duties of the office. This high position of trust he filled to the satisfaction of all, being in charge of the large deposits made by the insurance companies,—both American and foreign,—and having the "keys" to "several millions" in his pockets for some ten years; at the end of each fiscal year, on the 30th of September, the cash account always balanced and was found correct. He was also notary public for the Department. He was very active in the militia at Albany, being a Lieutenant in Company A, Tenth Regiment, Albany Zouave Cadets, N. G. S. N. Y., and resigning his commission in 1870. He was on duty with his regiment at the funeral obsequies in Albany of the lamented President Abraham Lincoln, in April, 1865.

In November, 1869, Mr. Barnes resigned his position in the Insurance Department, and began the erection of an opera house in South Pearl street, Albany, which he completed and opened in *fifty days*, and which created quite a sensation at the time. The feat has never been equalled since. It is a large brick structure, perfect in all its appointments, and is still used as an opera house. The building was named "Trimble Opera House" in honor of his father-in-law. He continued as a theatrical manager until 1883, and in 1884 began to use his natural gifts as an inventor, producing, in company with his nephew, Charles O. Barnes, their first car coupler. They kept on making inventions, producing two other patents on car couplers, the last one, patented in 1886, being adopted by the Vanderbilt and many of the largest railroads in the United States, and has yielded a profit in five years of a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Barnes is constantly working on something new, having patents in several mechanical branches other than railway inventions, and each year in several issues of the *Patent Office Gazette* are found patents granted to him, as well as having several foreign patents. He was a delegate from New York State to the Inventors' Convention held in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1891, in honor of the centennial of the Patent Office, and was in the group of inventors photographed standing on the steps of that building, and also at Mount Vernon, Pa. He is now a valued and respected citizen of the Central City.

May 26, 1869, Mr. Barnes was married at the Delevan House, Albany, to Augusta Georgia Trimble, who was born in New York city, December 30, 1849, the eldest daughter of the late John Montague Trimble, the well-known architect and builder of that city. Her grandfather, the father of John Montague Trimble, was an officer in the United States navy, sailing from Norfolk, Va. The family name "Montague" has descended from Lord Montague of England. A very large book containing the biography of Lord Montague, the family coat of arms, etc., is in the possession of Mrs. Lucien Barnes, having been handed down to her by her father. This book is carefully preserved and will in time be handed down to her son, Lucien Barnes, jr. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have five children, as follows: Lulu Augusta, born April 4, 1870; Edith Minnie, born January 6, 1872; Mary Trimble, born July 7, 1874; Lucien, jr., born July 30, 1877; and Florence, born June 21, 1881. All except Florence were born in Albany. She was born in New York city.

Mr. Barnes is a man of refined tastes, and known in business as very energetic, sober, reliable, and strictly honest. His word is never broken. He is a staunch friend, a good neighbor, and the kindest of fathers.

BASTIN AVERY was born at Ledyard, Conn., on the 15th of July, 1814. His father was Anson Avery, a respectable farmer, and his mother was Eunice Avery. His early life, like that of almost all farmers' boys of that early period, was chiefly devoted to arduous labor at home, interspersed with attendance at the district school, chiefly in winters. In Mr. Avery's case, however, he was fortunate enough to secure an attendance of a few terms at the Colchester Academy. His faculties were naturally bright and his brain power exceptional, as was amply attested in after life, and he therefore gained a better education from his restricted opportunities than others might with more liberal privileges. He was thus fitted to teach school, which honorable occupation he followed winters for a number of years, working on the home farm in the summers. These occupations occupied his attention until he was twenty-four years old, when he came to Syracuse, in the year 1838. He promptly came to the conclusion that the then active village was destined to become an important commercial and manufacturing center, and that he would make it, or its immediate vicinity, his future home. He spent two years in Syracuse engaged chiefly in laying the foundations of a fine salt manufacturing business, in which he invested the eight hundred dollars which constituted his entire fortune when he arrived here. At the end of the two years he returned to his native place, where he married Miss Mary A. Avery, and returned at once to Syracuse. From that time on till the day of his death he engaged energetically and actively in the various industries which at different times claimed his attention, all the time extending his operations and adding to his material means; and what was still more important, steadily gaining in the respect of the community and in their esteem as a man of capacity and usefulness. Soon after his second arrival in Syracuse Mr. Avery purchased fifty acres of land on the plank road near the toll-gate, and began the long period of at least partial devotion to agricultural matters which ended only with his death. From that small beginning his homestead grew by other purchases to a splendid farm of two hundred and fifteen acres, and under his intelligent and watchful care became, perhaps, one of the very best farms in the county of Onondaga It is now owned by the Skiff brothers. Mr. Avery's chief attention, as far as his farm was concerned, was devoted to the production of milk, a business which he reduced almost to a science. He purchased and bred the best of cows, investigated thoroughly into the best methods of feeding, provided extensive and comfortable barns, and was in every way a representative farmer of the front rank. Outside of his farm interests Mr. Avery turned his hand to many undertakings, and it can be said that no one of them failed to feel the influence of his vigorous and wise action, and reach a fair measure of success. He manufactured brick largely on his own farm, and many of the prominent buildings of Syracuse are from the brick of his make. In the war period he filled many contracts for the general government in purchasing horses, etc., a business which was conducted with the same integrity which governed all his operations. He, with James Noxon, was responsible for the organization of the company which built the first street railway in the city,—that running to the First ward,—and he was for a number of years its General Manager. But the crowning work, perhaps, of Mr. Avery's life was the founding of the Onondaga County Milk Association, an institution that has not only been a benefit to its members and the farmers generally, but has proved of inestimable advantage to the city of Syracuse. The company, or association, was organized in January, 1872, with Mr. Avery as President, an office which he held to the time of his death, B. F. Scott, Vice-President; and Cyrus D. Avery, Secretary and Treasurer. The capital stock was $50,000, which was increased in 1875 to $100,000, when the building of the association was erected. Mr. Avery's belief was, and it was supported by after experience, that the cost of selling milk could be greatly reduced by such an organization; that the community could at the same time obtain milk at a price as low or lower than it had done, with an almost absolute guarantee that it would be pure. All this has proven to be the result of his wisdom and foresight, and the association is to-day a complete success in every sense. Mr. Avery was a liberal contributor to the stock of the association, but never accepted any compensation for his services as its head officer. In politics Mr. Avery was a Republican after the election of President Lincoln, but he never sought office and often declined it when tendered him.

Mr. Avery met with a sudden and accidental death. On the fifth of January, 1882, while driving his horse and cutter in Syracuse, he collided with the sleds of a party of coasters and was

thrown violently to the ground. He suffered a severe concussion of the brain and other injuries which caused his death on the 12th of that month. The calamity was a shock to the whole community and the feeling of great loss was general. At a memorial meeting after his death the Milk Association adopted a testimonial to the memory of the deceased from which it is fitting to make the following extract: "In the decease of our brother this Association loses the influence and zeal of one of the first to originate, sustain and defend it through long years of trial. Honest in principle, generous in purpose, with good business tact, he ever commanded esteem and such assistance as will usually render long enterprise successful." Personally Mr. Avery was one of the most genial of men. His heart was warm and filled with good impulses. No person ever entered his employ in whatever capacity who was not placed under deep obligation to him. His friendships were loyal and kindness untiring. Mr. Avery left no children.

EARL B. ALVORD was born in the town of Steuben, Oneida county, N. Y., October 7, 1822. His father's name was Anson Alvord, and his mother was Abigail Clark, and both were originally from New England. There were three sons and two daughters in the family, Earl B. being the youngest. In March, 1829, the family moved to Onondaga Valley. The subject of this sketch was only six years of age when the family came to Onondaga county, and from that time until 1841 he remained at home, working for neighbors or attending the district school, where he acquired his entire education. In 1841 he engaged in the lime business with his brothers, Clark Alvord and Henry G. Alvord, at Onondaga Valley. He soon afterward purchased his brothers' interest in the business and continued it as one of his several interests until his death. In 1849 Mr. Alvord moved to Syracuse and soon afterward built a lime mill on the corner of Lock and Canal streets, it being now occupied by the Mowry & Barnes packing house. His business prospered under his prudent and energetic management and in 1869 he invested largely in limestone quarries at Jamesville, N. Y., and established branches at that place and at Binghamton, N. Y., the same business being now conducted under the style of E. B. Alvord & Co. In 1878 he engaged largely in the coal business at Syracuse, and in 1880 opened a branch at Cleveland, Ohio. He continued in the coal business until his death in 1883. Mr. Alvord was the pioneer in making the McAdam pavement in Syracuse, Warren street being the first covered with that kind of roadway in the city. These were the more important of the many business enterprises which engaged Mr. Alvord's energies. He was a bitter opponent of monopolies and sacrificed many thousands of dollars in making the price of coal and other commodities cheaper for the people of Syracuse. With that end in view he enlarged his mill property on Lock street and converted it into an abbattoir which was the means of reducing the price of pork product in Syracuse. He was a man of unusually broad business views and possessed the capacity for grasping large undertakings and pushing them to a profitable consummation.

Mr. Alvord was always liberal in his political views, never identifying himself closely with any party. He was frequently tendered the nomination for Mayoralty and other prominent municipal offices, but always declined. He was a firm believer in the future prosperity and growth of Syracuse and at favorable opportunities invested largely in real estate, of which he was large owner at the time of his death. He possessed a generous nature and often aided others in times of need. In all business connections he was a wise counselor and by his strict integrity and liberal business principles, gained a high position in the esteem of the community.

Mr. Alvord was married in 1849 to Miss Helen Hickok, of Onondaga Valley, who still survives him. They had two sons, Anson E. and Edgar Alvord, both of whom are residents of Syracuse.

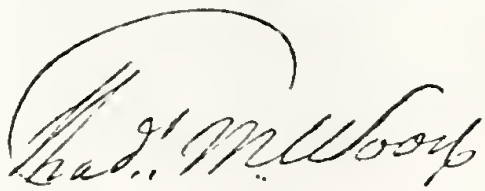
JAMES BYRON BROOKS was born at Rockingham, Windham county, Vt., on the 27th of June, 1839. His father was Nathaniel Brooks and his mother was Emily Cutler, both of whom were from Massachusetts. The mother died in 1847, and the father went to California in 1853 and died in that State. He was a farmer and the subject of this sketch passed his boyhood on the Vermont farm and at the district school. In the spring of 1858 he attended one term at the academy in Springfield, Vt., and in the fall of that year entered Newbury Seminary, at Newbury, Vt., where he continued his studies, with some interruptions, until the breaking out of the war in the spring of 1861. He enlisted at once in the three months' service under the first call for 75,000 volunteers, in the Bradford Guards, formed at Bradford, Vt., which became a part of the First Volunteer Infantry of the State. The company was mustered into the U. S. service on the 9th day of May, 1861. The regiment was stationed at Fortress Monroe most of its term, but saw a little active service at the battle of Big Bethel. Returning home Mr. Brooks re-enlisted in Co. H, of the Fourth Vermont regiment, and on September 12, 1861, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company. This regiment formed a part of the Vermont brigade, which was connected with the Sixth corps of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. Lieutenant Brooks was detailed for duty in the U. S. Signal Corps, by order of General Hancock, on the 28th of December, 1861. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of Co. I, of his regiment, on the 19th of January, 1862. He remained at the Signal Camp of Instruction in Georgetown, D. C., until the 7th of March following, when he was assigned to field duty as a Signal officer. From this time Lieutenant Brooks served in the field with the Army of the Potomac and took part in all of the principal battles in which that army was engaged, except the battles of the Peninsula, at which time he was serving with General McDowell's command, and subsequently was under that of General Pope. He served continually in the field in the Signal Corps until August 31st, 1863, when at his own urgent request, Lieutenant Brooks was permitted to return to service in his own regiment. In the campaign which led up to the battle of the Wilderness, the regiment served with distinction, and in that memorable engagement on the 6th of May, 1864, Captain Brooks received a gunshot wound. His Captain's commission is dated May 5th, 1864. He was taken to Seminary hospital at Georgetown, and later to the hospital at Annapolis, Md., and on the 5th of August, 1864, was honorably discharged from the service on account of disability from wounds received in action.

After reaching home Captain Brooks immediately entered Newbury Seminary to complete his studies. In the fall of the same year he entered Dartmouth College and graduated in June, 1869. Having decided upon adopting the law as a profession, Mr. Brooks began his studies with Col. Roswell Farnham, lately Governor of the State of Vermont, who was then in practice at Bradford. This period of study was supplemented by a course in the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1871. He was at once admitted to the Bar in this State and commenced practice in Syracuse Februsry 1st, 1872. The second year of his practice he was a member of the firm of Fuller, Vann & Brooks, and in July, 1874, became a member of the firm of Ruger, Jenney, Brooks & French. He continued in this law firm and its successors until May 1st, 1889, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Brooks retiring. Since that time Mr. Brooks has practiced alone.

In Syracuse Mr. Brooks has received several evidences of the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was Alderman of the Eighth ward in 1884-5, School Commissioner in 1886-7, and on June 21, 1888, was appointed one of the Board of Commissioners to examine into the sources of water supply for the city. After subsequent legislation, based upon the report of that Board, Mr. Brooks was made one of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city, which is now in existence and engaged in the preliminary work of building water works which will give Syracuse an ample supply of water from Skaneateles lake. He is a trustee of the Syracuse University, since 1885, and President of the Young Men's Christian Association since 1886. He is a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. Brooks was married on the 7th day of September, 1873, at East Orange, Vt., to Miss Caroline L. Jewell.

THADDEUS M. WOOD was born the 9th of March, 1772, at Lenox, Massachusetts. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, with the class of 1790. He entered upon the pursuit of his legal studies, with Thomas R. Gold, Esq., and closed them in the office of Joseph Kirkland, Esq., of Utica, immediately after which, in 1794, he came to Onondaga Hollow, and opened a law office,



being the first lawyer who established himself in the county. He soon became distinguished for his legal capacity, and during his life exercised a prominent influence throughout the county.

He became widely known as a military man; was Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, in 1809, in which capacity he was extremely active and useful during the war of 1812. He was elevated to the rank of Brigadier-General in 1818, and to the rank of a Major-General in 1820.

General Wood was a gentlemen of marked and well defined characteristics, both of mind and manners, and no one could be much in his society without understanding many traits of his character, while others were not so readily disclosed to the public gaze. In his manners he was often abrupt,

The above plate is a fac simile of an old print.

sometimes even blunt and perhaps rough, but his thoughts flowed with great rapidity and power, while he often gave to them a sudden and impulsive expression.

As a lawyer, it is perhaps sufficient to say, that in the early part of the present century, when Kellogg, and Forman, and Sabin, were in the height of their practice and the zenith of their powers, the Onondaga Bar had no man superior to Gen. Wood, and perhaps not his equal, in all things. If the laws of real property and the action of ejectment, (which then embraced the most important suits tried in the county,) were better understood by Forman and Kellogg, Gen. Wood fully equaled them in his general acquaintance with the common law, in the investigation and preparation of his causes, and especially in the sagacity and astuteness which he brought into exercise on the trial of his suits. He omitted to present no favorable view of his client's case, no point which fortified his action or his defense. And on the other hand, he watched his opponent with an eagle eye, never failing to discover the weak points in his case, or to make every needful objection in the progress of the cause. His client's rights were safe, not in his learning and abilities only, but also in his remarkable care and unwearied devotion. He looked upon his clients as his wards, and extended his guardianship to the protection of all their rights. At about the age of fifty, Gen. Wood's large real estate, and the necessary cares of increasing property and other pursuits, began rapidly to withdraw him from his profession, and he gave but little attention to its duties, except so far as was necessary to his own business. For twenty years and more, during most of which time he was in company with the late Hon. George Hall, Gen. Wood had a very extensive practice. The firms of Wood & Hall, who were Democrats, and Forman & Sabin, who were Federalists, doing the most business by far, of any then in the county, unless their practice may have been equaled by that of Daniel Kellogg, at Skaneateles. The Hon. Samson Mason, the Hon. Philo Gridley, and the Hon. Asher Tyler, are some of the many students who laid the foundation of their legal learning under his instructions.

During the war of 1812, he was a Colonel, and within twenty-four hours after notice of the threatened descent of the British at Oswego, he was on his way to the scene of danger, with most of the regiment under his command. And again, when the alarm of an invasion at Sackett's Harbor was given soon after, Gen. Wood, at a moment's warning, dispatched messengers throughout the county, aroused the slumbering warriors of the Onondaga nation, and with his regiment and Indian allies, at once repaired to the north. As an officer, he was in appearance remarkably fine looking, active and energetic, and had an opportunity presented, those who knew him will not doubt but his conduct would have commanded the approbation of the public, and the admiration of his friends. As a politician, Gen. Wood was ardent, active, untiring and honest. He embraced the principles of the Democratic party in early life, and supported them with ability and vigor. When the Democratic party was divided, he became a Clintonian, and continued such until the death of Mr. Clinton, and with most of the leaders of that party, supported Gen. Jackson in 1828; and left him in 1832, or before. He took an active interest in public affairs until the close of his life, and at all times judged and spoke of public men and public affairs with all the acuteness and discrimination for which he was remarkable. Gen. Wood was celebrated throughout the State for the pungency of his wit, and quickness and severity of his retort. He was never at a loss for a reply, either at the bar or in private conversation, and the opponent who escaped from his wit and his satire uninjured, was fortunate indeed. Onondaga was almost as well known in the State by the wit of Gen. Wood, as by the sarcasms of Gen. Root, or the enterprise and foresight of Forman and Geddes. As a neighbor, Gen. Wood was kind and obliging, ready at all times to grant those little daily kindnesses which good neighborhood so constantly require. As a father, no man was more indulgent or more affectionate. With something of a rough exterior and an austere manner, fountains of the warmest affection for his children ever flowed from his heart. In speaking of them at the age of half a century, he would often melt down to tears. Though some of them sometimes annoyed him by their indiscretions, and perhaps even irritated his rather impulsive nature, still, perhaps the most marked characteristic of Gen. Wood was his fondness for his children and his acute susceptibility to all that affected their happiness or their fame. Gen. Wood's fondness for real estate was quite a passion. He was ready to buy, but never to sell. He, at an early day, became a very large landholder in the county, at Manlius, Liverpool, Salina, Onondaga Hollow, and between the Hollow and Syracuse, and at various

other places. This passion also may have led to, or sprung out of another, a decided fondness for agriculture, at least its theory and study. Gen. Wood was not a good practical farmer. His lands were far too extensive, and his other pursuits were far too numerous and pressing. But he took a great interest in agricultural pursuits, the introduction of improved breeds of cattle, and in the meetings and discussions of Agricultural Societies. Gen. Wood was never idle. If not engaged in the active duties of life, with which he was generally overwhelmed, he was storing his mind with those funds of knowledge which, combined with his wit, and a happy and joyous disposition, made him a most agreeable, entertaining and instructive companion. He knew the history of Onondaga from its early settlements until his death, in all the minuteness of its details, had been himself a prominent actor in all its stages, and by the aid of a careful observation, and in a most retentive memory, was furnished with an amount of knowledge on this subject, not now possessed by any of his survivors. Thus, he was at all times ready and happy to impart, and whoever drew from that fountain would be pleased to repair to it again. Gen. Wood was truthful in all his intercourse, moral in his habits, and possessed with a nice sense of honor. When severely pressed for money, and was anxious to raise it, and willing to give his own note, well endorsed, to obtain it, he has been known ro refuse to promise on his honor to meet the note when due, as that would compel him to pay it. Gen. Wood had his faults, as well as his virtues, and the truth of history requires that they shall not be passed over in silence. He was never popular. Lawyers are, from the nature of their profession, almost obliged to make enemies; but General Wood had more than the usual number. There were many of them made no doubt in the ordinary course of legal proceedings, some perhaps by the pungency of his wit or the bitterness of his sarcasm, but more, probably, from other causes. His resolute determination not to sell his real estate added to a most deeply seated habit of procrastination, eventually very much embarrassed him in his affairs. He was at an early day sued more or less, and finally he paid a large amount of his debts in execution. These suits he often delayed by plea or demurers, using the means which the courts then furnished to obtain time; sometimes perhaps by technical objections to obtain a bill of costs, or defeat a just cause of action. This was one ground of complaint. Being pressed by his own debts, it is also said that he sometimes pressed his own debtors more severely than he should have done, and that his conduct was unkind and oppressive. This may have been so, but the state of his own private affairs must be his apology, not his justification. He also had more or less litigation with his father, and perhaps with some other of his relatives, and with his former partners, particularly with George Hall and Benajah Byington. The suit with Hall was commenced about the year 1825, and was a bill filed by Hall for the settlement of their partnership accounts. This suit was more than twenty years in Court of Chancery, and was finally brought to a close by the executors of Hall on the one side and the surviving administrator of Wood on the other. The history of the Byington suit is very much the same. He was considered litigious in the community, but he did not bring needless suits, nor was he greatly in the habit of resorting to the law; but being often sued himself by others, and defending many of the suits for delay or otherwise, he acquired a reputation in the popular mind which did not justly belong to him. Whatever may have been the respective merits of these various controversies, the effect no doubt was to make Gen. Wood unpopular in the community, and to injure his reputation to a certain extent. But they did not destroy the confidence of his friends in the native kindness of his heart, the goodness of his disposition and the general integrity of his character. While they regretted his imperfections, as we all should and might more profitably our own, they admired him for his talents, his learning, and his wit, and they loved him for his many social virtues. And when the grave finally shut him from our view, few among us but felt that a great man had fallen, and that many kind, and generous, and noble qualities were buried in his tomb. He died at his residence at Onondaga Hollow, January 10th, 1836, aged sixty-four years.*

In this connection it is fitting to devote a little space to the life of Mrs. Patty Danforth Wood. She was the first white child to settle in Onondaga county. Her father was the eminent pioneer,

*This sketch of Mr. Wood is taken largely from Clark's "Onondaga" and was written upon information furnished by Gen. Leavenworth.

Gen. Asa Danforth, of whom a sketch is given in the early pages of this work. Little Patty was about four years old when her father settled in Onondaga Valley, in 1788, where she soon became a pet among the Indians, and early learned their language. She met with many adventures in her early life, with the relation of which she was able to entertain her friends in after years.

When yet in her teens Patty Danforth was united in marriage to Thaddeus M. Wood, the rising young lawyer of Onondaga Valley, and they began housekeeping on a large farm on South Salina street. In this home four sons and four daughters were born to them, each receiving through the generous means of their parents a liberal education. General Wood, after a brief illness, passed from earth. He was buried with military honors from the Presbyterian Church in the Valley, and his widow and eight children took up the extensive and unfinished affairs of his life. Mrs. Wood occupied the family homestead, attended by her faithful servant, (formerly a slave of the family,) and with the same hospitality of early days attracted her many friends around her, remaining ever the same true friend of the Indians, and always giving food and shelter when required. On Thanksgiving day of the year 1854 Mrs. Patty Danforth Wood passed away at the age of 74 years, her four daughters surviving her, the sons having gone before. Her funeral was held from the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a member, and was largely attended by friends and many of the brave Indians, who solemnly gazed the last time upon the face of their friend and advisor. Of this once large family, Mrs. Emily Wood Brackett, of San Antonia, alone survives.

CHARLES A. BAKER was born at Northampton, Mass., in the year 1799. His father was Deacon Erastus Baker, of the old Puritan stock, and came from the east to LaFayette, Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1801, with his wife and little son. After that year eight children were added to the family. Charles A. left home at an early age for the western part of the State, there receiving an academic education. He taught school in that section for a time, after which he located at Onondaga Valley and began the study of the profession which had always been his goal, in the law office of General Thaddeus M. Wood, then one of the most prominent attorneys in this part of the State. Mr. Baker mastered the profession, was admitted to practice, and soon afterward, in November, 1827, he was married to Maria Wood, second daughter of Thaddeus M. Wood, a woman possessed of brilliant mental qualities and gentle culture, and a graduate of seminaries in Clinton and Troy. The young couple soon began housekeeping at "Salt Point," now the First Ward of Syracuse. The village of Salina was then far in advance of Syracuse in population and business importance, and many men of prominence resided there. But the younger village was just beginning to feel the impulse that soon enabled it to outstrip its older rival. Mr. Baker soon followed the general tide of settlement after the completion of the Erie canal, and removed to Syracuse, occupying what was known in the later days of its existence as the Larned house, which stood on the site of the Florence, corner of South Salina street and Onondaga. While living there two sons and two daughters were born. Mr. Baker's ambition and industry gave him a prominent position in the bar of the county, and though not, perhaps, so brilliant in the court room as many of his contemporaries, he secured and held the entire confidence of his clients, as well as of the community at large. He was associated at one period with Gen. R. M. Richardson, and later with Col. A. W. Dwight, who lost his life in the service of his country in the late war. The care of estates entrusted to him, and especially that of General Wood, demanded most of his time in the later years of his life. He was a man of public spirit, and the growth and prosperity of the city was always prominent in his thoughts. By purchase and through his wife Mr. Baker became owner of a large tract of land in what is now the southern part of the city (lately the beautiful village of Danforth). Between the years 1840 and 1845 he built the large brick Gothic house on South Salina street, just in the outskirts of the city, where he resided many years. Through his lands, Mr. Baker gave about seventeen acres to public streets. The first one opened running east and west just south of his residence and by him named Castle street, it being at that time the nearest one to the Indian castle. On many of those streets he planted trees, which are now one of

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the chief beauties of that section. On the front half of over twenty acres owned by Mr. Baker stood a beautiful grove of oak trees, and long before the final consummation of the undertaking he conceived the idea of appropriating that tract to a rural cemetery. In 1857 the proper influence was brought to bear, in which he freely co-operated, which resulted in the dedication in 1859 of our beautiful Oakwood Cemetery.

Mr. Baker's position in the community in which he passed his life was such that he was often called to stations of trust and responsibility in the village and city government, all of which he filled with fidelity and integrity. Earlier in his life he was prominent in the State militia and rose from a subordinate official post to Major. In politics he was a Republican from the time of the birth of that party, and was previous to that time a Whig. Not an ardent politician, he nevertheless never hesitated to uphold his opinions on all proper occasions.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker passed their lives in the village of Danforth after their removal thither. Their family circle was broken in 1855 by the death of their eldest daughter, Julia L., and in 1864 by that of their youngest son, George Danforth. It was their rare fortune to dwell together fifty years, and on the anniversary of their marriage in October, 1877, they welcomed many friends to their golden wedding, where the ceremony was re-performed by Rev. Dr. Nelson Millard. Of the guests at their marriage four were still living, and two of them were present at the golden wedding.

Mr. Baker's eldest son, Charles Wood Baker, died ten months after his father's decease, in Denver, Col., whither he had gone to recuperate his health, leaving a widow, one son, and a daughter. In the spring of 1884, Mr. Baker's widow, Maria Wood Baker, died at the age of 81 years, retaining her faculties to the end, having lived the true Christian life through these years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker received the devoted care of their daughter, Cornelia A. Baker, who now alone survives of the immediate family.

GEORGE NELLIS CROUSE was born at Chittenango, Madison county, N. Y., on the 24th of November, 1847. He is of German ancestry, and three centuries ago, in Saxony, Jacob, George, and James were familiar names in the Crouse family of that time, as they ever since have been. James Crouse, father of George Nellis, was a son of Jacob Crouse and Catharine Nellis, in whose wedded life was a union of two families prominent in the business and social life of the Mohawk valley. James Crouse was a successful merchant at Chittenango, N. Y., and in 1855 removed to Syracuse, where he formed a partnership with his brother John, and the great wholesale grocery house of J. & J. Crouse was established. This is a department of trade in which the Crouse family has become pre-eminent, and as great and successful merchants, the Crouse name has a prominent place in business annals. Daniel Crouse, another brother, was at the head of a like enterprise at Utica, N. Y. The Crouse Bank at Syracuse was organized by the brothers, John and James, and under their management was very successful. James Crouse died in 1858, leaving a record of the strictest probity and an example as a citizen and business man worthy of all emulation.

George Nellis Crouse received his education primarily at the Polytechnic School at Chittenango; afterwards attending the seminary at Kinderhook, N. Y., and still later the Walnut Hill School at Geneva, N. Y. He left school at the age of eighteen, and having determined to devote his life to active business pursuits, he made an extended trip through the western States with a view of possibly locating there; but he returned to Syracuse and entered the employ of the wholesale grocery house of Enos Stimson & Co. During this connection he made himself familiar with the details of the business, in which afterwards he was himself highly successful. In 1869, Jacob Crouse, with George N. and James S. Crouse, formed the firm of Jacob Crouse & Brothers, wholesale grocers. In 1879 James S. Crouse withdrew from the firm, and in 1884 Jacob Crouse also withdrew, and the firm style was changed to G. N. Crouse & Co., composed of George N. Crouse and Robert E. Bentley. Since Mr. Crouse became connected with this firm, it has had his personal attention and energies concentrated in its management, and it long has ranked as the leading wholesale grocery house in Central New York.

Outside of his exacting business connections, Mr. Crouse has found time to take an active and useful part in public affairs. In 1874 he was commissioned as Commissary of Subsistence in the National Guard of the State, holding rank as Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Brigadier-General D. P. Wood (from which office he gained the title by which his friends habitually address him). He has at all times shown himself to be a sturdy friend and promoter of military interests. He has long ranked among the most public-spirited of the citizens of the city of his residence. He is never sparing of his time and influence in promoting what he considers the best interests of the community. He devotes, in harmony with the inclination and nature of both himself and wife, active efforts in all benevolent and charitable enterprises, to which, indeed, they both give hearty co-operation and support. Mr. Crouse is a trustee and treasurer of the First Presbyterian church, and for many years has been continued in these relations. He is a director in several financial institutions; manager in philanthropic organizations, and an active member of the Century and Citizens' Clubs and other public bodies. In politics a Republican, he always takes a warm interest in public affairs, and though he has never sought political office, yet he frequently has been honored with representative commissions and been tendered prominent places. He has put all offers of official station aside, but has practically lived up to his conviction that it is every citizen's duty to uphold to the extent of his ability the principles of good government. Mr. Crouse was Chairman of the Republican County Committee for two years, 1872-3; a member of the State Committee for several years, and of the Executive Committee in 1877-78. He was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated President Hayes in 1876; and in 1888 he was a Presidential Elector. His vote was the greatest given to any Elector in the State of New York in that election. In 1889 his name was proposed by the Republican papers of New York city for the office of State Treasurer. These honors came to him without his seeking, and were evidences of confidence in his fitness and worthiness. Prompt and quick in action and thought, and always knowing just what he wishes to convey, and the best way to express himself, with absolute fearlessness in argument, Mr. Crouse has shown himself able to encounter successfully men who have made politics the study of their lives. No listener ever mistakes his meaning on any topic he may discuss.

Mr. Crouse has traveled extensively, and his study and observation have been profitable to him. His journeys include trips with his wife to San Francisco and through Southern California, in 1876, and to England and the principal continental countries in 1889, besides a trip to Cuba for the benefit of his health in 1887. In his earlier life he was a leader in social life in the city of his residence, and his home always has been a center of a refined social influence.

Mr. Crouse was married October 5, 1876, to Miss Florence Jennie Marlette, daughter of the ate Dr. Edwin R. Marlette, a distinguished oculist and aurist. Her mother was Frances Anne Wright, daughter of the late Dr. Rial Wright, a prominent citizen of Syracuse, and one of the early Superintendents of the Onondaga Salt Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Crouse have four children: George Nellis, Jr., Florence Beecher, Marlette, and Laura Catherine.

WILLIAM B. COGSWELL, the distinguished engineer and general manager of the Solvay Process Company and the Tully Pipe Line Company, of Syracuse, was born in Oswego, N. Y., September 22, 1834. His father was David Cogswell, who died in 1877. During the three years when William B. was from seven to ten years of age, he attended the Hamilton, Oneida county, academy. He afterwards attended a school of some note, kept by Joseph Allen, in Syracuse, and also a school kept by Prof. Orin Root, in Seneca Falls, N. Y. During the two years, 1848-9, Mr. Cogswell worked with an engineering party on the survey of the Syracuse and Oswego railroad and the Syracuse and Utica road. His natural tastes impelled him strongly towards engineering as a profession, and it is not, therefore, surprising that when his surveying experience ended, he should enter the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., which he did on the 1st of May, 1850, in the class of 1852. He remained with that excellent institution three years and left it with credit; but owing to an extension of the course no class was graduated in that year. In the year 1854 the degree of C. E. was conferred on him by thisinstitute.

Soon after leaving the school Mr. Cogswell began an apprenticeship in the Lawrence Machine Shop, under the superintendence of John C. Hoadley. He came out of that apprenticeship three years later with a theoretical and practical education in engineering, mechanics and physics, with their allied branches, not often secured in so short a time by so young a man. He had studied and worked with the ardent devotion born of a strong love for his chosen profession, and the result was what always follows such efforts when put forth by native ability under such circumstances.

Returning to Syracuse in 1856 he was selected by George Barnes of the same city to accompany him to the State of Ohio to take charge of the machinery of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad at Chillicothe, of which road Mr. Barnes had been made superintendent. He remained in that position only three years, when the railroad became crippled in the financial panic of 1857. The year 1859 Mr. Cogswell spent as Superintendent of the Broadway Foundry in St. Louis, Mo., and in 1860 returned to Syracuse, and in conjunction with William A. and A. Avery Sweet, started the works which were the inception of the present Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company. Here the breaking out of the civil war found him, and in 1861 he was appointed Civil Engineer in the United States navy. In this position he performed an enormous amount of labor in fitting up separate repair shops for five stations on the Atlantic seaboard and lived at one of them erected on shipboard at Port Royal, S. C. In 1862 he was transferred to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and placed in charge of steam repairs in that then busy place, where he remained four years. The following two years he lived in New York city. In 1870 he was called to take charge of the completion of the Clifton Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, and at the same time gave his attention to the construction of two blast furnaces at the Franklin Iron Works (Oneida county).

This work brings the record of Mr. Cogswell's career down to 1874 and it had been a successful one in the broadest sense of the word. In no one of the responsible undertakings in which he had been engaged, or stations he had been called on to fill, had he failed of the most flattering success.

In 1874 came what may in some sense be viewed as a turning point in Mr. Cogswell's career. In that year he was solicited to go to Mine La Motte, in Missouri, to assume charge of the lead mines of the same name at that point. This mine was then and still is owned by Mr. Rowland Hazzard, who brought all arguments in his power to induce Mr. Cogswell to take this step, which he finally did. He remained there five years until the spring of 1879, when he decided to remove to Syracuse, though retaining, as he still does, the management of the Mine La Motte lead mines. After returning to Syracuse, and while in quest of some kind of employment, Mr. Cogswell decided to go to Europe to investigate the soda industry. Through a friend he made the acquaintance of Messrs. Solway and Co., of Brussels, Belgium, who are the most prominent manufacturers in that line in Europe. The result was, Mr. Cogswell was given a commission to inspect the various points in this country where a manufactory would be practicable, and report. After the receipt of the report steps were taken for the formation of a company for the manufacture of the various soda products. It was decided that Syracuse was the best point for the works and they were located here, for it was believed by Mr. Cogswell that rock salt might be discovered in the vicinity. Several experimental borings were made in 1881 and 1883, but without success; but information was obtained which led to the experiments in Tully valley in 1888, and the discovery of two veins of rock salt, each about fifty feet thick, at a depth of 1,200 feet. The company now receive their entire supply, equal to 400 tons of salt per day, from the Tully wells. The company also put in a plant of such capacity that a large quantity of saturated brine is sold to the salt manufacturers of Syracuse. The company was formed in 1881 with a capital of $300,000, and the following incorporators: Rowland Hazzard, president; Earl B. Alvord, William A. Sweet, George Dana; W. B. Cogswell, treasurer and general manager. The capital has been increased from time to time as the business has increased, until now it is $1,500,000, with a total investment of $3,000,000.

This great industry has led to the formation of the Tully Pipe Line Company, for conveying brine from the wells to the works, with $300,000 capital, and the Split Rock Cable Road Company, with a capital of $100,000. The production of the works for the year 1892 will be 75,000 tons of soda ash, 20,000 tons of caustic soda, and 6,000 tons of bicarbonate of soda.

Mr. Cogswell has received ample honors in his profession, as well as evidence of that confidence from business men which is a tribute to his judgment and his business qualifications. He is a member

of the American Society of Civil Engineers; a member of the American Society of Mining Engineers; a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; a Fellow of the Geographical Society; a member of the Society for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, of England; and president of the Warner's Portland Cement Company, organized in 1889 with a capital of $250,000.

Mr. Cogswell was married in 1856 to Miss Mary N. Johnson, a native of New Hampshire. She died in July, 1877. There is one daughter

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HENRY LYMAN DUGUID was born in the town of Pompey, December 25, 1832. His father was William Duguid, a son of a Scotchman, John Duguid, who, near the close of the last century, came to America from Aberdeen. William Duguid was among the many early settlers of Pompey whose industry, thrift, and sterling worth have contributed to give to that town an enviable name. He married for his second wife, Eveline VanBuren, a sister of Harmon W. VanBuren, late of Syracuse. The boyhood of their son was passed in the wholesome atmosphere of a Christian home, and there were laid the foundations of a character which is worthy of emulation in every respect. He received his early education at the Pompey Academy, and in 1852 entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1856. Besides the work of his regular College course, he studied law during his junior and senior years, under Prof. Theodore W. Dwight. After his graduation he entered the law office of the Hon. Daniel Gott, at Syracuse, later, that of Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, Neb., and was admitted to the bar at Council Bluffs in 1857. The following year he returned east and on the 5th of January, 1859, was married to Miss Harriet Eliza Wells, only daughter of John S. Wells, of Pompey. Immediately afterwards he settled permanently in Syracuse. Mr. Duguid never began the practice of law, but found business opportunities opening to him towards which his tastes turned and in which he achieved unusual success. The first saddlery hardware establishment in Syracuse was that of Pope & Dawson in 1845. Under the management of different firms it attained a high reputation in business circles. Mr. Duguid became associated with Edward S. Dawson in this business in 1858, and at a later date, after the retirement of Mr. Dawson, Jacob Brown became a member of the firm. That business, like all others that came under the influence of Mr. Duguid's tireless energy and activity, was remarkably successful. In 1868 he was the principal owner and senior member of the firm of Duguid, Wells & Co., his brother-in-law, J. E. Wells, having become a member of the firm. At the time of Mr. Duguid's death the firm was Duguid & Wells, and the business had grown to large proportions. His reliability and far-seeing judgment in financial affairs was so generally recognized in Syracuse that he was chosen in 1883 as President of the Syracuse Savings Bank, a position which he held at the time of his death.

Mr Duguid's general interest in all public affairs brought him into considerable prominence in politics as a member of the Republican party. In recognition of his services and his fitness for the position, he was appointed to the office of U. S. Internal Revenue Collector for the 23d District of this State, and held the office from 1869 to 1873. When the paid fire department of Syracuse was organized, Mr. Duguid was appointed a fire Commissioner and was President of the Board in 1877 and 1878. In the latter years he was elected to the Legislature of the State, and was subsequently re-elected, serving as a member of the Assembly in 1879, 1880 and 1881. His liberal education, his ample business experience, and his unimpeachable integrity, rendered him at once a prominent and effective legislator. He was placed on some of the most important committees, including the Special Railway Investigating Committee. In 1880 he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation and a member of the Committee on Cities. In 1881 he was again Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation and a member of the Committees on Cities and Indian affairs. Mr. Duguid's most valuable legislative service was rendered, however, in a series of railway investigations. His advocacy of the measures recommended by the committee, which resulted in vast benefit, made him favorably known throughout the State. In all his political labors his progressive spirit and sagacity were clearly manifested, and though a strict partisan, he always strove to elevate the standard of party principle.

In the community in which he lived Mr. Duguid's Christian character shone in his daily life and his benevolent spirit was active in all good work. Himself and his devoted wife were active members of the First Presbyterian Church until 1870, when they went out with others to build up the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Of this society they were members for seventeen years, and it had no more cheerful, unselfish workers than they. At the organization of the church Mr. Duguid was chosen President of the Board of Trustees, and continued in the position during his connection with the church. In 1887, soon after the death of his uncle, H. W. Van Buren, who for many years had taken a deep interest in the Scattergood Mission School, Mr. Duguid became convinced that the mission should be organized into a church, and he, with other workers, again went out to build up the Memorial Presbyterian Church. Its Board of Trustees also made him President. He was a leading spirit in the building up of the Syracuse Y. M. C. A. and for two years filled the office of President. He was also President of the Board of Trustees of the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum for twelve years. Upon the religious life of the city he left his mark. He was public-spirited, and his citizenship was fruitful in benefits to the community.

Mrs. Duguid died in April, 1888, and the shock upon Mr. Duguid, whose health had already begun to decline, was a severe one and hastened the end. He died in Tucson, Arizona, December 30, 1888, while on a slow journey towards Southern California. Mr. and Mrs. Duguid had three children—Mary E., Harriet E., and Henry W. Duguid. They are all residents of Syracuse.

ROBERT G. WYNKOOP, one of the oldest merchants in Syracuse, was born December 3d, 1816, at Catskill, Green county, N. Y. His father was the Rev. Peter S. Wynkoop, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, and was born at Kinderhook in 1788. He died in 1848 at the age of sixty years. His ancestors were from Holland. The mother was Margaret Gosman, of New York city, who died at Ghent, Columbia county, N. Y., about the year 1832. They had a family of thirteen children, one of whom died in infancy, leaving four sons and eight daughters. Of the sons four became prosperous booksellers, of whom the subject of this record is one. The boyhood of Robert G. Wynkoop was passed at home in an atmosphere of sturdy piety and surrounded by wholesome influences that fostered and directed his natural energy and industry into proper channels and planted in his young mind the germs that developed into a character fully endowed with those principles of integrity and honor that are the foundation of all useful lives. He was educated at the Kinderhook academy and graduated with an excellent education in 1835. His first occupation away from his home was teaching school in Coxsackie and West Troy, which he followed one year. He then went to New York city and was employed as clerk in a wholesale dry goods house about a year, when the financial panic of 1837 swept over the country and for a time demoralized all kinds of business.

It was in the next year, 1838, that Mr. Wynkoop performed his first political act by casting his first vote for Seward as governor of the State. In the same year also he was honored with the first and only office of a political character which he has ever held, being appointed by Governor Seward as a Commissioner of Deeds. The effects of the panic in New York city were felt, perhaps, more severely than in any other part of the country, and Mr. Wynkoop remembers being compelled to walk through files of soldiers in Wall street who were guarding the banks.

After one year as a clerk in New York Mr. Wynkoop joined with his brother, Peter S., and opened a book store in Hudson, N. Y. This partnership continued until 1848. In 1841 Robert G., still a member of the firm, went to Auburn, N. Y., and opened a book store which he conducted during the life of the partnership. With ten years of active experience Mr. Wynkoop now felt an ambition for a wider field of business. He had already learned of the bright prospects of Syracuse as a business center. It was not then a large place, but had just been incorporated as a city and was already becoming somewhat noted for the spirit and enterprise which has always characterized its business circles. In pursuance of well considered plans he, therefore, dissolved the partnership alluded to, joined with his other brother, Jonathan G. Wynkoop, and after closing out his business

at Auburn and Hudson, opened a book store in Syracuse in the same block where it has since been successfully carried on through a long period of forty-two years. The only change in the firm during this period was the retirement of Jonathan G. in 1870, and the accession of James S. Wynkoop, son of Robert G. Mr. Wynkoop now enjoys the distinction of being one of the three oldest continuous merchants in Syracuse, the other two being S. P. Pierce and J. Dean Hawley; and the latter has just now retired from the field. It need scarcely be said that during his long business experience in Syracuse Mr. Wynkoop has gained a reputation for uncommon mercantile capacity, unimpeachable integrity, as well as the respect and esteem of the entire community. Successful business careers of more than fifty years duration, forty-two of which are passed in one location, are never founded upon sand; they must inevitably be, and always are, built upon principles of uprightness, business honor, prudence and fairness by men of sagacity, foresight and indomitable perseverence and industry. All of these conditions have surrounded and governed the conduct of the old and reputable Wynkoop business house.

The character of Robert G. Wynkoop as a citizen and a man has been honored in the community where he has lived so long in many ways. He was one of the incorporators of the Onondaga County Savings Bank and one of the most active in the laborious work of placing it upon a solid foundation and in conducting its manifold affairs ever since. He was its vice-President for many years, and is at present. He was made a Director of the New York State Banking Company, and is still in that office. He is a Director in the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, and has been from its organization. He is a Trustee of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, was actively instrumental in giving to the city that beautiful burial place, and has always taken a deep interest in its improvement. Mr. Wynkoop's naturally benevolent impulses have found expression in Syracuse in various directions. He was one of the few men who gave liberally of their time and means to establish that beneficent institution, the Old Ladies' Home, and has been one of its Trustees from the first. He is a Trustee of the Onondaga Orphan Asylum, and has been for many years. He is a regular attendant at the Reformed Dutch Church, on James street, and it has received from him not only material support, but the benefit of his counsel in all of its affairs. Mr. Wynkoop is not lacking in public spirit, and the affairs of the city at large, its growth and prosperity, have always received his earnest attention. He was one of the incorporators of the Genesee and Water street Railway Company, and its President for many years. Though he has never held public office it is not because such honors have not often been tendered him; but his tastes are not inclined in that direction. He has been an active politician in the Whig and Republican ranks, and has always devoted himself to the upholding of the better principles of party action. In the late Presidential campaign, when General Harrison was making his successful run for the Presidency, Mr. Wynkoop was one of the prime leaders in the organization of the Harrison Old Men's Club, all of the members of which had voted for the first President Harrison. One hundred and ninety who enjoyed that distinction were found in the city of Syracuse. Such is a brief and imperfect record of the active life of one of the staunch and honorable business men of Syracuse.

Mr. Wynkoop was married in 1846 to Miss Caroline C. Wood, of Auburn. She died in March, 1870. Their oldest child is now Mrs. Charles T. Redfield. Their two sons are James S., now in business with his father, and Robert G., Jr.

DR. WILLIAM AGUR HAWLEY, the homœopathic physician longest resident in Syracuse, was born on the 28th of August, 1820, in Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Mass. His father was the Rev. W. A. Hawley, a Congregational minister, who preached for twenty-five years in that place. He died on the 20th of May, 1854, in Sunderland, Mass., about six weeks after his removal there. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Miss Debby Aurelia Warner, daughter of Benjamin Ruggles Warner, of Brookfield, Fairfield county, Conn. This Hawley family is descended from Joseph Hawley, who settled in Stratford, Conn., about 1630. The Rev. Wm. A. Hawley had seven children, of whom six lived to maturity. Of the seven, three were sons, one of whom died in

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infancy; the youngest went west when a young man, settled first in St. Louis, and died in Chicago in 1886; he was an inventor. Dr. Hawley was the third child and second son.

He was carefully fitted for college by his father, who performed the same service for other young men. At eighteen years of age, in the year 1838, he entered Williams College and graduated with credit in 1842. Like so many college graduates who have not abundant means, he turned his first attention to teaching, going for that purpose to Kentucky, where he found employment in Lexington and Louisville. He was called home after five years by the sickness of a sister, and intended to return, but changed his plans and began the study of medicine according to the tenets of the old school, in the winter of 1848, with Dr. Shaw, of Plainfield, Mass. He remained there only three months, when he went to Albany, N. Y., and continued study with Drs. Armsby and Freeman. Dr. Hawley was devoted to his chosen profession, studied it in all of its phases with the closest and most persistent industry, and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1851, a confident believer in the doctrines of allopathy. In September, 1851, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Willard, of Lancaster, Mass., who died on the 23d of June, 1889. Her father was the Rev. Benjamin Willard, a Baptist minister, and her mother was Sarah Conant, of Worcester county, Mass.

Dr. Hawley settled in Albany and began practice, in which he was reasonably successful, and thought himself located for life. But after about two years of professional labor, during which period his belief in the power of drugs to cure diseases underwent a gradual change, which finally culminated in his renunciation of the entire school of practice to which he had given so much time and study. Various incidents, combined with his own study and thought, led up to this change. A brother, (before mentioned,) came on from the west and was taken sick with every indication of an attack of typhoid fever. He and his wife were converts to the water cure treatment, and Dr. Hawley saw his sick brother, after being packed in wet sheets a few times, without a particle of medicine, brought out of the threatened illness in a few days. This experience made so deep an impression on him that he went to a bookstore and obtained all the authoritative works on the subject that he could find, and mastered their contents. The information thus obtained fitted him for the unprejudicial study of Homœopathy. He was soon called to Saratoga Springs to associate himself with Dr. Bedortha in the water cure at that place. While there he made, with his associate's consent, several remarkable cures by Homœopathic treatment of cases of long standing, and which the regular treatment of the establishment had utterly failed to relieve. After nine months at this cure, Dr. Hawley took charge of the well-established water cure at Lebanon Springs, Columbia county, N. Y., which was the first water cure founded in this country and was very successful. Here he expected to remain, but the sale of the establishment forced him to make a change at the end of a year. He had by this time become a firm believer in the tenets of the Homœopathic school, and had given the subject the most thorough study. He now removed to Watertown, N. Y., and began a period of successful practice which continued six years, and was so satisfactory that he, one night, expressed to a friend his opinion that he should never leave Watertown; but the same night he received a letter which so changed his purpose that he went next day to Syracuse in response to the call of Dr. A. R. Morgan, then of this city. The result was a partnership with Dr. Morgan and the removal of his family to Syracuse just two weeks later. This was in 1861, and the partnership then entered upon continued for six years, being closed by the ill health of his partner, who was compelled to abandon practice. Since that time Dr. Hawley has practiced alone.

The law governing the practice of Homœopathy is becoming more and more widely understood, and while it cannot be explained here, it is proper to state that Dr. Hawley's practice has been characterized by a strict obedience to that law, and that his success has been such as constantly to strengthen his belief in its truth. He is a thinker, not alone upon the practice of medicine, but on the many subjects which have claimed his attention. At the same time he has always given candid attention to the spoken or written thoughts of others. His position in his profession has been and now is in the front rank, and he has been honored by his brethren in many ways. He is at present a member of the County Homœopathic Medical Society, and held the office of President eight of the twenty-seven years of its existence. He was, until his voluntary withdrawal, a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the first national institution of medicine in the world, but withdrew therefrom on account of their de-

parture from the principles of the school. He is a member of the International Hahnemannian Association, and was its president in 1888. He is also a member of the Central New York Homœopathic Society, and is among its ex-presidents. He has had four children, the youngest of whom died at two months of age. Mary E. was born at Albany, June 8, 1852. William Augustus, born in Watertown January 29, 1856, is now in Pittsburg, Pa., engaged as an architect. Flora C., born in Watertown February 26, 1860, married Micajah J. Howes, and lives in Holyoke, Mass.

A born Puritan, still retaining many of their characteristics, he has found that neither their statements, nor those of any of the sects, adequately express the thing which is to him religion. Having been, many years ago, suspended from the communion of the church, of which he had for years been a most active and enthusiastic member, because of his rejection of some of their statements, he has since remained outside of all religious organizations, while yet religion is to him a verity of verities; the chief concern of this mortal state.

ARCHIMEDES RUSSELL was born in Andover, Essex county, Mass., on the 13th of June, 1840, and was next to the youngest of a family of nine children, a twin brother dying in infancy. His father was Moody Russell, a native of the town of Alfred, York county, Me., and a descendant of the early settlers of that State from the Plymouth Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and who married Fanny Wardwell, a native of the town of Andover, and also a descendant of the Plymouth Colony. This aged couple are still residents of Andover.

The son was apprenticed when only thirteen years of age to Charles S. Parker, a carriage and sign painter, who is still pursuing the same business at the same place, and continued with him two years. Moody Russell was an extensive contractor and builder, and when his son was fifteen years old it was determined that he should be trained to his father's vocation. He accordingly gave his time and energies to that business, attending school a portion of the time, during a period of five years, when he had nearly reached his majority. Andover was, and still is, distinguished for its educational facilities, and at the time under consideration boys of even ordinary circumstances received excellent instruction during the winter months.

Just before reaching his majority Mr. Russell entered as a student the office of John Stevens, then a prominent architect of Boston, and one who enjoyed a large practice in that city and throughout New England. There Mr. Russell received such instruction and training as could be obtained at that time in that city—a city which has always occupied an advanced position in this as well as all other branches of the arts and sciences.

On the 4th of December, 1862, Mr. Russell first located in Syracuse under an engagement made with the well known architect, Horatio N. White, whose assistant he remained for a term of years, and down to January 1st, 1868. Since that date Mr. Russell has continued in the active practice of his profession in Syracuse.

As an architect it is not too much to say that Mr. Russell occupies a position in the front rank. Many of the notable structures in Syracuse and in other cities and villages of the State were erected from his designs and plans, several of the more conspicuous being—Onondaga County Clerk's office building, Snow building, Greyhound building, McCarthy's wholesale warehouse, Congress Hall, Dissell's Clothing warehouse, W. S. Peck's Clothing warehouse, Church of the Assumption school building, House of Providence, Third National Bank, Crouse Memorial College, Jacob Amos' residence, George D. Whedon's residence, J. S. Crouse's residence, Crouse stables, H. S. White's residence, L. S. Denison's residence—all of Syracuse. McGraw building, Cornell University; Sibley building, Cornell; Otsego County Court House; Presbyterian Church, Little Falls N. Y.; D. H. Burrell's mansion, Little Falls, N. Y.; Warner Miller's mansion, Herkimer, N. Y.; W. S. Dickenson's mansion, Malone, N. Y.; J. Stevens' mansion, Rome, N. Y.; Devereaux building, Oneida, N. Y.; Cortland House, Cortland, N. Y.; Second National Bank, Oswego, N. Y. In the course of his professional experience Mr. Russell has gained the entire confidence of all with whom he has had business relations.

In Syracuse, where Mr. Russell is best known, his character and qualifications are such that he has been called to public service in positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of the Board of Fire Commissioners from 1881 to 1885, and served as President of the Board during the last two years of the term. In politics he is an earnest Republican, but has never been in any sense an office seeker. He was elected Supervisor from the Seventh ward in 1884 and again in 1886 and 1887. In the deliberations of that body, his course was such as to fully justify the confidence of his constituents.

Mr. Russell was married in Boston on the 30th of June, 1864, to Susie M. Bartlett, of that city.

HON. JOHN LIGHTON. The subject of this sketch was born in Syracuse January 20, 1840. His father's name was also John Lighton, and he was for many years a well known butcher. He died in this city in 1841, when the younger John was only one year old. He left two other sons, one of whom is James Lighton, of whom further mention will be made. The other was Patrick Lighton, who died in Syracuse in that year.

John Lighton belongs to that large class of American citizens commonly spoken of as self-made men. His opportunities for education, as it is obtained in schools, were very limited and confined to the district schools of the city; and even these he felt compelled to leave when he was hardly ten years old, to earn his own livelihood. He began clerking in a grocery then kept by Mrs. Stanton on the corner of Canal and McBride streets, the site that he, in company with his brother, has for many years past made familiar to all Syracusans. He could hardly see over the top of Mrs. Stanton's little counter at that time, but he worked for her interest, as well as his own, and learned all that could be learned about the grocery trade in such a place during four years. He then changed to the grocery kept in the same block by O. C. Shuart, where he remained two years. He was then about sixteen years old and became convinced that a good trade was a necessity to every young man who has his own way to make, and accordingly began as an apprentice with Willard & Hawley, to become a silversmith. At this trade he worked faithfully four years and became a first class artisan. At the end of that period he joined with Adelbert Willard, son of his employer, in carrying on a silver ware manufactury, in which business Willard & Hawley furnished the capital and the profits were divided between them and the young men. This business was successful until the breaking out of the war, (one and a half years,) when the great fluctuations in the price of silver rendered it so uncertain that it was given up. John Lighton now went back to the grocery business, in which he has been a more than ordinarily successful dealer for thirty years. He first joined with his brother James, and together they, with L. Cowan, began trade at the Lodi locks, on the canal, under the firm name of Lighton, Cowan & Lighton, succeeding the firm of Cowan & Lighton, composed of James Lighton and Mr. Cowan. Soon afterward the firm opened another grocery at the corner of Canal and McBride streets, and also began operations in boating on the canal. In 1862 the brothers purchased Mr. Cowan's interest in the business, and continued the trade at both points, and all the time extending their operations, especially in the way of purchasing all the near-by groceries, thus removing competition and enlarging their own trade. They also adopted a plan which made their establishment very popular for many miles along the canal, keeping their place open and lighted day and night the boating season through. In 1866 Arthur McKeever was taken into the firm under the style of Lighton Brothers & McKeever, and it so remained down to February 11, 1891, an unbroken period of business of twenty-five years. By conducting their trade on principles of strict integrity, and by exercising their best energies and constant watchfulness, their business was uncommonly successful. They extended their boating operations and added to it a large interest in salt manufacturing at both Salina and Geddes. John Lighton was the first president and a stockholder in the New York Salt Company, and still holds the same office. In the year 1888 the John Lighton Machine Company was organized, with Mr. Lighton as president, for the manufacture of automatic machines and cash registers. In all of these industries Mr. Lighton's sound common sense, prudence, good judgment, and personal popularity, have been large factors of success. His business qualifications are well

recognized in the community, and he was elected a trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank in 1870. He is also a director in the North American Salt Company.

In politics Mr. Lighton is a Democrat of the liberal school, believing strongly in principles and men, rather than in party manipulation. In the fall of 1881 he received the nomination for the Assembly, and was elected by a majority of 137, and was re-elected for a second term by an increased majority reaching 655. This was a high tribute to his usefulness as a legislator.

When nominated for the second term, the Albany *Argus* paid him the following compliment:

"The third district of Onondaga honors itself in honoring Mr. Lighton with a re-nomination. No 'black list' of the present legislature contains his name. His rugged honesty and good sense made him a valuable legislator last winter. His views are broad, his action open-handed, and his devotion to the people is well understood. Whether in committee or in the house, Mr. Lighton's opinions always carry weight. His majority in 1881 was 155."

The Syracuse *Courier* on this occasion spoke of Mr. Lighton as follows:

"Mr. Lighton made a most creditable record in the last Assembly. Few men in that body brought away a brighter name. Mr. Lighton was sent to represent the business interests of his district, and to a certain extent of the State, and to his persistent efforts and his wise management some of the best measures of the session are largely due. 'Free canals,' especially, found in Mr. Lighton an earnest and devoted champion. Fidelity such as was his ought not to go without recognition from an appreciative constituency."

Mr. Lighton's most important work in the Assembly was in connection with the canals. He also performed excellent work with reference to the salt industry and the elevator monopoly in Buffalo. The details of the legislation introduced and carried through by Mr. Lighton cannot be followed here, but it is eminently proper to state that it was of the utmost importance to his constituency and drew from them the most gratifying congratulations.

In an Albany letter reviewing the session of 1883 we find the following relative to Mr. Lighton's legislative service: "Mr. Lighton's bill requiring the Superintendents of Public Works to report the trade and tonnage on the canals has become a law; this is a very important measure to the boatmen as well as to the tax payers. The bill incorporating the Canal Boat Owners' and Commercial Association, for obtaining reports from persons navigating the canals, as to the condition of the canals, conduct of lock tenders, and kindred subjects, was rendered superfluous by the procuring of a charter by Mr. Lighton from the Secretary of State.

"On account of the objections in the senate as to the responsibility of the State for damages, Mr. Lighton's bill repealing the charter of the European Cable Towing Company was laid aside in the Assembly.

"As a member of the Canal Committee, Mr. Lighton was a heroic worker for the interests of the canals and the boatmen. If his own elevator bill had been allowed to be reported it would have passed both houses. The Governor now has the following of Mr. Lighton's bills: Providing for the lighting of locks on the Erie canal. Providing for the enlargement of lock 46 (Utica) so that two boats can pass. Providing that there shall hereafter be paid and collected upon all salt manufactured on the reservation a duty of one-half of one cent per bushel of fifty-six pounds' weight, and all laws prescribing a higher rate of duty are hereby repealed. This allows the Syracuse salt manufacturers to compete with the newly discovered salt fields. Providing for the removal of coarse salt vats and other erections situated on lots 259 and 270 of the salt springs reservation.

"On the whole, Mr. Lighton's record is that of an energetic and faithful member who has the canal interests at heart, and who did all he could to protect and advance them."

"Mr. Lighton was the originator and promoter of the bill providing for double locks on the Erie canal, for which the State has already appropriated $10,000,000. This is one of the most important improvements ever adopted in the great water-way. As a public-spirited citizen of Syracuse, Mr. Lighton enjoys an enviable reputation.

Mr. Lighton was married December 2, 1862, to Miss Mary Theresa Fichter. They have six sons and three daughters. The eldest son is John B., who is vice-president and manager of the John Lighton Machine Company. C. Frank is of the firm of Hier & Lighton, wholesale cigar and tobacco dealers, in Syracuse. J. Edward, of Lighton Brothers & Sons, grocers, in Syracuse. George H., is in the retail tobacco business, also in Syracuse.

GEORGE E. DANA, vice-President of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, and President of the Board of Police Commissioners of Syracuse, was born in Lowell, Mass., on the 5th of February, 1834. His father was David Dana, one of the early citizens of Lowell, to which place he removed from Dedham, Mass. He was a successful business man and held several city offices. His mother was Elizabeth Eames. After some years of study in private schools, he entered Harvard College at the age of sixteen years and graduated with credit in 1854. He then spent about fifteen months in the study of the law, but was obliged to give it up, and he at once assumed the business of his father. In 1862 he became connected, as a civilian, with the Quartermaster's Department of the U. S. army, and was stationed at different times at Newbern, N. C., then at the headquarters of the 10th Army Corps in front of Petersburg, and afterwards at the headquarters of General Grant at City Point, Va. While engaged in this work Mr. Dana developed executive and business ability of a high order and gained experience that has been of great value to him since. In 1866 he went with Col. George Bradley to Fort Riley, Kansas, and remained there during the organization of the famous Seventh Cavalry (Custer's) and resigned his position in 1867. The building of storehouses, quarters, etc., was carried out during his term of service at Fort Riley. In 1868 Mr. Dana took up his residence in Syracuse, and in 1870 became connected with the manufacturing company of George Barnes & Co., an account of which is given in another part of this work. Upon the formation of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, in 1877, Mr. Dana had attained such a position in the business that he was made Secretary of the company. This position he occupied until 1889, when he was made vice-President and Manager of the eastern department, a station demanding business qualifications of an exceptionally high character. Mr. Dana's standing in the business circles of Syracuse is indicated by his selection for the offices of Director of the State Bank, of the Trust and Deposit Company, of the Solvay Process Company, of the Tully Pipe Line Company, etc. In whatever station he is placed and to whatever duties he is called, he is a worker in the broadest sense. Active, energetic, prompt in decision, and of fearless integrity and sound confidence in what he believes to be the right thing to do, his efficiency in whatever he undertakes is far above the average.

Mr. Dana is a Republican in politics and has given that support to his party which he believes should be given by every good citizen. But he is not at all a politician in the common acceptation of the term. He was honored with the office of member of the City Council of Lowell, Mass., in 1860–61, and was appointed on the Board of Police Commissioners of Syracuse in 1889. A year ago he was made President of the Board. In this office he has displayed a degree of good judgment as to the necessities of the community and the good of its police force, as well as the utmost fearlessness in advocating various reforms, which have earned him the respect and confidence of the great body of citizens of whatever politics. In business, in political circles, and in social life Mr. Dana occupies, in every sense, an enviable position. Mr. Dana was married in 1863 to Cordelia Cogswell, daughter of David Cogswell, an old and respected citizen of Syracuse. His wife died in 1870, leaving with him two daughters.

PETER B. McLENNAN, an attorney of this city, was born in the town of Lyndon, Catteraugus county, N. Y., December 3, 1850. His parents, Collin McLennan and Ann Frazer McLennan, came from Strathpeffer, Rosshire, Scotland, in 1846, and located on the homestead farm in Lyndon, where they have since resided.

The subject of this sketch is the second of six children, four of whom are sons residing in Syracuse. He attended district school and worked upon the farm until he was sixteen, and was noted among his acquaintances for good companionship and tireless energy of mind and body. At sixteen he entered the academic department of Alfred University, in Allegany county, from which he passed to the regular college course, graduating in 1873. His course was not an easy one. He was obliged to earn, by teaching school in winter and working on the farm in summer, money with which to meet the expenses of the autumn and spring terms which he attended.

Having long before determined to make the legal profession his life work, in September, after he had finished at college, he came to Syracuse to study law. After two months reading in the office of Bookstaver & Kingsley he taught school in Geddes for a term of four months and then entered the office of Fuller & Vann where he remained until his admission to the bar at Rochester, October 6, 1876. He then opened an office in Syracuse alone, but three months later formed a partnership with Major E. O. Farrar, which continued one year. He then became a member of the firm of Vann, McLennan & Dillaye, which partnership continued until its senior member, Mr. Irving G. Vann, was elevated to the Supreme Court Bench in 1881. He then organized the firm of Waters, McLennan & Dillaye, which continued until 1882.

Mr. McLennan had by this time attained a prominent position in his profession and his abilities were generally recognized. He is an impassioned speaker and a skillful examiner of witnesses, and this led him to that branch of practice most closely connected with the trial of causes. In that field no man, perhaps, has acquired a more conspicuous position at so young an age. In all parts of the State he has been engaged in the trial of important cases and earned a measure of success of which he may well feel proud. In 1882 he was appointed general counsel for the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad Company, with headquarters in New York city. In this position of unusual responsibility Mr. McLennan acquitted himself with honor and to the entire satisfaction of the authorities of that company. He did not change his residence from Syracuse, and when the West Shore road was consolidated with the New York Central, Mr. McLennan took up his practice in Syracuse alone until the elevation of Judge Forbes to the Bench, when he became a member of the firm of Tracy, McLennan & Ayling, which continues to the present time.

In politics Mr. McLennan is an uncompromising Republican, and his force and brilliancy as a public speaker have brought him into prominence in many important political campaigns. He has never held office, except that he was selected by Mayor Kirk, in 1888, as one of the Special Commissioners to report upon the best source of water supply for the city of Syracuse, and in 1889 was continued as one of the regular Board of Commissioners now charged with erecting works to bring water from Skaneateles lake.

Mr. McLennan was married in December, 1881, to Miss Belle Barron, of Addison, Steuben county, N. Y. They have four children, one boy and three girls.

SELY C. HAYDEN was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., October 25, 1830, and is a direct descendant of the Baronet William Hayden, who came to New England in the ship "Mary and John" about 1630 and settled in Dorchester, Mass. The name Hayden is derived from Highdown, the name of the manor house in Norfolk where the early ancestors of this family are first heard of. They were prominent in England from the time of William the Conqueror to the landing of the first Hayden in this country. William Hayden moved to Windsor township about 1640. During the famous Pequot war he served as a lieutenant. Three children survived him: Daniel, Nathaniel, and Mary. David, a grandson of Daniel, married Dorothy Allen in 1737, and it was their son Allen who, with his wife and children, moved from Harrington, Conn., to Pompey. Allen Hayden had eight children: Clara, Polly, Allen Willard, Zora Austen, Harvey, Olive, Allen, jr., and Annis.

Allen Willard Hayden married Abigail Castle, April 17, 1805, and all of their eleven children have been prominent in the communities in which they lived. The father died in June, 1858, and the mother in January, 1864.

Sely C. Hayden, son of Allen Willard, like all farmers' boys of that period, began attendance at the district school as soon as he reached a suitable age and later enjoyed a period of study in the noted Pompey academy, from which so many successful men have gone forth into the world. At the age of nineteen years he went to Rochester, where his elder brother, Charles J., was already established in the furniture manufacturing business, with which was connected a retail store. Sely C. entered the store and devoted his best energies to the business for a period of five years, familiarizing himself with all its details. Like many other well-informed men of that time, Mr. Hayden regarded

F. V. Hayden

Syracuse as one of the most promising towns for embarking in business, and he located here in November, 1855, beginning business at the site now occupied by Ginty's store on South Salina street. Mr. Hayden purchased the stock of Ashley, Williston & White and carried on business there for five years, when he bought the store No. 69 South Salina street and removed to that location. Five years later he purchased the adjoining store of Kennedy, Spaulding & Co., and has ever since occupied both stores.

As a business man Mr. Hayden has enjoyed a life of prosperity, the result of persistent industry and honesty. For over thirty-five years he has carried on a flourishing business and it is not too much to say that no man in Syracuse has done more to adorn and make beautiful the many charming homes in this city. As a citizen he has been a man of public spirit, and though never actively engaged in politics he has always shown a desire to forward the best interests of the community. A prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church, Mr. Hayden has been for twenty-five years an officer of the society, and is also an active member of the Board of Counsellors of the Old Ladies' Home.

GEN. GUSTAVUS SNIPER was born in Baden, Germany, on the 11th of June, 1836. His parents emigrated to America when he was but a lad, and soon after landing in this country came on to Syracuse from New York and here passed the remainder of their lives. The father's name was Joseph Sniper and he died in 1862, having earned the respect of his fellow citizens. The mother died in 1878. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the common schools of Syracuse, improving it as much as he could by attendance at night schools. In the year 1850 the boy began work at cigar making for George P. Hier, a trade in which he became proficient and at which he worked continually until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, nearly all of the time in Syracuse. In early life he developed an ardent love for military study and practice and joined the Syracuse Light Guard about 1854 and afterwards was a member or officer of the Syracuse Grays and of the Davis Light Guard. In 1859-60 he raised a company known as the Munroe Cadets and was made Captain of the company, which position he held at the breaking out of the war. Thus in the militia, as a member or officer of the Fifty-first regiment, he passed through all the grades from Corporal to Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General.

With the breaking out of the war the young militia officer was imbued with the fires of patriotism and through his intense love for military life he saw an opportunity to distinguish himself in that profession. No sooner was a hostile gun fired against the Union than General Sniper took steps to raise a company of volunteers, expecting to join the 12th regiment. In this he was disappointed, for although his company was filled within a very short time, so rapidly were enlistments made in those early days of the great struggle that he found it impossible to connect himself with the first regiment to leave this county. Nothing daunted, however, by this result he immediately formed a new company with the purpose of joining the 24th regiment, of Oswego. In this also he was disappointed for a similar reason. Disbanding his company he enlisted in the 101st, determined to at least attach himself in person to a volunteer organization. He then raised about one-half of a company and was made 1st Lieutenant and soon afterward Captain. Now his perfect military schooling began to show itself and before the regiment left the State he was promoted to Major. After an honorable career in the service the 101st regiment was mustered out in 1863, General Sniper having meanwhile been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. He came home with a reputation for military skill, bravery and executive ability that was most flattering to himself and friends. When the organization of the 185th regiment was resolved upon, Colonel Sniper took a deep and active interest and was, perhaps, more efficient in the final success of the undertaking than any other one person. When the ranks of the regiment were finally filled, in 1864, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. He was promoted to Colonel before the regiment had seen much active service in the field; and when that splendid organization entered upon the closing campaign of the war, in the spring of 1865, participating in several brilliant engagements, Colonel Sniper won for himself a name and fame which were

heralded across the country in the news columns and illustrations of all prominent periodicals and newspapers. On the field at Quaker Road, March 29, 1865, after the colors had been three times shot down in the immediate face of the enemy, Colonel Sniper pressed to the front, raised the flag and swinging it above his head, led his regiment on to victory. For his daring heroism he was brevetted Brigadier-General. At the head of his regiment he saw the final scenes of the war and returned home to receive the plaudits and the rewards of his deeds at the hands of his fellow citizens.

General Sniper has never given up his ardor in military matters and has kept it green by membership and official station in many organizations. He is and long has been Commander of the Central City Veterans, and has been prominent in the Veteran's League, the Grand Army of the Republic, and also in the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, the A. O. U. W., etc.

General Sniper's native ability, sound judgment, and good common sense have conspired to bring him into prominence in political councils, especially as a representative of the leading German element of the city's population. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature, where he made a good record for three years. In 1876 he accepted the position of Deputy in the County Clerk's office and in 1882 was elected County Clerk, holding the office three years, making a period of nine years in the office. The responsible duties of this position were discharged by him with fidelity and ability. Since his return from the war, and in addition to the public services just alluded to, General Sniper has been connected in a business capacity with the Rock Spring Brewery, and from 1873 to 1876 was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. In whatever station he has occupied he has been accorded the good will and friendship of all with whom he has come in personal contact. With his own countrymen he is extremely popular and in a broad sense enjoys their confidence and respect.

General Sniper was married, in 1863, to Miss Catharine Miller. They have two children—a son and a daughter living.

AMOS LOUIS MASON, the prominent contractor and builder of Syracuse, was born in the town of Salina, August 28, 1824. His father was Cyrenus Mason, a native of Vermont, where he was born on the 2d of July, 1798; he died suddenly in Syracuse September 5, 1857. The mother's name was Martha Cushman, born March 5, 1806, and died in Syracuse January 2, 1886. The subject of this record was the oldest of nine children, seven of whom were boys. Three of the brothers are now living. Amos L. attended the district school when he reached a suitable age and his education, as obtained from books, was confined to attendance at the common school. In 1832 the family removed to Huron, Ohio, where they remained three or four years, and then went to Warren county, Pa. In 1838 they removed to Wayne county, N. Y., and in April, 1840, came back to Syracuse. Amos L. was then sixteen years old and his first occupation here was lock-tending on the canal, which he followed two years. He then began working at the carpenter's trade for his uncle, but much of his time was spent in other kinds of labor, until 1845, when he left his uncle and finished his trade with Alden Crane. In the next year he began jobbing for himself as a beginning of a long period of building which has not yet ceased and during which he erected, probably, more structures than any other man in Syracuse. It would be almost impossible to mention even a large part of the buildings which Mr. Mason has put up, but among the more prominent were the Wieting block, which he has twice built; a store building, formerly known as the Canandaigua House, near the old County Clerk's office; the brick structure on North Salina street, now occupied by the Columbia market; the east portion of the Onondaga County Savings Bank building; the Granger block; the stores now occupied by Dey Bros. & Co.; the Butler block on South Salina street; St. John the Baptist church on Court street, and the Syracuse University (Hall of Languages); the first and present Seymour school edifice, and many other prominent buildings. In the erection of salt blocks Mr. Mason's record is unapproached by that of any other person, he having built no less than one hundred and sixteen of those structures, and, moreover, there is not a salt mill now standing that he did not erect. When it comes to a reference to the dwellings that he has built, the list reaches the enormous number of one thousand, or a little more. That any one man should have been able to

accomplish such a vast amount of building in an ordinary lifetime is simply marvellous ; but what is of still more importance is the fact that in all that long list of contracts there has not been one that has not added to his reputation as an honest, conscientious and capable builder. Indeed, it is, doubtless, to that fact that he owes his success in always finding his hands full of his favorite business. Mr. Mason is a man of business versatility, capable of grasping large enterprises, and with executive ability to carry on a variety of undertakings simultaneously. He became interested in salt manufacturing as early as 1855, at first alone and in 1856–7 was associated with William F. Gere. He is still owner of the first salt block he built and it is still in operation. In 1872 he purchased, with the late James P. Haskins and others, the right of a machine for the manufacture of pressed brick, and they organized the National Pressed Brick Company. In 1875 he purchased the entire interest and plant and formed the Syracuse Pressed Brick Company, composed of H. M. White, John Greenway, Stephen Bastable, and James Tolman. Mr. White was the manager until three yeaas ago, since which time Mr. Mason has acted in that capacity. He was also practically interested in the enlargement of the Erie canal locks for about three years.

The above shows that Mr. Mason has been all of his life one of the busiest of men ; and his long career in the community, during which he has had business relations with very many of the leading men of Syracuse and its vicinity, and has so faithfully conducted his affairs and fulfilled his obligations as to win the good will and confidence of all. His confidence in the future of Syracuse has never wavered and he has always had the best interests of the community at heart and given freely of his time for their promotion. He was elected Supervisor from his ward in 1877 ; was one of the founders of the Woodlawn Cemetery, and is a trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank.

Mr. Mason was married on the 31st of December, 1849, to Miss Sarah A. Harroun, and they have had seven children, five of whom are living.

JONATHAN G. WYNKOOP was born in Ghent, Columbia county, N. Y., on the 13th of May, 1824. His father was Peter S. Wynkoop, a pastor of the Reformed Church ; he died in 1848. The Wynkoops originally came from Holland. Peter S. Wynkoop's wife was Margaret Gosman, of New York city. She died at Ghent about 1832. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of twelve children, seven of whom were daughters ; one of the sons died in infancy. The other four all became prominent booksellers, one located in Hudson, N. Y., and one in Kingston, N. Y., the remaining two being Robert G. (noticed on another page of this work) and Jonathan G. The latter attended school in his boyhood and later obtained an excellent English education in the Kinderhook academy ; while in his home life he was surrounded by such associations and influences as always serve to establish the foundation of a man's character in principles of honor, integrity and industry. Mr. Wynkoop's first business after leaving school was to follow in the footsteps of his elder brothers, with whom he was afterwards to be long associated by serving from 1841 to 1845 in the Hudson bookstore kept by his brothers. The characteristic fidelity and perseverance of the family were displayed by him and when the term of his service expired he was practically a master of the business as far as it could be learned in that time. Thus equipped he had sufficient self-confidence to locate in Syracuse and open a bookstore in company with Rev. Joseph Myers, father of Matthew J. and Lawrence Myers, now of Syracuse. That store was located in the Syracuse House block and the business continued three years. At the end of that period and when Robert G. Wynkoop had terminated his business connection with the brother in Hudson and was ready to locate in Syracuse, the two (Robert G. and Jonathan G.) joined as partners and established their store just below the former one, where Brown & Dawson are now located. That store was opened in 1848 and the history of the house during the next forty years is quite well known in Central New York and is conspicuous for its record of steady perseverance, the unquestioned high character of its business principles and its steady growth. Four years after the partnership was formed the store was removed to the present location of Robert G. Wynkoop, and has ever since continued there. Jonathan G. retired from the firm in 1870, and after a few years of partial respite from active work he joined, in 1873, the firm of

Judson, Williams & Co., in a large lumber business, manufacturing and selling and having mills in Oswego and elsewhere. Mr. Wynkoop is still indirectly interested in the lumber trade. In 1878 he was made a Director and Secretary and Treasurer of the Syracuse Glass Co., succeeding Joseph J. Glass upon the death of the latter. From that time to the present Mr. Wynkoop has had much to do with the active management and direction of this important industry, and it is now enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

In 1878 Mr. Wynkoop was made Trustee and Secretary and Treasurer of the Salt Springs Solar Coarse Salt Co., succeeding Orlin Mead, deceased. This responsible station he still occupies. He was formerly connected as an officer with the Geddes Street Railway Company, which was recently absorbed into the Consolidated Company. In these several positions Mr. Wynkoop has extended and confirmed his reputation as a prudent, sagacious and successful business man. Mr. Wynkoop has never been an active politician, though he entertains political views in favor of Republicanism of a sufficiently decided character and he has not been backward in supporting his principles. Though not a church member, he was one of the seven original founders of the Dutch Reformed Church on James street and has always been active and liberal in its support. Mr. Wynkoop was married in 1856 to Miss Mary Judson Hawley. They have three children. The eldest is Mrs. Emma Judson W. Fritts, wife of a physician of Hudson, N. Y., born January 14, 1858; William A., born March 5, 1863, and Edward Judson, born April 25, 1869, now studying medicine.

ALFRED HIGGINS. Conspicuous among the most thorough and untiring business men of Syracuse is Alfred Higgins. He is of New England ancestry, having been born at Brewster, Barnstable county, Mass., March 31, 1830. His father, Samuel Higgins, was for forty years a sea-faring man, in capacities from cabin-boy to commander of merchant vessels. In May, 1837, he removed his family to Syracuse, where he engaged in various pursuits and lived an honorable life, an example to his children which they wisely followed. Mrs. Higgins also possessed high adornments of character. She died suddenly while attending communion service in the Park Presbyterian church June 11, 1886, and the death of her husband occurred in August ten weeks later.

Alfred Higgins embraced such opportunities for acquiring an education as the times and his circumstances permitted, until he was fifteen years old; after which he engaged in such pursuits as were adapted to his years, until the winter of 1848–9 when he became sales agent of a tobacco house. In 1854, on the completion of the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad, he was appointed baggage and express agent, continuing in the position until 1857, when he was assigned to the agency of the express office in Syracuse. At that time Wells, Butterfield & Co. were the proprietors of the business between New York and Buffalo, and Livingston & Fargo were the owners of the business west of Buffalo. In 1860 their companies were consolidated and Henry Wells elected president. He was an excellent business man and an admirer of Mr. Higgins' manner of conducting the office, and the people of Syracuse know how wisely Mr. Wells acted when he continued Mr. Higgins agent under the new company. The office was located in a building on ground now occupied by the White Memorial Building. It was subsequently removed to the place now occupied by Loos, Kaufman & Co., on Vanderbilt Square, and later to its present location, corner of Clinton and Washington streets. When Mr. Higgins was first appointed the population of the city did not exceed 30,000 and the working force of the office consisted of four men and one horse, in contrast with thirty-four men and twenty horses at this time. Mr. Higgins has been offered promotions, which he declined, among them that of Division Superintendent between New York and Buffalo. He has been in continuous service for thirty-four years, and has constantly had the fullest confidence of his superiors, who have shown their appreciation of his superior services by extending to him exceptional favors. His fidelity to his duties during all these years is a most worthy example for emulation, and it is not probable that an agent more popular with the public can be found on any express line.

Mr. Higgins has never sought or desired political favor, but in obedience to the expressed wishes of his constituency he represented the Sixth ward, in which he lived for fifty-one years, eight times

Engd by F.G.Hall, N.Y.

A. Higgins

in the Common Council, 1864, '66, and '69, and from 1875 to 1879, inclusive. He fully sustained his reputation as an honest and fearless citizen and one possessed of public spirit and devotion to the best interests of the community. When Irving G. Vann was elected Mayor of the city he honored Mr. Higgins by appointing him member of the Board of Excise, which office he held for three years.

Mr. Higgins has always been public-spirited and has contributed not a little to the growth and prosperity of the city by the excellent management of his agency and his personal efforts in various undertakings having for their purpose the full development of the city. It may be truly said of him that no man in Syracuse has had a more busy life and it may safely be said that none ranks him in the line of good citizenship.

The children of Samuel Higgins were eight in number, of whom six were sons, Alfred being the youngest. Of these, Col. Benjamin L., an honored citizen, Mrs S. M. Gifford, and Alfred alone survive.

CHARLES WESLEY SNOW was born at Peterboro, Madison county, N. Y., on the 11th day of March, 1835. His father was Hiram Snow, who was originally from Vermont, and was a farmer during most of his life. His mother was Alidar Ann Squier, whose home was near Albany on the Hudson river. Their children numbered twelve, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second. The family removed to a farm near Messina Springs while Charles was still an infant, and when he was five years old (in the year 1840) settled in Syracuse, where the father engaged in various kinds of business until his death, which occurred in the year 1854. His wife died in 1889.

Charles W. Snow gained his education in the public schools of Syracuse, which he attended until he was fifteen years old, and by his naturally industrious habits and determination to make the most of his opportunities, he laid the foundation of a good practical education which was afterward improved and extended by further study and judicious reading.

On the first of April, 1850, he entered the drug store of W. B. Tobey, then located in the Granger block, as a clerk, having determined to make that business his life work. He labored faithfully for his employer four years and gave such satisfaction to him that the young man was taken into partnership in the business. Mr. Snow was then nineteen years old. He was endowed with the true business instinct and other qualifications that commonly command success, and had an enthusiastic love for his chosen profession. It naturally followed that the business of the firm felt a new impetus from the time of Mr. Snow's entering the partnership. Business methods valuable in themselves, incessant attention to details, a constant study of what his market demanded, and where to get it to the best advantage, were features promptly introduced by Mr. Snow into the operations of their trade, and with the best and most successful results. The partnership continued twelve years and down to the year 1866, when the firm dissolved and Mr. Snow at once opened a store at what was then No. 28 East Genesee street, where Grant & Dunn are now located. That store he stocked heavily and judiciously and began the wholesale and retail drug trade, which he continued there with constantly increasing volume and unvarying success for twenty-two years. At the end of that long period, during which he had purchased the block in which he was doing business and substantially rebuilt it, he purchased the lot on Warren street, adjoining the new Government building, and erected thereon the loftiest and one of the best fire-proof business blocks in Syracuse. This was finished and occupied by his store on the entire lower floor in 1888.

With this business experience of nearly forty years in Syracuse, Mr. Snow has consistently followed the upright and honorable principles that always should, and commonly do, govern the business conduct of all successful men, depending upon sagacity, good judgment, and industry for his proper reward. In this he has not been disappointed, and at the same time has gained the unqualified respect and esteem of the entire community.

Mr. Snow has devoted almost his whole attention to his business. Public office has never possessed attraction for him, though he has received ample evidence of the confidence of his fellow cit-

izens. He has been one of the Board of Directors of the First National bank since 1887, and has for many years been conspicuous in the direction and conduct of various benevolent and charitable institutions. He is a member of the Unitarian Church and one of its Board of Trustees.

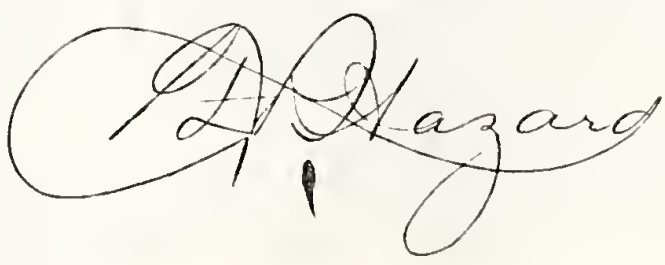
Mr. Snow was married on the 20th of October, 1863, to Miss Harriet L., only daughter of Dr. Nelson C. Powers, who was a leading physician of Syracuse for more than thirty years. They have two children: Nelson P., born December 9, 1868, and now in a wholesale drug store in New York city, and Carrie L., born October 15, 1874.

FREDERICK ROWLAND HAZARD was born on the 14th of June, 1858, at Peace Dale, Rhode Island. His father is Rowland Hazard, a prominent woolen manufacturer and respected citizen of that place. His mother was Miss Margaret Rood, of Philadelphia. The elder Mr. Hazard is President of the Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse.

The subject of this sketch studied at Brown University, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1881. It had been his purpose, as well as that of his father, that he should follow the business of woolen manufacturing, and with that end in view Mr. Hazard spent two years in the mills at Peace Dale immediately after he left the University. He studied and worked practically in the various departments of the business and made himself conversant with its details, in the endeavor to fit himself for any duty that might fall to a manager. But he was destined to another and very different field of labor. At about the time that Mr. Hazard graduated from the University, laborers were breaking ground for the establishment in Syracuse of the largest manufacturing plant in Central New York—the Solvay Process Company's works. As stated in the sketch of Mr. Cogswell, preceding this, Mr. Hazard's father was very prominently interested in these works, and therefore it was a natural consequence of his son's ability and the demands of the new business, that the latter should be offered the position of Assistant Treasurer. This occurred in the fall of 1883; but the young man decided that it would be far better for his future, as well as for the business, if he could make himself thoroughly familiar with the details of the manufacture, (as he had already done in studying the woolen manufacture when he expected to engage in it) before assuming the duties of the place. He promptly started, sailing for England in the month of September, and spent nine months of industrious labor and study in the works of Solvay & Cie, at Dombasle, France. He returned in May, 1884, and has since that time rendered most efficient service as Assistant Treasurer and Treasurer of the Company. He was promoted to the latter office in June, 1887. Mr. Hazard was made Treasurer of the Tully Pipe Line Company and of the Split Rock Cable Road Company upon their formation. Both of these companies are intimately associated with the Solvay Process Company, and are described elsewhere in this work. Mr. Hazard's natural and acquired ability enables him to fill these stations in a manner satisfactory to the companies and conducive to their best interests. Being still a young man, of fine address and polished manner, liberally educated and with well disciplined business habits, it is not out of place to predict for Mr. Hazard a more than ordinarily prosperous and honorable future.

Mr. Hazard was married on the 29th of May, 1886, to Miss Dora G. Sedgwick, youngest daughter of Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse. They have three young daughters.

SYLVESTER P. PIERCE was born in the town of Paris, village of Sauquoit, Oneida county, N. Y., on the 19th of September, 1814. He was the fifth child of a family of eight children of Dr. Spaulding Pierce and Abigail Bacon; the former a native of Plainfield, Windham county, Conn., and the latter a native of Athol, Mass. His grandfather and his great-grandfather on his father's side were natives of Plainfield, Conn., and his great-grandmother was the first white child born in the town of Plainfield. His father, Dr. Spaulding Pierce, settled in Paris, Oneida county, in the year



1796, and was a practicing physician of the Old School through the period of early settlement of the town. He died when the boy, Sylvester, was twelve years old. He had met with financial losses and when the family was left without its head, Sylvester found it necessary to leave home and seek his own livelihood. At an early age, therefore, he went into a store in the village of Sauquoit, where he worked faithfully several years. He next engaged in the store of Jay Hathaway, of Rome, N. Y., for about two years, and went from there to Utica, N. Y., into the dry goods store of Theodore S. Gould. The young man remained there several years, and then found employment in the crockery store of Ransom Curtis, in the same city, and during his term of service there he was sent to Oswego to close out a general stock of goods purchased by the firm, and remained there one year. During this considerable period of varied business experience, Mr. Pierce had acquired a fund of practical knowledge of the laws governing honorable trade which was to be of immense future value to him, and he began to think of a broader field and individual effort in the ranks of business men. Accordingly in the spring of 1839 he located in Syracuse (then a comparatively small village) and opened a crockery store in partnership with Ransom Curtis. His first store was on the site now occupied by Coville & Morris, on East Water street, where they remained one year, when they were forced to remove through the sale of the building, and they located temporarily on the corner of Water and Warren streets, and then removed, in December, 1840, to what was No. 10 South Salina street. The firm were importers from England from the beginning; their business was skillfully handled and energetically conducted, and was successful from the outset. After four years Mr. Curtis went out of the firm and from that time down to the present, Mr. Pierce has continued in that line of trade alone, with the exception of short periods when several of his clerks have been allowed an interest in the business. Both wholesaling and retailing were carried on with rapidly increasing volume and reaching over a constantly broadening field, until he finally conducted one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State, with importations direct from Germany, Holland, France, and England. The retail branch of the business was discontinued about ten years ago. Mr. Pierce purchased the Salina street store in 1845 and rebuilt the old marble front in 1854. He purchased the Clinton street property in 1863, and built his present stores thereon in 1869 for the accommodation of the wholesale branch of the business. Besides this large establishment, which might satisfy the business ambition of most men, Mr. Pierce has long been connected with prominent manufacturing enterprises. In 1849, soon after the building of the gas works, he began the gas fitting business in a small way, and has since added steam heating and kindred branches. From this has grown the enormous business now done by the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, who also control the manufacture of the celebrated Florida boiler, for heating purposes. The sales of this company extend to nearly every State in the Union, and into foreign countries, and they have branches in New York, Chicago, and Boston. Mr. Pierce is president of this company, and also of the Catchpole Manufacturing Company, of Geneva, N. Y., at which place the manufactory of the Florida boilers is located. The close attention always given by Mr. Pierce to his business, the high and honorable aims that he has always kept in view, and his unswerving integrity, have won for him the high esteem of his fellow-men.

In politics Mr. Pierce was at first identified with the Whigs, but upon the organization of the Republican party he became, and has continued, a firm supporter of its principles. He has never been a seeker after office, but, at the request of his fellow citizens, served as Supervisor of his ward (the Sixth) two terms. He is a liberal supporter of religious interests and has been for many years a vestryman of St. Paul's Church. Both himself and his wife were consistent and earnest members of that church.

Mr. Pierce was married in 1841 to Miss Cornelia Marsh, daughter of Elisha Marsh and Lovina Wiard, of Geddes. Mrs. Pierce's father was from Coleraine, Mass., and settled at Onondaga Hill about the year 1800, where he was one of the pioneers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have four children: Marsh C., Charles H., William K., and Emma C. Mr. Pierce's sons are all associated with him in business.

WILLIAM E. ABBOTT was born in Lowville, N. Y., on the 19th of January, 1822. His ancestors on both sides were Connecticut people. His father was Paul Abbott, born May 7, 1783, son of William Abbott, who lived in Pomfret, in that State, and subsequently removed to Union in that State, where Paul was born, and thence to Clinton, Oneida county, in 1799. His mother was Patty Eels, born in what was then known as Middletown Upper Houses, now Cromwell, Conn. Paul Abbott was a tailor and began his first business in that line at Lowville as a merchant tailor. He learned his trade in Whitestown, N. Y., and went to Lowville to live in 1804. He died in that place in 1831. William E. attended the district school and the academy in Lowville, and enjoyed the good fortune of a period at Gouverneur Academy, and also at the preparatory school at Oberlin, Ohio. Possessed of a good common education he went to the city of Utica in 1838, when he was sixteen years old, to begin his business career. He served faithfully as a clerk in the dry goods stores of A. L. & R. H. Wells, and Spencer Kellogg & Son, between three and four years and made himself a master of that business as far as it could be acquired in that time. At the end of his clerkship on the 2d of January, 1842, he located in Syracuse with his brother, Henry G. Abbott, as dealers in dry goods. Theirs was the first store in which dry goods were sold exclusively in this city. Their first store was on the site now occupied by Grant & Dunn, and either in that or one of the two adjoining stores the business was successfully conducted for thirty-five years. In the year 1846 a younger brother, James H., was admitted to the partnership and the firm name became Abbott Brothers, with a branch store in Utica. William E. finally, in the year 1849, bought out his brothers and carried on the business alone for about thirty years, during the last three in the store on South Salina street now occupied by Ginty & Son. At the close of this long period of business activity, in which was built up a successful trade and a reputation for integrity and business capacity, he retired from that line of trade. After one year of freedom from business cares Mr. Abbott joined with Edwin P. Hopkins, formerly County Clerk, in the coal business, locating their yard on West Water street, in Alexander, Bradley & Dunning's foundry yard. This was in September, 1871. After Mr. Hopkins' death his son, W. E. Hopkins, took his father's interest in the business, the firm name remaining the same. This firm was continued down to 1888, when Mr. Abbott bought his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone.

This is a brief record of a long and honorable career, free from speculative operations and unwholesome struggles to obtain a fortune at a grasp, that often end in ruin, and in which Mr. Abbott reached that fair measure of success to which he was entitled, and at the same time won the esteem and friendship of all the business community.

Mr. Abbott has received many evidences of the confidence of his fellow citizens. He was chosen Inspector of the Penitentiary in 1869 and held the office three years. During a period of the same length he was Supervisor of the Eighth ward, in the years 1871-3. In 1856 he was chosen a trustee of the Orphan Asylum, which office he still holds, and has been Secretary of the Board for thirty years. He is one of the charter members of the Onondaga County Savings Bank and also of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of which latter he has been a consistent and practical member. About twenty years ago Mr. Abbott purchased three acres of land on the corner of Beech and East Genesee streets, built a pleasant residence there and has ever since made it his home. In the declining years of his life Mr. Abbott enjoys the fullest esteem of the community and the warm friendship of the many who have been admitted to his confidence.

It is a source of pride to Mr. Abbott that he was one of the earliest and most earnest advocates of anti-slavery, when such a course brought opprobrium from many, and often personal abuse or injury. He was actively instrumental in aiding between three and four hundred slaves over the underground railroad and on to freedom. In the famous Jerry Rescue he was one of the actors and also one of the bondsmen of the late Moses Summers, who was indicted as one of the rescuers. He has ever since that incident carried, on a key ring in his pocket, one of the chain links of Jerry's shackles. In connection with Dr. Lyman Clary, Moses Summers, and Dr. James Fuller, they met in Dr. Clary's office on Warren street and put in nomination the "Jerry Rescue Ticket," as it was called, for State and county officers, and Dudley P. Phelps for Member of Assembly. The ticket was successful at the fall election and owing to the small majority given the State ticket, was instrumental in electing

Mr. Clark as Governor of the State. This was the beginning of the great Republican party in the State of New York.

On the 12th of August, 1845, Mr. Abbott was married to Jane A. Foster, daughter of Arnold Foster, of Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. She died in March, 1889. He has no children of his own, but an adopted son.

PATRICK LYNCH was born in County Kerry, Ireland, on the 1st day of November, 1824, and came with his parents to America in June, 1833. His father was John Lynch, who became a farmer in the town of Dewitt, this county, and died there. All the education ever received by Patrick Lynch from schools, was obtained in Ireland, and, consequently, before he was ten years old; but he never lost an opportunity during after years to increase his store of knowledge, both in English branches and in that broad general information which contributes so largely to enable a man to attain success in life. The immigration of the family to America was influenced by James Lynch, the well known early merchant of Salina village, and an uncle of the subject of this sketch. In James Lynch's store the boy, fresh from Ireland, began work as a clerk as soon as the family were settled here. When, a little later, his brothers, Cornelius and John, opened a store in Salina, Patrick began work for them in a similar capacity. In those two stores he spent his time until he reached his twentieth year. With his constant study and unremitting attention to the business he gained a practical experience which was to be of the greatest value to him in after life. When twenty years old, in company with his brothers, above named, he opened a dry goods store in Syracuse, in what is now the Empire block, under the firm name of Lynch & Co. The partnership lasted about three years, when John Lynch died and Cornelius retired. Patrick continued to do a successful business from that time down to 1851, laying the foundation of a fortune, and gaining the confidence and respect of the community. His spirit of enterprise and his confidence in his own ability to grasp and handle larger interests led him to enter into the manufacture of iron, an industry with which he has ever since been connected, through the former Delano Iron Works, and now the Onondaga Iron Company. Like a large majority of the successful men of Syracuse, Mr. Lynch also engaged in salt manufacturing, both in the erection and management of fine salt blocks and as a stockholder in several coarse salt companies. His interest in this latter branch of the industry still continues. Mr. Lynch has been also closely identified with early banking interests in Syracuse, and was the president, and practically, the owner of the Syracuse City Bank, which was located in the building that stood on the site of the present magnificent Lynch building on South Salina street. The bank was in successful operation from 1851 to about 1867, when its affairs were settled up and its business closed. In the Morris Run Coal Company, which was organized by the late James P. Haskin, Mr. Lynch was also a prominent stockholder and a trustee, and he was appointed Receiver of the Haskin estate. In railroad interests Mr. Lynch has always felt a deep concern and an abiding faith, which led him long ago to invest in their construction. He was a stockholder in the New York Central, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and is now a stockholder in the Syracuse, Geneva, and Corning road, which is one of the most profitable lines in the country. In all of these affairs and positions Mr. Lynch has shown, in a marked degree, those qualifications that usually characterize the business men of sound principles, cool and far-seeing judgment, boldness, combined with prudence, and the intuition to grasp the right matter at the right time. Always feeling a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted city, he has invested extensively in real estate. He purchased his beautiful home on James street in 1859, and long ago became the owner of an interest in the Malcolm and Grand Opera House blocks, besides his beautiful block recently erected on Salina street, with other minor holdings. He is a progressive citizen and keeps the best interests of the community always in view. Mr. Lynch belongs to the Catholic faith and is in every way a liberal supporter of her churches and benevolent institutions.

Mr. Lynch has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Stratton, of Syracuse. She died in 1845. In 1859 he married Mrs. Cynthia Van Loon, of Albany. Mrs. P. H. Pendergast, of Syracuse, is his daughter by his first wife.

THEODORE E. HANCOCK was born in the town of Granby, Oswego county, May 30, 1847. His father was Freeman Hancock, who was of English descent and born at Martha's Vineyard. He belonged to a hardy family of sailors. His mother, Mary Williams, was of French descent and was born in Providence, R. I. Mr. Hancock's education, after his attendance at the district schools when young, was obtained at the Falley Seminary, in Fulton, N. Y., where he graduated first in his class in 1867. He then entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and graduated in 1871, at the head of his class and the recipient of prizes for proficiency in Latin and Greek. Having determined upon the law as a profession, he attended the Columbia Law School and graduated in 1873. Since that date he has practiced continuously in Syracuse, and has entered the front rank of his profession. During the period since 1873 he has been a member of the firm of Gilbert & Hancock, Hancock & Munroe, Hoyt, Beach & Hancock, and Hancock, Beach & Devine, which is the present firm of which he is a member, his partners being William A. Beach and James Devine.

Mr. Hancock is a Republican in politics and has been an earnest worker within the lines of that party as far as consistent with dignity and fairness. In recognition of his services and his standing in his profession, he was appointed by the Common Council as Justice of the city of Syracuse in 1878, and was elected to the same office in the succeeding year, and ran ahead of his ticket about 1,500. The duties of the office were discharged by him in a manner that fully satisfied his constituents. In 1889 he was nominated by his party for District Attorney of Onondaga county and at the election ran about 1,200 ahead of the regular ticket. Mr. Hancock is a student by nature and for one of his years is thoroughly equipped for his profession and the public offices to which he has been called. In the responsible work of the District Attorney's office he has the commendation of the community.

Mr. Hancock was married, in 1881, to Martha B. Connelly, and they have two children.

ARTHUR B. KINNE, M. D., was born on the 25th of September, 1850, in Dewitt Center, Onondaga county, N. Y. His father was Mason P. Kinne, a prosperous and respected farmer, and his mother was, before her marriage, Miss Mary J. Spaulding, of Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y. In common with most farmers' boys, Arthur B. Kinne attended the district school for his primary education, but was fortunate enough to be given more advanced opportunities in the public and High School of Syracuse, and he graduated from the latter in 1871. The succeeding three years he spent on his father's farm, and during that formative period he resolved to make the profession of medicine his life work. Accordingly, in 1874, he came to Syracuse and entered the office of the late William Henry Hoyt. There he gave up three years to unremitting study, supplemented during that period by two courses in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which institution he graduated in March, 1877. In the following May he located permanently in Syracuse and has practiced without partnership associates ever since. He occupied first the office of Dr. Hoyt, his preceptor, and upon the death of Dr. Frank Bigelow took his office on Salina street, where he remained three years. During the succeeding four years he occupied an office on East Jefferson street, at the end of which time he removed to Warren street, where his office and residence have since been located.

During his period of practice in Syracuse Dr. Kinne has attained a position in the front rank of his profession, and has gained the respect and esteem not only of those with whom he has been professionally associated, but of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a physician who does not believe that his highest object was attained with the completion of his studies in college. He has made the best possible use of his time for study and the qualifications thus gained have not gone unrecognized. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1887; a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society since 1882, and read a paper before that body in 1888, his subject being *Materia Medica*, which was commended by his professional brethren. Ever since his graduation he has been a prominent member of the Onondaga County Homœopathic Society, from which he has been a delegate to the State Society for the past three years. Of

the same he was President in 1887. In his social relations Dr. Kinne is most happily situated. He was married in 1880 to Miss Julia P. Smylie, of Patterson, N. J., and they have one child, a daughter aged nine years.

WILLIAM AUSTIN BEACH, attorney and counselor and ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, was born in Baldwinsville on the 22d of August, 1842. His father was Henry G. Beach, a successful farmer and lumber dealer; he held the office of Salt Superintendent one term about the year 1843–4, and died in 1871. His wife was Mary Thompson, who died in 1863, and both were natives of Delaware county, N. Y. William A. attended the Union school at Baldwinsville up to the year 1861, when he entered the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, Delaware county, and graduated two years later. During the succeeding two years he taught school in the towns of Van Buren and Cicero, Onondaga county. In 1865 he began the study of law in the office of Graves, Hunt & Green, in Syracuse, and was admitted to practice in April, 1866. He was admitted to practice in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of New York, on the 10th of April, 1873; to the District Court of the Southern District November 23, 1885; to the Circuit Court of the Northern District November 18, 1885, and to the Supreme Court of the United States October 18, 1888. During the period covered by this advancement, Mr. Beach enjoyed a large practice and won recognition as a lawyer of more than ordinary attainments. A Democrat in politics and with a taste for active labor in the party, he began campaign work when he was only twenty-two years old, stumping the county for the candidates of his party. He made a study of all political questions of importance, is a forcible and logical speaker, and his efficiency in this field was such that he has been called on to stump the State in every campaign since 1868, and during the past season was one of the gentlemen selected by the Reform club to meet the Republicans in joint debate on the subject of tariff reduction, at the county fairs throughout the State. In recognition of his political services he was personally requested by the late Samuel J. Tilden to accept membership on the State Committee, which honorable position he held from 1875 to the fall of 1877, including the memorable canvass of 1876. During a long period it is not too much to say that Mr. Beach had the confidence of Governors Tilden, Robinson, and Cleveland to a degree enjoyed by very few other men. This fact is indicated by his appointment by Governor Cleveland as one of a Commission to examine into the proposition of storing the headwaters of the Hudson river by reservoirs, and he personally drew the report advising that the lakes in the Adirondacks, tributary to the Hudson, be dammed for that purpose, storing the water during the spring floods, to provide a supply which could be made available for the river during the dry period. This report has been acted upon by the State Legislature as far as relates to Indian lake. Mr. Beach was provisionally appointed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the 25th N. Y. Collection District, on the 25th of November, 1885, and after confirmation by the Senate, was regularly appointed to that responsible office on the 18th of January, 1886. He continued in the office until June 30, 1890, conducting its large business with the most commendable efficiency, and leaving it as one among the two or three offices in the United States bearing the best records. During that period there was collected by the office the large sum of $4,706,312.87, every dollar of which was properly turned over to the government. It may safely be inferred that during his career Mr. Beach has gained the unqualified esteem of his fellow citizens of Syracuse. He is public spirited in a high degree and has always given freely of his time and talents for the general welfare of the community in which he lives. He was appointed, about 1878, as one of the committee of five from each ward to revise the city Charter. He was also a member of the committee for the improvement of Forman Park and was largely instrumental in the improvements recently made in Leavenworth Circle. In the agitation of the subject of a better water supply for the city of Syracuse, a project now nearing consummation, no person has been more active and none, perhaps, more conspicuous or effective than Mr. Beach. From Buffalo across the State to New York city and before the Legislature, he labored in advocacy of the important project and is now one of the attorneys for the Water Board of the city. As a lawyer Mr. Beach occupies a high position in the Bar of Onondaga county. At the beginning

of his practice in 1867 he was a partner for two years of Henry E. Marble, under the firm name of Beach & Marble. From 1869 to 1872 he was associated with William E. Sanders, under the style of Sanders & Beach. After practicing alone for one year he took as a partner O. J. Brown, the firm name being Beach & Brown, which continued until January 1, 1881. He then practiced alone until 1886, when he became associated with Harrison Hoyt. Subsequently T. E. Hancock, now District Attorney, and later James Devine, joined the firm. On the 1st of January, 1891, Mr. Hoyt withdrew and the style is now Beach, Hancock & Devine. While Mr. Beach possesses all of the qualifications that combine to make the successful criminal lawyer, his taste is not distinctly for that branch of practice. For cases demanding long continued effort in the Court room and before the jury Mr. Beach has not the physical strength. As a consequence, most of his attention has been given to the general office work connected with civil practice. In this direction many important cases have been intrusted to him, the most notable of which was perhaps that of the Receiver of the Albion Bank against a firm of New York brokers for a large sum of money squandered in speculation by the cashier of the bank. In this important case Mr. Beach took the new ground that the checks given by the cashier to his brokers and applied by them in speculation were in form such that they were obliged to notice that it was the funds of the bank which were being used and hence was a fraud. In this suit Mr. Beach recovered a judgment of $147,000. Outside of his profession and among his fellow citizens, Mr. Beach enjoys an enviable reputation for ability and integrity.

Mr. Beach was married on the 3d of May, 1886, to Mrs. Augusta H. Kelly, and they occupy a handsome residence at No. 621 West Onondaga street.

JAMES W. SHELDON, the subject of this sketch, was born in Otego, Otsego county, N. Y., on the 12th of February, 1837. He was the son of Henry Sheldon, who was of English descent, born at South Kingston, R. I., and who migrated about the year 1810 to what was then the "far west" (Otsego county), locating upon lands which are still in possession of the family. He was a man of sterling qualities and possessed of great energy and perseverance; he was an architect and builder and erected many fine structures, among them churches, factories, and railroad bridges, which remain as monuments of his industrious hand. He was the father of five sons and three daughters, all of whom reached manhood and womanhood, filled responsible positions in life, and became a blessing and honor to their parents. He died at the age of forty-seven, when the subject of this sketch was but fourteen years of age. The mother's maiden name was Mary Knowles. She was of New England birth and inherited and exhibited throughout her life the peculiar and estimable New England traits of character, and lived to reach her eightieth year.

Dr. Sheldon received a good practical education, but is emphatically a self-made man. At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine under the instructions of an Old-School physician Later on he became a convert to Homœopathy and was graduated at the Cleveland Homœpathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1864. After practicing his profession a short time in the country, he located in Syracuse early in 1865, entering into partnership with Dr. Lyman Clary, one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in this city, who practiced nearly fifty years, beginning when the place was a village.

Dr. Sheldon has followed his profession in Syracuse for twenty-five years, acquiring a large and remunerative practice. He has not only endeared himself to his friends, professionally, but to the public at large as well, always taking an active interest in the welfare and prosperity of the city His high professional reputation is based upon his success, and at the same time his general conduct in the sick room, his gentleness and tenderness and sympathy with suffering, have secured him a place in the affections of all of his patients and their friends.

During his hours of leisure Dr. Sheldon has as a rule been engaged in some benevolent or charitable work, with which he has always been in the fullest sympathy. He has always felt a deep interest in young men and has given financial aid to several who were striving under difficulties to obtain an education and profession. He has been largely interested in Y. M. C. A. work, having

served as vice-President, and as Chairman of the Finance Committe of the Young Men's Christian Association of Syracuse for several years, contributing freely of his time and means in building the beautiful new home now occupied by the Association. Politically Dr. Sheldon has always been an active Republican, voting for the first time for Abraham Lincoln, and regularly casting his vote for the Republican candidates for President to the present time. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 305; also of the Business Men's Association and Exchange, and of the Citizen's Club. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church; of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the State Homœpathic Medical Society, and is one of the Committee on Medical Legislation of that body. He is a member of the Onondaga County Homœpathic Medical Society, and President of the Syracuse Homœopathic Medical Association. Outside of his profession, to which he is an honor in the broadest sense, Dr. Sheldon enjoys to the fullest the confidence and esteem of the community

Dr. Sheldon was married on September, 1860, to Miss Emily J. Betts, of Memphis, N. Y. They have one daughter, Susie M., who was born in Memphis January 7, 1865, and married on October 4, 1887, Albert H. Gleason, of New York city, a member of the firm of Hastings & Gleason, attorneys.

ROBERT DEY, founder and head of the dry goods house of Dey Brothers & Co., of Syracuse, and the first of several brothers to come to America, was born on the 25th day of November, 1849, in the parish of Abernethy, Morayshire, Scotland. His father, a man of sterling moral worth and great force of character, had his farm and mill on the borders of Banff and Moray, the mill stream forming the dividing line between the counties.

Robert was educated at the district school of Kirkmichael, and at the age of seventeen went to Aberdeen, doubtless at the instigation of his three elder brothers who were at that time pursuing their studies in that university city. He entered the employment of Pratt & Keith, at that time, as to-day, the largest dry goods house in the north of Scotland and a school which has sent its pupils all over the world, thoroughly equipped for the business of life. He remained with that firm for five years, but having a desire, like many another Scot, to see more of the world and seek broader fields for his energies, he determined to try his fortune in New York city. Just at this time, however, Mr. Curr, of the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, of Rochester, was visiting his native city, Aberdeen, and hearing of Mr. Dey's intentions, he pursuaded him to go to Rochester and enter the employment of his firm in that city. He did so and was joined there by his brother Donald, and they remained five years, when a resolution made, in 1867, that in ten years he would be in business for himself came forcibly to the recollection of Robert. An opportunity to accomplish this aim presented itself at this time in Elmira, and in the spring of 1877 a small store was opened in that city, which rapidly grew in its proportions until it became the subject of comment throughout the Chemung Valley. From the start, able co-operation in the business had been rendered by Donald, and now other members of the Dey family were called into requisition and in quick succession Charles, James, and John added their talents to the new enterprise. The fresh impulse added to the strength of the house and in the spring of 1883 the brothers found themselves in a position to attempt still more extended operations. The present store in Syracuse was opened in the spring of that year and its experience has been a repetition of that in Elmira, with a still greater measure of success. Under the same leader, with his keen judgment, his clear-headedness and his unflinching integrity of purpose, the remarkable success of the Syracuse venture is well known. Both here and in Elmira, the Dey Brothers have done much to abolish old-fashioned and objectionable business methods and have always been foremost in movements to promote early closing and the establishing of a weekly half-holiday; for several years they have taken the initiative in the latter movement by closing on Friday afternoons during the summer months, an action which has called out much favorable comment and has proved a healthy stimulus to both employers and employed. At the present time the business is being carried on by the brothers Robert, Donald and James, the two others, John and Charles, having retired for a season to follow other enterprises. Two older brothers, William and Alexander, both of whom

are LL.D.'s, and holding high positions in educational matters in Scotland, pay almost annual visits to "the boys in America," and strengthen their hands by sage counsel.

Robert Dey possesses all the qualifications that usually constitute the successful business man and the public-spirited, useful citizen. He is characterized by sound judgment, is quick to think and decide, as well as act, tolerant of human weakness, unless it takes the form of deliberate wrong, and is endowed with executive ability of a high order. He hence finds it easy to grasp and carry out large plans, and at the same time to gain the devotion of those in his employment. Mr. Dey is a director in the Salt Springs Bank.

In 1890, Mr. Dey was married to Mary Mills Sweet, elder daughter of William A. Sweet, of Syracuse.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has said, "I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving." From this standpoint those who know Robert Dey best are convinced that the business success which he has thus far commanded is small compared to the capabilities of the man, and granted a continuance of health and strength, they are confident that in the not very distant future he will be known in connection with enterprises of far greater proportion than anything he has yet undertaken.

JOHN DUNN, Jr., of the shoe manufacturing firm of Dunn, Salmon & Co., of Syracuse, was born in Burlington, Vt., May 26, 1834. His father was a boot and shoe manufacturer, who died in Chicago in 1890. When the subject of this sketch was quite young his parents removed from Burlington to Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., and there the lad began going to school. When he had reached a proper age his attendance at school was alternated with periods of labor in his father's shop until he had become a competent workman. The young man had an ardent desire to acquire a college education and inspired by that hope he labored hard and saved money sufficient to enable him to enter Union Academy at Belleville to prepare for college, where he continued about two years; but at the end of that time, having nearly reached his majority, he reluctantly relinquished his college aspirations, as he could see no way of accomplishing his purpose except after a long period of labor at his trade; but he left the academy with an education which showed his natural capabilities and the persistence with which he had studied.

Previous to his academic studies Mr. Dunn had worked at his trade in Oswego, and when he left the school returned to that city where he continued at his trade until the year 1859, when he opened a store on his own account; this was the small beginning, upon a very limited capital, of a period of nearly forty years of unbroken and successful connection with the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes. From 1859 to 1863, the Oswego firm was Dunn & Hart, his partner being Hon. Edwin C. Hart. In 1863, Mr. Dunn joined the great armies of the Union and went into service as quartermaster of the 184th New York regiment, where he remained until the close of the war. Returning to Oswego, he closed up his affairs and at once formed the firm of Fenton, Dunn & Gay, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, at the same time assuming the unexpired contract for convict labor in the State prison at Auburn, which had been forfeited by the firm of E. P. Fenton & Co. One year later the firm was succeeded by the firm of Dunn, Gay & Co., and at the end of another year the style was again changed to John Dunn, Jr., & Co. After about three years this firm was succeeded by Dunn, Barber & Co., at Auburn. A few years later, in the year 1871, the firm of Dunn, Salmon & Co., was formed and a business period of nearly twenty years of successful and harmonious relations began. The practical details of the manufacturing department of this business has been under the direct charge of Mr. Dunn. The large contract for convict labor was continued by the firm until that system was abolished by law a few years ago, and constituted the foundation of the manufacturing branch of their business; but in order to meet the demands for their product an auxiliary factory was established in Auburn. This grew in proportions with the increase of business and when the prison contract was given up the entire business was placed in this factory, which at the present time occupies a building 300 feet long, 50 feet wide and five stories in height. Here,

Geo. D. Corliss.

fifteen hundred pairs of shoes are turned out each day, which are sold in all parts of the country. The firm maintain a large jobbing house in Syracuse, but its business is wholly separate from the manufactory. The business qualifications of Mr. Dunn, which have enabled him to rise from the smallest beginning to his present standing, are prudent cautiousness tempered with sound judgment and keen foresight, and executive ability that enables him to comprehend and master laage enterprises. These traits are well understood by his friends and have been recognized by placing him in many responsible positions. He is President of the Steam Gauge and Lantern Company; President of the Syracuse Electric Light and Power Company; vice-President of the Bank of Syracuse, and a trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank. He was recently made president of the Consolidated Street Railway Company. That this corporation will confer great benefits upon the community there is now scarcely a doubt.

Mr. Dunn is a Republican in politics and could on many occasions have accepted political station, had his inclinations led him in that direction. He was appointed by Mayor Kirk as one of the Commissioners for the New City Hall now in process of erection.

Mr. Dunn was married in 1859 to Miss A. Augusta Hart, of Oswego. They have three children living: Mrs. William Spaulding, the eldest; Miss Helen A. Dunn, and Miss Frances H.

GEORGE DE WITT COWLES was born in the town of Otisco, in this county, and is the son of Theron Cowles, who for many years was well known as one of the prominent citizens of that town.

The family are of English origin, John Cowles, the common ancestor of all bearing the name of Cowles in the United States, coming to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, from London. He was one of the eighty-four original purchasers of the town of Farmington, Conn., from the Indians, in 1640. The township is about fifteen miles square and was incorporated in 1645 and was shortly afterwards divided among the proprietors. John Cowles represented the town of Farmington in the General Assembly of that State in 1653, 1654 and 1655. The original homestead of the Cowles family in the village of Farmington is still occupied by one of his descendants. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Cowles, with his father, then a boy four years of age, left the town of Farmington and came to the town of Otisco in 1802 and died there in October of the same year, and subsequently his grandmother married Capt. Eliakim Clark. Louis Gaylord Clark, founder and editor of the *Knickerbocker* Magazine and Willis Gaylord Clark, editor of the Philadelphia *Saturday Post*, were half brothers of Theron Cowles and were born in the town of Otisco in 1808.

Mr. Cowles spent his early life on the farm of his father in Otisco and his education commenced in the district school of the neighborhood under the instruction of Benjamin J. Cowles, a leading citizen of that town. In 1845, he moved with his father from the town of Otisco to the city of Syracuse, where he has since resided.

His studies, preparatory for college, he pursued at the Onondaga Academy under John D. Runkle, and in Syracuse under Prof. Stebbins at a classical school conducted by him just across the street from the residence of the late John Crouse. Hon. Andrew D. White was a classmate in the same school. He entered the Junior class at Union College in 1848 and was graduated second in a class of one hundred, in 1850. After leaving college he spent nearly two years traveling in the Southern States, when he returned to Syracuse and commenced the study of law in the office of Henry S. Fuller. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, at Oswego, and after his admission entered into a law partnership with Hon. Henry J. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, which continued until 1862.

In March, 1861, he attended the first inauguration of President Lincoln at Washinglon, and was in that city at the outbreak of the Rebellion, when the bridges were destroyed, the wires cut and communication with the capital of the nation practically suspended. While there he joined the Washington Clay Battalion, organized under the command of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, for the defense of the capital. Upon the arrival in Washington of a force sufficient to insure the safety of the city, the battalion was disbanded, and its members honorably discharged from the service of the United States, by the direction of Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

After this episode he continued the practice of the law alone until 1868, when he entered into partnership with Hon. James Noxon, which continued until Mr. Noxon took his seat on the bench as Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Edward C. Wright, which continued up to 1883, since which time he has continued in practice alone.

In a professional life of thirty-five years he has acquired in central New York a solid reputation at the bar as a careful, capable and successful lawyer, and in the community where he has lived he is recognized as a practical, prudent and prosperous man of business, and in society he commands the respect and esteem of all. In politics he is a Republican and faithful to his principles; but has never been a seeker after office.

Mr. Cowles was married May 19, 1858, to Isabel Seymour, daughter of Joseph Seymour, late of the city of Syracuse. They have one daughter, Mary Seymour Cowles.

HON. WILLIAM COWIE, Mayor of Syracuse, was born at Brechin, Forfarshire, Scotland, October 7, 1846, and came to Syracuse, whither relatives had preceded him as early as 1840, in January, 1865. In September of that year, he entered the County Clerk's office as general clerk, the Hon. Carroll E. Smith then being at the head of the office and Edgar E. Ewers his deputy. Upon the election of Mr. Ewers as County Clerk in November, 1870, he appointed Mr. Cowie his deputy and the subject of our sketch served in that capacity through Mr. Ewers' term and the succeeding ones of Charles E. Hubbell and Thomas H. Scott. In November, 1879, Mr. Cowie was elected County Clerk for the three years' term commencing January 1, 1880. His long experience in the office had thoroughly fitted him for the discharge of his duties, and he served through his term with great acceptance to the public. He was succeeded by Gen. Gustavus Sniper, under whom he remained as search clerk for nearly a year, finally resigning after a continuous service of over eighteen years, to take the business management of the Syracuse *Standard* newspaper. Finding his new position not congenial, he soon withdrew from it, and after a rest of several months, he engaged in the real estate business, in which he still continues. The present City Clerk, Henry F. Stephens, was his first partner. In February, 1890, Mr. Cowie was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Mayor of Syracuse, and after a hard-fought and exciting contest he was elected. As the head of the city government he has made many warm friends and many bitter enemies, as every man does who tries fearlessly to do his duty; but at all times he has had the sympathy and support of the majority of the better element of the community.

Socially Mr. Cowie is very popular. He is widely read in several languages, a constant student and a ready thinker and forcible writer. Like most Scotchmen, he is particularly fond of poetry, of which, at various times, he has written and published creditable examples. He is partial, also, to out-door sports, and for many years he has been one of the leading cricketers of Syracuse.

Mr. Cowie married, in 1870, Miss Sarah Henderson, daughter of our well-known townsman, Dr. Alexander Henderson. The result of this union is one son, now acting as Mayor's clerk, and two daughters.

DR. NELSON C. POWERS was born in Canastota, Madison county, N. Y., on the 12th of May, 1815. After obtaining a preparatory education he entered the Clinton Liberal Institute, at Clinton, N. Y., and finished the prescribed course of study in three years. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. V. W. Mason and continued it with Dr. D. E. Hurd, both of Canastota. He further pursued the study of his chosen profession at the Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., and the Geneva Medical College, (now incorporated with Syracuse University,) and graduated in 1840, when twenty-five years of age. In the autumn of that year he was married to Miss N. M. Van Sice, and settled at Perryville, Madison county, afterwards removing to Peterboro in the same county, where he gained the friendship and confidence of all with whom he was associated.

In the year 1852, Dr. Powers located in Syracuse and here he soon acquired a large and constantly increasing practice. Possessing a strong and active mind, Dr. Powers was always an earnest student, having almost constantly in hand some subject of investigation and thought. By his acknowledged ability he reached a position of eminence in his profession based upon his uniform success, while his geniality and kindliness of spirit and flow of humor rendered his ministrations highly prized by the sick and gave him a warm place in the hearts of his friends. His judgment was sound on many topics outside of his profession, and when his opinions were formed he was capable and ready to support them on all proper occasions.

As a citizen Dr. Powers took a deep interest in all public affairs, earnestly advocating the cause of justice and good government in city, State and nation. He always acted from conscientious motives and never wavered from what he considered his path of duty. Self-interest never influenced him to turn from what in his estimation was the right course, and his assistance could always be relied upon in any good cause. He was originally a Democrat in politics, but upon the organization of the Republican party allied himself therewith and was ever after closely identified with its progress in this section. Though often solicited to accept public preferment, he uniformly declined to do so, preferring to devote his whole energies to the duties of his profession; but he did not in any sense neglect the many minor political duties which he believed should receive the attention of every good citizen.

After Dr. Powers settled in Syracuse he became attracted by the broad philanthropy and unselfishness of Rev. Samuel J. May, with whose liberal beliefs and christian spirit he deeply sympathized, and they became devoted friends. Upon the services of Mr. May, Dr. Powers was a constant attendant, and after the death of the good preacher, the same friendship was established with Rev. S. R. Calthrop, a friendship which endured to the end. In this connection it was written of him at the time of his death, that "he was a man ever ready to help"; this was the distinguishing trait of his character, and, as it is also in its fullest development the controlling element in Mr. Calthrop's life, an entire and perfectly rounded friendship naturally existing between them.

Dr. Powers was a prominent member of the Masonic Order and the lodge to which he belonged, as well as the church society, adopted resolutions at special meetings which testified eloquently to the virtues of the deceased. A meeting of the physicians of the city was also held at the residence of Dr. H. D. Didama, at which the following tribute was paid to him: "It is proper that the medical brethren of one so eminent as Dr. Nelson C. Powers, should bear testimony to his worth and do honor to his memory. He was a companion the most genial; the truest of friends; the kindest of neighbors; a good citizen; a faithful husband; the tenderest of fathers; a beloved physician. His religious convictions were strong and he was loyal to them under all circumstances. His opinions on all subjects—formed with great care and patience—were rock-like in their firmness. He won a wide reputation in his profession, not by the devices of the charlatan, not by seeking to drag down his competitors, but by understanding his business and minding it."

While Dr. Powers occupied a position of honor and prominence in the medical profession, as has been shown, it was as a citizen, a man, and a friend that he was most cherished in the hearts of those who knew him best. At his death he left a widow and a daughter (Mrs. C. W. Snow), who still live in Syracuse, and a son, Charles Powers, who is deceased.

BRUCE S. ALDRICH, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., on the 25th of May, 1835. His father was a respected farmer and is deceased. His mother is still living in Syracuse. The surroundings and circumstances of the ordinary farmer's son in this country fell to the lot of this boy in his early years, though he was more fortunate than many. After several years in the district school, more or less of each year being given to arduous farm labor, he enjoyed a period of study in the Academy at Homer, N. Y., then among the most successful of the minor educational institutions of the State. From the time he was fifteen years old until he reached twenty he suffered from ill health which threatened to permanently unfit him for a useful

life; but he finally regained health and strength sufficient to enable him to take up school teaching, which he followed about five years, in Spafford and Little York, in Cortland county, and Otisco, Onondaga county. At the end of this period he went to Borodino in the spring of 1855 and served as a clerk for David Becker in his country store three years. He then went to Homer and kept the books of the firm of Clark Bros. A little later he began a wholesale business in notions, selling the country merchants from a large wagon for M. J. Stone & Co., and later for Stone & Carpenter, of Syracuse—a line of business which at that period was quite successful in various parts of the country where railroads had not penetrated. This occupation he continued until the 20th of November, 1865, and Mr. Aldrich secured a large patronage, and made a business acquaintance and gained experience which were of value to him later in life. On the date last mentioned he purchased an interest in the tobacco and cigar business of John P. Hier Although that business was then on a firm foundation, it was very small when compared with its later importance. For twenty years Mr. Aldrich gave his whole time and energies to its development, attending especially to the sale of the manufactured product and the financial features of the business; and he had the satisfaction of seeing its rapid growth from an establishment employing three or four men, to one requiring from two hundred to three hundred and doing an annual trade of about a million of dollars—the largest house of that character in the State outside of New York city. Its success was very largely due to Mr. Aldrich's efforts; but that success was purchased at the expense of a warning from his physician in February, 1885, that he must cease active labor of all kinds and at once. He accordidgly sold out his interest to his partner and for a time gave himself entire freedom from business cares, until he had substantially regained his health. But Mr. Aldrich is so constituted that he could not long remain wholly idle, especially after half a lifetime of unremitting activity, and he has during the last five years taken a large and active interest in several important undertakings. He began operations in real estate in Syracuse, in which he has been unusually successful and now finds himself the owner of a number of excellent pieces of property, among them being the Martin Block, corner of Warren and East Jefferson streets, the Newell property on South Salina street, the Ten Eyck Block on Slocum avenue, the building of the Butler Manufacturing Company in Geddes, and other less important pieces. In 1886 he purchased, in association with Gen. R. A. Johnson, surveyor-general of Arizona Territory, and Emerson Stratton, a large ranch property in that territory, on which there is now a herd of between 5000 and 6000 cattle. Mr. Aldrich and members of his family have already spent two winters there to the great benefit of his health. He is practically the owner of a large lumber yard and business on North Salina street, and is at the head of the National Typewriter Works at Parish, which is manufacturing one of the leading typewriters in the market. He has a large interest in the Syracuse Bamboo Furniture Company, of Syracuse, which he acquired in 1889. All of these various enterprises have felt a progressive impulse from Mr. Aldrich's clear-headed foresight and bold business push and enterprise. The qualifications which have enabled him to command a degree of success vouchsafed to few are well known in the community where he has lived and have led to his selection as associate in a number of important corporations; among them a directorship in the Syracuse Gaslight Company, and in the Electric Light and Power Company; and he has recently been made a director in the Consolidated Street Railway Company.

Mr. Aldrich is a great lover of fine horses and is commonly the owner of from ten to twenty good animals, which are a source of pleasure as well as of profit to him.

He is a Democrat in politics and has been tendered nominations for city offices; but his inclinations do not lead him in that direction. He was one of the Board of Police Commissioners under the administration of Mayor W. B. Burns.

Mr. Aldrich was married, in 1866, to Miss Helen E. Minturn, of Cortland, N. Y., and she died in 1872, leaving one daughter, Carrie R. Aldrich, now living at her home in Syracuse.

DR. FLORINCE O. DONOHUE, the well-known physician of Syracuse, was born in this city, October 8, 1850. His young boyhood was spent in attendance at the public schools until he was nine years old, when with his parents he removed to the country. From that time until he was sixteen he continued going to school in the winters, and worked at farming in the summers. At the age of nineteen he entered Onondaga Academy, where he spent two years, and this was followed by one year in Cazenovia Seminary. His studies in these institutions were alternated with terms of teaching, as principal of a school at Navarino, and of another at Onondaga Hill. Dr. Donohue is blessed with mental qualifications of exceptional strength and activity, and being one of the most enthusiastic of students, studying as well for the natural love of it as for the benefits to be derived from acquired knowledge, he had by the date mentioned become thoroughly equipped for college and besides earned sufficient money to enable him to enter Syracuse University and pay his own way. This he did, beginning in 1874, and he remained in that institution two years, pursuing the medical course, and in the meantime living with Dr. W. W. Porter, one of the prominent and successful physicians of Syracuse. His college studies were supplemented with hard work under Dr. Porter's tutelage, and his advancement in the profession was rapid. At the end of the two years he entered the Long Island College Hospital, and in 1877 graduated from it with honor. Since that time he has been in constant practice in Syracuse, where his professional ability and success have given him signal recognition from both the public and his professional brethren.

Dr. Donohue is an enthusiast in his profession and from the time he began its study has pursued it with devoted persistency and the determination to master its mysteries as far as lay within his power. As an obstetrician he has, perhaps, gained his highest professional renown, though his knowledge of medical and surgical practice as a whole is broad and deep. In the sick room he is thoroughly at home and acts promptly upon the confidence that he feels in himself. His professional standing has been fully recognized both at home and abroad, as is evidenced by the numerous honors that have been bestowed upon him. He was made a member of the New York State Medical Association November 20, 1884, and was chosen delegate from that body to the British Medical Association, of which he is also a member, in October, 1885. In that capacity he visited England and took part in the deliberations of that Association, and again in 1889. He is, therefore, one of the very few members of the British Medical Association in this country. He was appointed one of the State Commissioners of Health by Governor Hill, November 26, 1889, and still holds the position. He has long been a member of the Onondaga County Medical Society and in its deliberations occupies a leading position. He was appointed on the Syracuse Board of Health October 31, 1889, and still holds that office, acting as one of its most efficient members. He is at the present time President of the Syracuse Medical Association, having been elected to that position in 1890 and re-elected for the ensuing year. He was chosen a permanent member of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, of Syracuse, but resigned the position. In all of these honorable stations, Dr. Donohue has sustained his reputation as a thoroughly educated, thinking and progressive physician and surgeon.

Dr. Donohue is a writer of force and ability on a wide range of medical topics and is a regular contributor to several leading medical journals. Confident in his own acquirements and judgment and well equipped with knowledge of his profession, he takes a prompt and firm stand on all questions and cases that come before him for discussion in the various societies, or for literary treatment, and he possesses the faculty of clearly and concisely explaining his ideas both orally and by his pen. It need scarcely be said that he enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of his brethren of the profession.

Outside of his profession Dr. Donohue is a public-spirited citizen of Syracuse and is always awake to the needs of the city in a general way, and particularly from a sanitary standpoint. His work in the local Board of Health has been fearless, effective and useful and promises still better for the future as long as he is connected with it. His faith in the prosperity and importance of Syracuse is unbounded and he has not hesitated to become the owner of considerable real estate, including a handsome brick block which he recently erected on Clinton street.

Socially and among his acquaintances Dr. Donohue is a genial and popular gentleman; outspoken almost to bluntness in support of any position assumed by him, he still wins respect from his opponents as well as devotion from his adherents.

Dr. Donohue was married on the 27th of September, 1877, to Miss Lucy A. Moseley, eldest daughter of the late William T. Moseley, of Onondaga.

HENRY J. MOWRY was born in the town of Philadelphia, Jefferson county, N. Y., February 20, 1833. His father is Willard J. Mowry, a mechanic, who formerly lived in Nelson, Madison county, and removed back there when Henry J. was one year old. The ancestors of the family came from Rhode Island. His mother was Nancy Brown, of Madison county, and both are still living.

The subject of this sketch went to the district school as a boy and after he had reached the age of twenty years, he attended Cazenovia Seminary for a time, thus fitting himself for a teacher. This profession he followed previous to his attendance at the Seminary, and after that he taught winters and worked at carpentering in summers for about five years. At the end of that period he felt an ambition for broader fields of activity and he purchased a livery business in Cazenovia, which he conducted two years and then on the 1st of January, 1860, bought the line of stages between Manlius and Syracuse. At that time, just before the late war, that stage line and several others leading out of Syracuse, were of considerable importance and the business done by them in passengers and express was of comparatively large proportions. Mr. Mowry entered upon his new business with characteristic energy, accompanied his stages over the road every day and made himself extremely popular with his patrons and the public at large. He operated the stage line nearly six years, living in Manlius, and also established a line between Syracuse and Cazenovia. In 1865 he sold out his staging business and went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where, in association with others, he bought an oil farm. Mr. Mowry remained there only three months, but consummated transactions during that time which yielded profits. He then returned to Manlius, and soon afterward, joined with J. A. Scoville and Lewis Eaton, purchased the dry dock property at Fayetteville and began bidding on important contracts for canal work. They secured contracts for repairs on several sections of the Erie canal, and the construction of sections of the Chenango canal extension. This business was carried on successfuly under the immediate direction of Mr. Mowry, and continued about two years, to the spring of 1868. Soon afterward Mr. Mowry purchased some vacant real estate at auction in the city of Brooklyn, sold out his property at Manlius and spent the next year in Brooklyn. While there, he continued in the line of business from which he has never since been entirely free, contracting for various kinds of public work. In Brooklyn he had contracts for grading, paving, etc.

At the end of his year's residence in Brooklyn, Mr. Mowry sold his property there and located in Syracuse, which has ever since been his home. Here he, in company with others, purchased a distillery plant, where is now the Sanderson Steel Company's works. This they operated three years, from the fall of 1868, when the property was burned, and the site sold to William A. Sweet. During the three years in which Mr. Mowry was interested in distilling business he kept up his connection with contracting by associating with E. B. VanDuzen, R. N. Gere, and N. Stanton Gere, under the firm name of E. B. VanDuzen & Co., as general contractors. In this firm Mr. Mowry was the chief active spirit and had charge of the actual planning and prosecution of the various works. Their contracts included large government works on the lower lakes, chiefly on harbors at Buffalo, Black Rock, Sodus, and elsewhere. Under Mr. Mowry's superintendence these various contracts were energetically, honestly and profitably executed. These works continued for three years, and he was afterwards associated with Horace and Daniel Candee, and also with E. B. VanDuzen. The Tilden raid, so-called, on canal contractors, found them with a large amount of business on their hands, but their contracts were all cancelled.

In the fall of 1873, Mr. Mowry bought the packing business of E. B. Alvord, in which he has since been interested, and in 1875 the firm of H. J. Mowry & Co. was formed, Vale Anderson and Geo. M. Barnes being the other partners. Mr. Anderson withdrew in 1882 and the firm has since been, and now is, composed of Messrs. Mowry and Barnes. The business has greatly prospered and reaches more than three quarters of a million dollars annually.

During this period, Mr. Mowry continued his interest in contracting, as a member of the firms of Candee & Co., and VanDuzen & Co. The former firm ceased to exist in 1877 and the latter in 1882, Mr. Mowry purchasing the dredges and other property of the firm. In the year just mentioned he bid, in association with N. S. Gere, for the construction of the Murray canal in Canada. The work was a most important one, comprising the opening of a canal six miles long, besides the work at each end, and wide and deep enough for ocean-going vessels. The contract price was about $1,300,000. Mr. Gere withdrew from the contract and Mr. Mowry assumed the entire undertaking alone. It required a heavy guarantee and the responsibility, both of a financial and a practical character, was enormous. The work continued down to 1890 wholly under Mr. Mowry's direct personal supervision and was completed to the entire satisfaction of the government.

It will be seen by the foregoing that Mr. Mowry's life has been an extraordinarily busy one. In all the various enterprises in which he has been interested he has acquired a high reputation for efficiency, integrity, and fairness.

Mr. Mowry is a lifelong Democrat in politics and has developed considerable natural aptitude for that field of work. He began to take an active part in politics under the tutelage of the late Gen. John A. Green, while he was still a resident of Manlius, and his capabilities since that time have been fully recognized in the councils of his party. He was a candidate for the Assembly in 1867, but was defeated by the late Hiram Eaton, reducing the majority of the previous year, however, from 1,250 to 316 Since he became a resident of Syracuse he has occupied a prominent station in the political field. He has been a member of the county organization twenty-five years or more and active in every canvass. He has been conspicuous also in the city organization and a delegate to State Conventions many times. He was the representative for this Congressional District in the State Committee for six consecutive years, during which time he held high rank among his associates and was one of the trusted advisers of the late Daniel Manning, and in this connection was an active and zealous advocate of the nomination of Grover Cleveland for Govenor. He was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, and under his administration was dispenser of political patronage, and was always consulted on political matters in this district. In short, Mr. Mowry has occupied for a long period the position of leader in the Democratic political field in this locality. He was a candidate for member of the National Committee in 1888, and the vote for him and the Hon. Roswell P. Flower for this position resulted in a tief He was chosen in 1890 by the Secretary of the Treasury as one of three Commissioners to select a site for a Federal Building in Buffalo. He was candidate for Alderman of the sixth ward early in his career and candidate for Mayor in 1878 against the Hon. Irving G. Vann. He was appointed Fire Commissioner by Mayor Belden and during his term of four years the old volunteer system was changed to the present paid department. Mr. Mowry was twice chosen by the local administrations upon commissions for the revision of the city charter, and was appointed by Mayor Kirk as one of the commissioners for the construction of the new city hall and also as one of the Water Commissioners; he is president of that board, who are entrusted with the expenditure of three millions o dollars in the construction of a system of water works to be supplied from Skaneateles lake. Mr. Mowry has been for many years a trustee of Syracuse Savings Bank and is President of the new Commercial Bank. He is an active member of the Business Men's Association and chairman of its Finance Committee. In all the positions of trust in which the subject of this sketch has acted, he has served without pay, and in the prosperity and welfare of Syracuse he has always taken a deep interest and given his time, energies and means freely to the welfare of its institutions, and is looked upon by the entire community as an upholder of good government.

Mr. Mowry was married in 1858 to Miss Maria L. Evarts, of Nelson, Madison county, N. Y.

EDWARD CARL STEARNS was born in the city of Syracuse, Onondaga county, N. Y., July 12, 1856. He is the youngest of the seven children born to Delilah Taylor and the late George N. Stearns.

Eben Stearns, the great-grand-father of E. C. Stearns, came to this country from England about the year 1780, and settled near Wilkesbarre, Pa.; but when the historical massacre of Wyoming occurred, he removed with his family to the town of Lanesboro, Mass. His family consisted of his wife, three sons and one daughter—Samuel, Rachel, Cyrus, and Eben. Samuel, the eldest, married Elizabeth Smith, and came to New York State in the year 1824 and settled in the town of Pompey. Their children were six, as follows: Rachel, Mary, Anna, George N., Hiram, and Avis.

George N. Stearns, the elder of the sons of Eben, and the father of the subject of this sketch, received a common school education, and at an early age from choice learned the wagon-making trade, which he followed until about the year 1859. At that time several inventions began to attract considerable attention, demanding his time and energies to develop their manufacture. About the year 1860 he established himself in a small but complete works for the production of his patented devices, and from the readiness with which the trade accepted those tools, he realized that he had made a move in the right direction toward success. He remained in the same location six years, gradually extending the business, and at the end of that period erected a small but convenient factory on Cedar street. From there he was soon able to send his own traveling men on the road, instead of allowing a few large jobbers to monopolize the sale of his goods. During those six years, the subject of this sketch was the principal salesman of these wares. Visiting, as he did, continually, the principal cities of the Union, and coming in contact with the ablest buyers of the wholesale hardware trade, he acquired an experience in those early years that has since proven invaluable to him. The business was thus well established and profitable; but by the year 1877 the elder Mr. Stearns showed symptoms of failing health, and a new co-partnership was formed, which still exists, under the name of E. C. Stearns & Co. From this time forward his career as a business man has been marked by uninterrupted success. By his energy, active habits, and strict adherence to principles of integrity, he has surmounted obstacles and achieved success of which few men of his years can boast.

About the year 1880, the firm removed their machinery to the shops formerly occupied by the gun works of John A. Nichols, on the north side of James street, near the corner of Lock street. About this time they established an office in Chicago, and shipments have since been made from that point. In less than two years thereafter, it became again apparent that more extensive quarters were imperatively necessary to meet the demands of the business. In February, 1882, they broke ground on the corner of Adams and Oneida streets, and by the following November their present large and substantial buildings were finished and occupied. In the following February (1883) saw their foundry, machine shop and wood shop in full operation. The firm now possessed what they had so long desired—the facilities for producing their goods in the best, cheapest and most workmanlike manner, and from that time forward the progress has been rapid. Their shops are equipped with the most approved machinery, and in many instances labor saving machinery of their own design and invention is doing work in the most economical and perfect manner. Recently more territory has been acquired, a large storehouse erected thereon, the foundry has been enlarged to nearly double its former capacity, and the firm have in their employ about 300 men. Their goods have a national reputation and have a foreign trade that is most encouraging.

In the upbuilding of this immense business in all its details, Mr. Stearns has been at the front, and in its present condition, when compared with what it was only a few years ago, is very flattering to his business and executive ability. In recent years he has given some of his time and means to the improvement of real estate, and has erected about twenty houses for sale. His views of any business undertaking, no matter upon how large a scale, are broad and his judgment accurate.

Mr. Stearns is a Republican in politics and has shown much earnest interest in municipal affairs.

Mr. Stearns was married in, 1881, to Miss Louise Albro, daughter of John Albro, of Syracuse.

E. C. Stearns.

JOHN WILKINSON was the fourth in descent from Lawrence Wilkinson, of Harperly House, England. On the arrival of the latter in the new world, having little in common with the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay, by whose party he had been ruined and expatriated, he settled in Providence, Rhode Island. There his name may still be seen in the "First Book of Records," as signed by himself in the year 1650-'51, as one of the original founders of that colony.

He married Susannah Smith. His third child was John Wilkinson, born March 2, 1654. John Wilkinson married Deborah Whipple, April 16, 1689. His fifth child was Daniel Wilkinson, who was born June 8, 1703, in the town of Smithfield, part of the present city of Providence. Daniel Wilkinson married Abigail Inman, September 22, 1740. His seventh child was named John Wilkinson, born November 13, 1758. John Wilkinson married, in December, 1782, Elizabeth Tower, whose mother was cousin of John Hancock.

This John Wilkinson was not seventeen years old when the clash of arms resounding through the civilized world, announced the Revolution which preceded the birth of the new Republic. He entered the service of his country soon after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. By the fate of war he was captured and confined in the notorious Jersey Prison Ship in New York Harbor. The records of the sufferings of these prisoners, who were densely crowded between the close decks and even in the noisome hold, where they died by scores, have only been surpassed in former days by the Black Hole of Calcutta, and later by the cruelties of Libby Prison and Andersonville. After nine months he was exchanged, but with impaired health, which was only restored after the care of years. After his marriage he lived for some years in Cumberland, R. I. In 1790 he removed to Troy, N. Y. He lived there nine years, and there the subject of this sketch was born, September 30, 1798.

In February, 1799, John Wilkinson, the father, left his home in Troy, to create for himself a new one in the then wilderness of Central New York. He performed the long and toilsome journey on foot, leading a cow. His wife and little ones, together with all his household goods, rode upon a sledge drawn by a yoke of oxen. At a sunnier season he had been attracted by the lovely lake of Skaneateles and had selected the land for a farm in the midst of the forest one mile from its shores. Thither he came, and set to work literally to hew a home for his family, and also, as it proved, a grave for himself; for he died in less than three years, from injuries received while building a barn. He was buried on his farm, which still remains in the family.

Here, in a log house, in the midst of a great forest filled with game, John Wilkinson grew up. Until the age of twelve he went to school at Skaneateles. Then the mother, not daunted by the additional burden entailed upon herself in her struggle with the wilderness for the support of four children, by the loss of her son's help upon the farm, or by the expense incident to the scheme, determined to give him the best education the country afforded and to send him to the Academy at Onondaga.

While pursuing his studies there he attracted the notice of the Hon. Joshua Forman, then the great man of the country, and the principal patron of the Academy, and after he graduated he became Mr. Forman's clerk, and a member in his family. In the law office of Forman & Sabin he studied his profession. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1819, and was the first lawyer who settled in Syracuse.

In February, 1820, a post-office was established in Syracuse, and Mr. Wilkinson was appointed postmaster. In 1825, when the first election for village officers was held, Mr. Wilkinson was elected Clerk. He was for several years president of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, and by his influence succeeded in having the work-shops of that road built at Syracuse, thus adding the hardy population of the Fifth ward to our city. He was afterward president of the Michigan Southern Railroad.

As a lawyer, Mr. Wilkinson occupied a prominent place at the Onondaga Bar. The late Peter Outwater, esq., was associated with him for many years, and later, James L. Bagg, esq. Mr. Wilkinson was a director in the Onondaga County Bank from its organization in 1825, until its close. He was also president of the Bank of Syracuse, which he, together with the late Horace White, esq., organized in 1838, on the passage of the general Banking Law, and so continued till his death. Both of these banks were managed with prudence and were exceedingly profitable to their stockholders.

At Albany, February 24, 1825, John Wilkinson married Henrietta Wilhelmina Swart. They had eight children born to them.

In 1834 and 1835, he was elected Member of Assembly for Onondaga County, and occupied, while in that body, the position of Chairman of an important committee, viz: On the Incorporation and Alteration of Banking and Insurance Companies.

In the last years of his life, he operated the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, in his own name for two years as Trustee and Receiver.

After the death of Capt. Oliver Teall, he became president of the Syracuse Water Works. He adopted the plan for collecting the water from springs and small streams into a reservoir. Mr. Wilkinson was engaged upon this work at the time of his sudden death in September, 1862.

THOMAS BROCKWAY FITCH. The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Kirkland, near the village of Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., December 3, 1810. He was a descendant of the Rev. James Fitch, who emigrated from England and settled in Connecticut as early as 1636, and who lived and preached in Norwich. His father was Dr John Fitch, a very successful medical practitioner for forty years in Oneida county. His wife was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Brockway, of Columbia, Conn.

When eleven years of age Mr. Fitch entered the drug store of J. E. Warner, of Utica, where he remained as a clerk for nine years. In 1830 he removed to Syracuse and established himself as a druggist in the "Green Drug Store" on the north side of Hanover Square. Soon after he associated with himself Captain Hiram Putnam. The firm name was T. B. Fitch & Co. They sold out to Dillaye & Co. in 1846.

Mr. Fitch was largely instrumental in forming the Mechanics' Bank (afterwards the Mechanics' National Bank), of which he was alternately president and cashier down to the day of his death. He was one of the founders and a trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank; one of the original promoters, and a director, and for some time president, of the Syracuse & Binghamton Railroad Company; counselor of the Home Association; one of the founders and a trustee of Oakwood; trustee of the First Presbyterian church for more than thirty years; for several years a trustee of Syracuse University; director of the Syracuse Gas Light Company; largely interested in and director of several street railway companies; a member of the firm of Ellis, Wicks & Co., large dealers in leather, and at one period heavy dealers in wool; a member of the firm of Dunn, Salmon & Co., manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes; and for a long time one of the owners of the Fitch and Putnam Tract.

Mr. Fitch was not a politician, but he took great interest in public affairs and contributed greatly to the early development of the village, and, later, of the city of his adoption. He was originally a Whig, but became an earnest Republican, and especially active in promoting the Union cause during the war of the Rebellion. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention which re-nominated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. He was public spirited and earest and active in every enterprise which promised advancement to the city or benefit to the public welfare.

On the 20th of October, 1834, Mr. Fitch married the oldest daughter of Daniel Elliott, Miss Ursula A. Elliott, sister of Charles Loring Elliott, the artist. He died of acute bronchitis after a short illness, August 27, 1879, leaving surviving him his widow and five children, Charles Elliott Fitch, Eliza S., wife of A. Judd Northrup, Mary Ella (since deceased), wife of Charles S. Symonds, of Utica, William E. Fitch, and Jennie B. Fitch.

ROBERT GERE. In the development of the various business interests which have contributed to the growth and progress of Syracuse and its vicinity, none took a more active and efficient part than the subject of this brief memoir, the late Robert Gere,

Mr. Gere was born in the town of Groton, Connecticut, on the 26th of November, 1796. His early opportunities for education were such only as the common schools afforded, but he possessed a mind of rare vigor and unusual acuteness of observation—faculties which, in the school of his varied experience, in after life, enabled him to become a sagacious judge of human nature and of the diversified business interests which he inaugurated and successfully carried out.

His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm in his native town. In the 24th year of his age, on the 25th of October, 1820, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Stanton, and removed to Florida, Montgomery county, where he was a contractor on the original Erie Canal; and as the work approached its completion, by means of a river boat on the Mohawk and the finished portion of the canal, he removed his family to the town of Geddes in the spring of 1824, and settled on a farm purchased from the State, about one and a half miles west of the present village of Geddes. Two brothers, William S. and Charles Gere, came and settled on adjoining farms west—one preceding and the other following Robert Gere. They also purchased their lands from the State, and these three adjoining farms were then a dense forest, which was cleared by the proprietors and made as desirable homesteads as any to be found in the county. They are still the property of Gere families.

Mr. Gere, well aware of the effect upon a young and rising community of the beneficial influence of education and religion, early gave the land and erected a school building, and maintained the same individually for fifteen years. He also united with a few others to form an Episcopal Church in the village of Geddes. Anxious to do more than his farm required at his hands, he early engaged in the manufacture of salt, and continued thereafter in that business in all its branches for fifty years. In 1832 he embarked in the lumber business, and, in connection with the late Joseph Breed, got out and shipped to tide-water a large amount of pine lumber from Cicero Swamp. In 1835–'6, in connection with Hon. Elizur Clark, he was a very large contractor in the manufacture and delivery of the rails and ties for the Utica and Schenectady and the Auburn and Syracuse Railroads. His house was the depot for the latter road when it was run by horses to his place, before the deep cut further east was worked through, in 1838.

Although Mr. Gere lost heavily by his generous endorsements for business men, he always managed by his energy and enterprise to be forehanded, and to keep in successful operation more than one important and lucrative branch of business. In 1843, leaving his farm, he came to Syracuse (then a village) and entered into partnership with those two noted and honored founders of Syracuse, William H. Alexander and Columbus C. Bradley, in their furnace and foundry business. He survived them both.

In 1848 his business ability and adaptation for the position made him the appointee of the Governor and the Senate for the office Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, the duties of which he admirably performed till 1851, when he resigned to become a contractor for the building of the locks at Salina and doing the section work of the Liverpool level of the Oswego Canal. Shortly after this work was completed he, together with the late Horace and Hamilton White, founded the Geddes Coarse Salt Company, of which he was President, and engaged in the business of manufacturing coarse salt on lands lying west of Geddes, and was at the time of his death the President and a large stockholder in that enterprise, as well as in the various iron industries now largely under the control of his family. In fact, Mr. Gere was the originator, founder and chief supporter of these and many other industries; his mind conceived them and his enterprise and capital supported them. Although he was the leading mind in many of the prominent industries of Syracuse and Geddes he never desired to appear conspicuous in any of them; but, on the contrary, as a wise educator of his sons, whose success and honorable standing as business men more than compensate for his generous care and assistance, he chose worthily to stimulate their ambition and develop their business talents by placing them at the head of the various industries which he had been so instrumental in creating and supporting.

Mr. Gere died on the 18th day of December, 1877, aged 81 years and 23 days. Of his family there remains to mourn him his widow, the faithful wife of more than half a century; Hon. R. Nelson Gere, President of the Syracuse Iron Works and of the Merchants' National Bank; George C. Gere, Superintendent of the Geddes Coarse Salt Company; Anna, wife of Hon. James J. Belden,

ex-Mayor of the city of Syracuse; Hon. William H. H. Gere, Secretary of the Onondaga Iron Company and ex-Supervisor for the Third Ward of Syracuse; and N. Stanton Gere, late President of the Board of Supervisors, and representing on the board the town of Geddes. These are the children of Mr. Gere, born in the order named. Two of his sons represented Onondaga County in the Legislature, and all of them have exercised an influence of great importance in the business interests of the city and county.

The city of Syracuse and the county of Onondaga owe a large debt of grateful remembrance to their sturdy pioneers, among whom Robert Gere assumed a leading position. He was a man of great strength of will, and possessed the most positive traits of character. A plain, blunt man, he was always just what he seemed to be. His inner nature was a genial, kindly one. He was deeply attached to his family, and took the keenest pride in the prosperity and advancement of his sons.

During the last year of his life when infirmities confined him to his residence, his family, without exception, were unremitting in their attentions to him and vied with one another in their efforts to mitigate his last suffering. When, at last, death had set its seal upon his long, laborious and useful life, his four sons bore all that was mortal of him to the grave.

We clip the following from a brief notice of his death, which appeared in the *Daily Journal* of December 18, 1877:

"Another of our oldest, most honored and esteemed citizens passed to his eternal rest, when, at six o'clock this morning, the death messenger came to Robert Gere. For several days past it was apparent to those who gathered at his bedside that his end was near, that his lamp of life was flickering. Months ago he was borne down by the weight of years, his physical strength having been almost expended in the faithful discharge of the duties of an exceptionally active life. As colors melt away into shades and tints and finally disappear, so his life went out at the age of eighty-one years."

OLIVER TEALL was born August 5, 1788, in the town of Killingworth, Conn. His great-grandfather came from Holland and settled in this country a number of years previous to the Revolution. His father, with four brothers, served their country in the war for American independence, in all, nearly six years each. Eighteen months of his term his father spent as a prisoner, having been captured at Horse Neck, at the time when General Putnam made his almost miraculous escape.

Soon after the close of the war his father, Dr. Timothy Teall, resumed his profession, and, about 1791, removed with his wife (whose maiden name was Phœbe Hull) and several children, from Killingworth into the town of Manlius, Onondaga County. Shortly after their removal into Manlius, Mrs. Teall died, leaving her husband with six children, four daughters and two sons. Oliver, the subject of this biography, was then but about four years of age.

Oliver, so soon as he was able, was put to work upon the farm, much of it then being yet unreclaimed from the woods. And there he continued to toil until he was 17 or 18 years old, when he was allowed to deal for himself, with the understanding that he was to work on the farm when not otherwise employed. His facilities for acquiring literary information all this while were, of course, very slender. He has been heard to say that all his schooling did not amount to more than one year at a common district school. Yet, so soon as he had been taught to read, he began to occupy his little leisure time in the perusal of such books as were within his reach.

He soon after engaged in various branches of business. For a while he conducted a limekiln, laboring at it himself very hard. Then he entered into partnership in the tanning, currying and shoemaking business. Afterwards he engaged in iron smithing, in its various branches. Thus he acquired a great deal of practical information in a variety of useful arts, which was of inestimable value to him in subsequent life.

In the war of 1812 he commanded a company, which he ordered to muster in Manlius, and marched to Oswego, when it was threatened by the enemy. Hence the title by which he was so familiarly known.

At an early period of life, Captain Teall commenced his speculations in real estate, the buying of water powers, erecting mills, carrying them on a while, and when he had made them valuable selling them to advantage. The experience which he gained in these transactions, qualified him for an enterprise which, in the event, greatly enhanced his property, and made him more than ever known and respected by the business men of this part of the Empire State. In 1818, he took what was then a large contract on the middle section of the Erie Canal. The thoroughness of the work done under his supervision, and the accuracy of his accounts, inspired all who were cognizant of his skill and fidelity with the highest confidence.

Mr. Teall was the father of the first water supply for Syracuse; was very conspicuous in support of the educational institutions of the place and was prominent in temperance and benevolent work.

In 1809, Capt. Teall married Catherine Walter, a farmer's daughter, in the town of Manlius. She was frugal, industrious, gentle, distinguished for her general benevolence, and for her untiring devotion to her family. She died September 30, 1836. By her he had five children, two sons and three daughters.

Soon after his marriage, he purchased a farm in Manlius, and erected a commodious stone house, which he expected would be his dwelling-place so long as he should live on earth. But on his appointment to a superintendency upon the Erie Canal, he removed to that part of Syracuse which was called Lodi, purchased of the State the right to the surplus waters of the west end of the Rome level, and erected mills, which for a number of years he managed in addition to his public business.

In the summer of 1857, he was attacked with a disease of the lungs which at first assumed a serious and alarming appearance. By advice of physicians he was taken to the sea-shore in the hope that a change of climate might restore his wonted powers. In this, however, his friends were doomed to disappointment, as he rapidly became worse. They, therefore, started for home with him and on arriving at New York the most skillful medical aid was procured, but without avail. Leaving New York for Catskill he was able to reach Newburg only, when he was met by the unerring messenger, and on the 15th day of August, 1857, summoned to his final rest at the the age of 69 years and 10 days.

HON. GEORGE FRANKLIN COMSTOCK, ex-Judge, and ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, was born at Williamstown, Oswego county, N. Y., August 24, 1811. The baptismal name of his father indicates the New England origin of the family; for his parents with biblical reverence and true devotion to the pilgrim temper, gave him the unusual Scripture name Serejah (or Seraiah, "Prince of the Lord"). Imbued with the spirit of resistance to tyrants, Serajah Comstock, then in his youth, enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and served until the last enemy surrendered in his presence at the capture of Yorktown. Following the tide of emigration which set in after the conclusion of the war, he left his native State, Connecticut, and settled at Williamstown, where he died in the boyhood of his son, George F. Comstock. The son, whose early years were marked by a love of reading and study, had imbibed in the common schools the desire for a higher education, but was thrown on his own resources. By teaching at an early age, and by the aid of friends, he acquired the means of pursuing a classical course. He graduated with high honor at the Union College in 1834, and then for a time taught the ancient languages in an excellent classical school at Utica, N. Y., while he used all his leisure in the study of law. The following year he entered the office of Noxon & Leavenworth, at Syracuse, the former of whom, B. Davis Noxon, held a distinguished rank among the best lawyers of the State, while the other, Elias W. Leavenworth, became well-known as a New York Secretary of State and as a member of the Forty-fourth Congress. Here Mr. Comstock completed his legal course as a student, and in 1839, received the hand of Cornelia, Mr. Noxon's daughter, in marriage. Two years previously, in 1837, he had been admitted

to the bar, and commenced practice at Syracuse. Devoting himself with energy to the practice of his profession, he closely studied at the same time the fundamental principles of the law. In 1847 he had attained such a reputation for legal acumen and research that he was appointed by Governor Young reporter of the Court of appeals, a position previously occupied by Denio, Hill, and others of great and acknowledged ability. The first four volumes of the New York Reports were his three years' work as a reporter, during which period he also pursued his profession actively. His reputation as a lawyer was now fixed, and his counsel was often sought, especially in the higher courts. In 1849 he aided in organizing the Syracuse Savings Bank, and was one of the incorporators. President Fillmore called him to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States in 1852, and he served during the remainder of the Presidential term. The Whig party, with which he had always acted politically, was now weakened by dissensions, but the Conservative Whigs, then called "Silver grays," in unison with the Native American party, nominated and elected him one of the judges of the Court of Appeal in 1855. At the close of his term of service on the bench, the country was excited with the political discussions which preceded the civil war. The old Whig party had ceased to exist, and the Conservative Whigs found their natural home with the Democrats. Judge Comstock regarded the new Republican organization as fraught with danger to the Union, and endeavored to allay sectional animosities by a consideration of the constitutional questions involved. His speeches and addresses, both before and after the commencement of the war, commanded the attention of thinkers in both parties. The Democrats presented his name for re-election to the Court of Appeals in 1861, but the tide was setting too strongly in the opposite direction, and all the candidates of that party were defeated. This was to Judge Comstock, a most fortunate event, as he has ever regarded it. With the increased distinction resulting from his judicial decisions, he was recognized throughout New York as second to no lawyer in practice. His aid was sought in cases involving the most important principles and the largest interests, but he took time to edit a new edition of Kent's Commentaries, at the solicitation of the heirs of the Chancellor. When the convention of 1868 for the revision of the constitution of the State was called, it was understood that the judicial system of the State required change, and that Judge Comstock was, by his legal learning and experience, his breadth of mind and his elevation above partisan influence, well fitted to aid in the work. He was elected a delegate for the State at large. To him and to ex-Chief Justice Folger is to be accredited chiefly the formation of a new judiciary article, which was adopted by the convention and submitted to the vote of the people. Judge Comstock has taken a very prominent part in founding and supporting educational and benevolent institutions. He initiated the movement at Syracuse in 1869, to secure the establishment of a University at that place. He aroused the interest of the citizens at public meetings, wrote articles for the press in its favor, and, above all, donated $50,000 in addition to the $100,000 required of the city for its location there. Since the organization in 1870, he has been one of the trustees, and is now the first vice-President of the Board. Fine buildings have been erected, and the institution is provided with an able faculty. While the University is under the auspicies of the Methodist denomination, Judge Comstock is a member of St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) Church. He may also be considered as the founder of the "St. John's School for Boys," at Manlius, as it is now organized. The institution was incorporated in 1869, but necessary changes have been recently made, and $60,000 presented to it by Judge Comstock. Judge Comstock is one of the trustees of the State Idiot Asylum, at Syracuse, appointed by the Governor. For many years he has been connected with various financial and business enterprises. In 1868 he was one of the incorporators of the Syracuse, Chenango and New York Railroad, and became a director of the company; the road was completed in 1873. Like many other residents of Syracuse having surplus capital, he has invested in the great salt interest. He originated and is President of the American Dairy Salt Company, and Treasurer of the "Union" and "Western" Coarse Salt Companies. He is a director of the Syracuse Gas Company, and of the Water Company, and a director of various other manufacturing and commercial corporations. His co-operation in public movements and associated effort has been invaluable to his co-workers. In his legal and business temperament he preserves the mean between the theorist who does not regard the application of principles, and the routinist who does not look beyond precedents and immediate surroundings. Blending a dignitid presence with simple and engaging manners, and profound attainments with practical usefulness, he enjoys in his ripened age the universal repute of a learned jurist, a true gentleman, and a friend of humanity.

HON. EDWARD B. JUDSON, President of the First National Bank of Syracuse, and a well known financier, was born at Coxsackie, Greene county, New York, January 11, 1814. His parents came of old New England families, his father having moved to Greene county, N. Y., from Woodbury, Litchfield county, Conn., and his mother being a native of Branford, on the southern shore of that State, near New Haven. Inheriting the intelligence and sterling character of New England life, they imparted the best thought and training of the time to their son, who was a ready and proficient pupil. The mother's brother, Ralph Barker, who had been associated with Erastus Corning in the Albany City Bank, opened a banking office at Coxsackie, and the nephew, as clerk, there received the rudiments of a profession which was to be the special sphere of his mature life. In the meantime he developed a remarkable aptitude for business, and with characteristic New England enterprise sought other fields of effort. At the age of twenty-two he commenced the manufacture of lumber with his brother, W. A. Judson, at Constantia, Oswego county, and at a later period became associated with the same brother in the lumber commission business at Albany, which latter association extended over a period of twenty years or more. In connection with his lumber interest at Constantia Mr. Judson also engaged in the manufacture of iron at the same place. When twenty-four years of age he was elected a member of the State Assembly, serving during the years 1839 and 1841, and being Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, and also Chairman of the Select Committee on the State Lunatic Asylum. As his business progressed his varied experience and extended connections thoroughly familiarized him with the details and operations of banking. He foresaw the prospective wants of Central New York, and especially of the growing city of Syracuse, of which he became a resident in 1849. In 1850 the Merchants' Bank of this city was organized under the presidency of John D. Norton, and Mr. Judson became the Vice-President. The Board of Direction consisted of the leading business men of the city and vicinity. Of its dozen or more Directors Mr. Judson is now the only survivor. Two years afterward the Salt Springs Bank was organized in this great center of salt production, and Thomas G. Alvord became President, with Mr. Judson, who was one of the original Directors, as Cashier. This position he filled most acceptably for six years, during which time the institution became firmly established with a stable and prosperous business, when he resigned to aid in the organization of the Lake Ontario Bank of Oswego.

During all these years Mr. Judson, notwithstanding his banking enterprises, continued his manufacturing operations with unabated vigor, and added, to the great staples of lumber and iron, the production of salt. The Lake Ontario Bank, of which Mr. Judson was Cashier and chief executive officer, was remarkable for the character and position of its stockholders, and rightly denominated a "bankers' bank," from the large and controlling ownership of the stock by officers of other banks, including such names as John A. Stevens and C. H. Russell, President and Vice-President, and Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, New York city; Erastus Corning and H. H. Martin, President and Vice-President of the Albany City Bank; Rufus H. King and J. H. Van Antwerpt, President and Cashier of the State Bank of Albany; J. B. Plumb, President of the Bank of the Interior, Albany; Hamilton White, Horace White, John D. Norton, and Thomas B. Fitch, Presidents respectively of the Onondaga County Bank, the Bank of Syracuse, the Merchants' Bank, and the Mechanics' Bank, all of the city of Syracuse; G. B. Rich, President of the Bank of Attica, Buffalo; and Luther Wright, President of Luther Wright's Bank, Oswego. Among other prominent stockholders were Thurlow Weed, John L. Schoolcraft, David Hamilton, John Knower, F. T. Carrington, George Geddes, and William A. Judson. In time Edward B. Judson's reputation as a banker extended until it rested upon the broad foundation of public confidence, and his ability, sound judgment, and fidelity to the interests confided to his keeping were widely known and appreciated. It was not strange, therefore, that his counsel and co-operation should be sought when the general government, in 1863, organized a plan designed to bring the banking institutions of the country under one system. It was a bold and difficult step. It might be hazardous. It was likely to meet the opposition of the timid and short sighted, and sure to be denounced by the reckless and unscrupulous. The customs and the legislation of the States varied. The interests of different sections were supposed to be conflicting. Many looked with distrust and alarm at all attempts to increase the relative power and influence of the central government, and many others were ready to profess such a belief. The avenues of the banking business were open to men without experience and with-

out capital. There were banks of circulation with deposits, and banks of deposit without discounts. The change could not be made by any institution, weak or strong, without immediate trouble and expense. Success depended upon securing the united support of sound bankers generally throughout the country. The author of the National Banking Act was the Secretary of the Treasury, and had the advantage or the opportunity of personal effort to make his scheme practically effective. Mr. Chase summoned the best and most influential financiers to Washington. Mr. Judson was of the number. The consultation was not long nor the result doubtful. Mr. Judson gave his opinion, and, immediately after returning, proceeded, at the request of Secretary Chase, to make his opinion and patriotism of practical value, by organizing the First National Bank of Syracuse, which stands as No. 6 in the archives of the government. Mr. Judson became the President, John Crouse the Vice-President, and George B. Leonard the Cashier. The capital, which at first was $100,000, has been since increased to $250,000. There has been a marked contrast between the experience of the First National and that of the Merchants' Bank, established thirteen years before, in the continuance of its Directors. While all of Mr. Judson's former associates in the Merchants' National Bank have, as before stated, been removed by death, there have been but few changes from that cause in the Board of the First National Bank. E. B. Judson, jr., is now the Vice-President. The two executive officers have occupied the same posts without interruption from that time to the present. The following year (the year 1864) Mr. Judson became Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Banking Association, and continued to fill that position for eleven years, having as his associates on the committee the well known bankers George F. Baker, P. C. Calhoun, Thomas Coleman, Charles B. Hall, J. L. Norris, W. F. Coolbaugh, John W. Ellis, Frederic W. Cronen, F. B. Loomis, Clarence H Clark His occupation as a banker did not prevent the extension of his manufacturing interests, and he added to his other industries the production of glass which he has continued for some eighteen years, and is now the President of the Syracuse Glass Company. At the National Bank Convention held in New York, October 19, 1864, Mr. Judson made an address, wherein he uttered the following words, which time and experience have verified in a remarkable manner:

"The system of banking that we are now adopting is destined, in my judgment, to become the only one that has any vitality in this nation, and I have no doubt that the State banks generally will find it for their interests to make the change. Many of them, and very justly, too, have a pride in keeping up the name under which they have been so successful and gained such a wide-spread reputation; but under the late act that is obviated, and they can retain the old name if desired. Again, allow me to say to you, in adopting this new system, let us try and live up strictly to the act under which we are organized. If we do, I have no fear of its success; and I hope if the Comptroller of the Currency finds that in our reports, which the law requires us to make, we do not keep up our reserve fund, but allow our accounts to be overdrawn at the points where our funds should be to take care of our circulation and deposits, he will at once give us notice to wind up our institutions. I consider that clause in the law, which requires us to keep up a large reserve fund, one of the most important in the act, and I hope the Comptroller will have it strictly enforced."

Mr. Judson has had little time or inclination for political life since his early membership in the Legislature, but in 1868 he allowed his name to be presented as candidate for Presidential elector, and was defeated, that being the year Governor Hoffman was elected. In 1869 the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga was organized with Dudley P. Phelps as President, and Daniel P. Wood and Edward B. Judson as Vice-Presidents. This institution acts as a savings bank and as the custodian of papers and other valuables, and does a general trust business, and likewise the administration of estates to a considerable extent. Its vaults for the safe keeping of special deposits are very secure, and supplied with the most recent appliances for convenience and protection. Mr. Judson is also a Trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York city. In 1870 he was one of the incorporators of the Syracuse Northern Railroad, and became Treasurer of the company. He was at one time a Director in the New York Central Railroad Company, and is now a Director in the American Express Company, being a member of the Finance Committee of that company. In 1873 he became interested in the State Bank of Syracuse, which was formed principally by the incorporators of the Trust and Deposit Company, and Mr. Judson was chosen a Director. He was also for some time a Director of the Syracuse National Bank, which was then the oldest bank in the city, having been first organized under the State laws in 1839. This institution went into liquidation in 1877. Mr. Judson continues, at the age of nearly seventy-eight years, in the active duties of the presidency

of the First National Bank of Syracuse, which has added to its capital of $250,000 a large surplus, and is doing a steady and profitable business, with deposits amounting to some $1,275,000. When the new building of the Onondaga County Savings Bank was erected, at a cost of $300,000, premises were prepared in it expressly for the First National Bank, with furniture and equipments surpassed by none, and with special provision for security against burglars, including a steel-lined vault of solid masonry with triple doors and safe of most approved construction. The present Directors are E. B. Judson, E. B. Judson, jr., Jacob Crouse, G. B. Leonard, E. F. Rice, C. W. Snow, Dennis McCarthy, John McCarthy, and E. F. Holden.

Though devoting most of his time to the management of this institution, Mr. Judson continues the manufacture of lumber at Constantia, and is interested in the production of iron, salt, and glass at Syracuse. With all these demands, and the manifold duties incident to the life of a prominent and public spirited citizen, he yet finds time to look after educational interests elsewhere, and serves as one of the Trustees of Wells College at Aurora. Such is the brief record of one whose life work has been alike active and beneficent. The key to his success is the mastery of one field of enterprise before assuming much risk in another. Possessing that moral courage which arises from the consciousness of one who commands his circumstances and knows his latent strength, with an aptitude for achieving difficult results, great energy in pursuing the details of business, and with an open rectitude, winning public confidence, he has, in diverse occupation through a long and busy life, demonstrated the sure triumph of industry and economy intelligently applied. Mr. Judson was married, in 1845, to Sarah Williams, daughter of Coddington B. Williams, of Syracuse. He has one son, E. B. Judson, jr., a gentleman of thorough business qualifications and a promising future.

Mr. Judson is also prominent in church and charity affairs. He is a regular attendant of the May Memorial Church (Unitarian), and for a number of years has been President of its Board of Trustees. He is the Treasurer of St. Joseph's Hospital, in which he is deeply interested, a Trustee for the Home for Old Ladies, and heartily in sympathy with all benevolent works.

HON. JAMES J. BELDEN was born in the town of Fabius, Onondaga county, in the year 1825. With only a common school education he commenced his business career at an early age in a village store in his native town. From there he went to Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., where he remained five years as clerk and partner in the business of a country merchant. In 1850 he joined the host of migrators to California, where he followed various pursuits for three years, and returned to Syracuse. Here he first became a partner in a crockery business, but disposed of his interest in 1855, and from that time gave his attention largely to the construction of public works by contract, an occupation in which he was a large operator for a number of years. Having married the daughter of the late Robert Gere, one of the foremost of the early residents of Syracuse, and a large manufacturer and contractor, Mr. Belden naturally took up that line of business in which his qualifications seemed to adapt him. His first contract, in which he was associated with his father-in-law, was in connection with the enlargement of the Oswego Canal. Subsequently, in company with his brother, A. C. Belden, and the late Henry D. Denison, he engaged extensively in the construction of railroads, reservoirs, canals, and other public works, the firm becoming widely and favorably known throughout the State and elsewhere. Among the important contracts which they performed were the building of the street railroads in Detroit, the enlargement of the locks on the Welland Canal in Canada, the construction of the Syracuse Northern Railroad, the new reservoir of the Croton Water Works in Putnam county, and the removal of the rock blasted out of Hell Gate, besides numerous large contracts for dredging in New York and other harbors, and for repairs and improvements on the canals of this State. Their last important work was the building of the West Shore Railroad between Syracuse and Little Falls. Aside from these operations Mr. Belden was for a number of years connected with various manufacturing and commercial enterprises at Syracuse and elsewhere, and with several of the incorporated companies of the city of Syracuse. He was prominently connected with the First and Third National Banks of Syracuse, and in 1881 established the Robert Gere Bank

(thus named in honor of his father-in-law), which now ranks among the largest and most successful of the financial institutions of Central New York.

In politics Mr. Belden has always been an earnest and active Republican, of a practical and conservative character. In this important field he has brought to bear the same qualifications that have given him such flattering success in his own private affairs; not as a seeker after office, which he has never been, but as one who saw some desirable end to gain for the welfare of community and State. His accurate judgment of men and affairs, his sturdy common sense and practical effort, brought him into prominence and gave him marked influence in the councils of his party long before he was called to any official station. In 1877, when his own business interests were large and exacting, he was induced to accept the nomination for the office of Mayor of Syracuse, a nomination which was practically unanimous, and under which he was elected by an unusual majority. In that position he exhibited rare executive ability and capacity for the management of public affairs, instituting substantial reforms in almost every department of the city government, and carrying on its business with the same simple yet potent efficiency that had always characterized the management of his private affairs. His re-election followed in 1878 by an increased majority, and so popular was his previous administration that he carried into the Common Council nearly all the Republican nominees. Without disparaging the work of others it must be said that no Mayor of the city has ever retired from a more useful and honorable administration. In 1887 he was elected to Congress, in which body his work was of the same useful, unpretentious, yet powerful, nature that had characterized his previous public acts, and his constituents showed their high apppreciation of his legislative labors by re-election, under which he still occupies the office.

It is not, however, on account of the ample fortune he has accumulated, or his increasing influence in political affairs, that Mr. Belden is best known and most respected. In an unusual degree he possesses the qualities of mind and heart which win the confidence of his associates and the affection of his friends. The extent of his benevolence in public and private charities will never be known, he probably does not know it himself. He has recently given to the city of Syracuse the noblest benefaction it has ever received—a library building to cost at least $150,000; and his practical charities are constantly aiding public institutions of every character and the unfortunate and needy in all ranks of life. Endowed with great force of character, resolute and self-reliant, public spirited to an unusual degree, and generous of time and means for public and private good, he has drawn upon himself the good will and gratitude and friendship of all who know him.

ALFRED A. HOWLETT, President of the Salt Springs National Bank, was born February 17, 1821, in the town of Onondaga, Onondaga county, N. Y., and is distinctively a representative citizen of the county of his birth. His father, Parley Howlett, was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., June 1, 1784, the second son in a family of five sons and three daughters of Parley Howlett and Barsheba Parker. Parley, sr., was one of three brothers who came from England but sailed from France. He located in Shaftsbury, Vt, where his son Parley was born, and moved in 1797 to Onondaga county, New York, settling in Onondaga Hollow, and the same spring removed to land which he had purchased in the northwest corner of the town of Onondaga, and which is still known as "Howlett Hill." Six years later he died. His son's was one of the first deeds recorded in the County Clerk's office of this county.

Parley Howlett, jr., received a limited education from books, but early became so inured to self-reliance and habits of industry as to make his subsequent career a worthy record in the history of Onondaga county. He spent his minority in farming, and at the age of twenty-three bought 100 acres of land which he soon reclaimed from the wilderness. In seven years more he was the owner of 300 acres, and soon began the manufacture of salt at Geddes, using at first eight kettle-blocks, then sixteen, and subsequently thirty-two. He was the first to ship salt west, boating it down the Oswego River, thence by the lake, and drawing it around Niagara Falls by teams. Exchanging his salt for horses and cattle he would kill the latter and pack the meat for the eastern markets. After

the canal was completed he packed his meat in Syracuse, his packing house being located opposite the present Weigh Lock. He shipped the first beef and pork in barrels, by the Erie Canal, that was sent east from this country.

July 21, 1805, Parley married Miss Phebe Robins, a native of Connecticut. Their family consisted of eleven children, as follows: Solomon R., Horatio G., Myron P., Latitia E., Jane M., Parley L., Alfred A., Celestia S., Daniel, Francis C., and Jerome, two of whom, Celestia S. and Alfred A., are living. Mr. Howlett died May 18, 1861.

Alfred A. Howlett spent his youth in assisting his father in his occupations, and thus early acquired an excellent business training and habits of thrift and frugality. His father intended to give him a collegiate training, but owing to delicate health he was obliged to forego that opportunity and apply himself to out-door affairs. He was early employed in making collections by the brothers of Horace and Hamilton White, who were then prominent bankers of Syracuse. Having succeeded in accumulating a few hundred dollars, in 1842 he purchased the packing establishment formerly owned by his father in Geddes, which proved a most profitable investment. In the meantime the Messrs. White had watched with considerable curiosity the remarkable development of the business qualities of young Howlett, and seeing that his course indicated a decided aptitude for mercantile transactions they voluntarily offered him all the money he needed at the regular rate of interest. Having thus become fortified with the confidence of two of the best friends a young man can have, Mr. Howlett was enabled to extend his business, and in 1843 he established a packing-house at Delphi, Ind., on the Wabash River, and soon after a similar concern at Oswego, N. Y., then a distributing point for Canada and the East. At the latter place he also engaged in the elevator, milling, and banking business, and at Delphi he dealt largely in cattle and grain. This varied business was successfully conducted till about 1867, under different firm names, as Spears, Case & Co., at Delphi, and Ames, Howlett & Co., in banking, and Howlett, Gardner & Co., in milling and the provision trade, at Oswego. In 1867 the packing concern was discontinued

By this time Syracuse had assumed considerable proportions, and Mr. Howlett's business was rapidly becoming identified with its growth and prosperity. In 859 he had been elected President of the Salt Springs Bank, which in 1852 was organized under the presidency of Hon Thomas G. Alvord and the cashiership of Hon. Edward B. Judson, and of which Mr. Howlett was one of the early Directors. Mr. Alvord was succeeded by William Clark as President and Mr. Judson by Cornelius Alvord as Cashier in 1858. Mr. Howlett was elected Vice-President in January, 1859, and acted temporarily as Cashier. The following June Thomas J. Leach was elected Cashier and Mr. Howlett, President. In 1865 the institution followed the general current and re-organized as the Salt Springs National Bank, and to-day this is one of the strongest banking concerns in Central New York. Since 1859 Mr Howlett has guided its business career with a firm hand and excellent judgment. His able management is universally acknowledged. He is widely known, and his financial views are highly respected.

In 1876 the Syracuse Savings Bank erected its present fine structure at a cost of $300,000, and since that date Mr. Howlett's institution has occupied commodious quarters in that building. The bank has a capital of $200,000, with deposits amounting to about $515,500. The present officers are: Alfred A. Howlett, President; Thomas J. Leach, Cashier; David A. Munro, Charles Hubbard, Alfred A. Howlett, Robert Dey, William Brown Smith, Isaac H. Munro, A. Ames Howlett, T. J. Leach, and Giles Everson, Directors.

Mr. Howlett in 1865 lent his valuable assistance to the construction of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad: this road was opened in part in 1872, and its whole length in 1874. He was one of the incorporators and first Directors, and afterward became the President. Among Mr. Howlett's associates named in the articles of incorporation are Hon. George F. Comstock, Dennis McCarthy, James J. Belden, Dr. John M. Wieting, John Greenway, and John W. Barker, of whom Dr. Wieting was the first President.

He takes a deep interest in educational and benevolent matters, and although he has been obliged to fight the battle of life and triumph over its obstacles without the advantages of an early education, he is keenly alive to those advantages and desirous that others should enjoy them. In 1880 he was elected one of the Trustees "at large" of Syracuse University, under that part of the

charter which requires that at least six of these Trustees shall not be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is himself an attendant and a liberal supporter of the First Presbyterian Church. He is also President of the Syracuse Gas Light Company, President of the New York Brick and Paving Company, a Director of the Syracuse Water Company, a Director of the Salt Springs Solar Coarse Salt Company (thirty-seven years), a Trustee of the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, a Director of the Syracuse-Brewerton Plank Road Company, and Vice-President of the Charleston, Sumter, and Northern Railroad Company. Mr. Howlett is a striking example of the force of industry and probity. Without pecuniary means at the outset of life, and possessing a delicate constitution, he has pursued a uniformly successful career and maintained the highest commercial credit. A warm friend, a safe counselor, an indulgent husband and father, he merits that implicit confidence and high esteem ever accorded an honest man.

June 19, 1844, Mr. Howlett married Miss Minerva Ames, of Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., daughter of Leonard Ames, a prominent pioneer of that section. He has two children, Alfred Ames Howlett, one of the Directors of the Salt Springs National Bank, and Augusta Adell, wife of J. F. Durston, of Syracuse. A. Ames Howlett is also President of the Carolina Land and Improvement Company, of Sumter, S. C., and his was the leading spirit in the recent construction of the Charleston, Sumter, and Northern Railroad in that State.

HON. PETER BURNS was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, July 30, 1814. He was the only child of David and Mary (Dempsey) Burns, both of whom were natives of Dublin. When four years of age his mother died, aged twenty-six years. In the spring of 1819 the father and son emigrated to America, on board a merchant vessel bound to New York city. After a stormy voyage the vessel was wrecked off Sandy Hook, but nearly all the passengers were saved. Arriving at New York, where he remained but a short time, they located in Delaware county on the east branch of the Delaware River, the father returning to New York to follow his previous business of brewing and distilling. Five years later David Burns removed to Ulster county, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1850.

During the period when the subject of this sketch lived in Delaware county the country in that section was new and comparatively unsettled, and afforded very limited advantages for schooling. He lived most of the time with a French family, and learned to speak their language quite fluently. At the age of twelve years he went to Ulster county, where his father had located, and there passed the succeeding five years in a family of Hollanders, working on a farm, but obtaining very restricted opportunities for bettering his education from books; he was, however, well schooled in habits of industry, economy, frugality, and morality, and carefully diciplined in the doctrines of the Reformed Dutch Church. It was in this model family that the turning point in his life was reached, and from that five years of experience he dates the real beginning of his later career.

At the age of seventeen he began work as an apprentice to the saddlery trade in Ulster county, N. Y., and remained there and at Woodstock until he was twenty one years of age, when he went to New York city to still further perfect his mechanical skill. After two years spent in that city he came to Syracuse in the year 1836, while it was yet a village. After following his trade as a journeyman until the spring of 1840 he made a tour of the Western States to recuperate his impaired health, returning to Syracuse in the following autumn. Mr. Burns felt the need of better education, and being unable physically to continue at his trade he spent the following two years in study at the Onondaga Academy, with a view of fitting himself for a teacher; but after obtaining his diploma he was induced to enter upon a clerkship in a saddlery hardware store in Syracuse, where he remained five years. By following his principle of living within his means he had by this time accumulated sufficient to embark in trade for himself, and he accordingly opened a store for the sale of saddlery hardware, which he successfully conducted until the year 1853, when he began the manufacture of saddlery hardware, in partnership with the late Kasson Frazer. This business was continued with

H. H. Loomis

steadily increasing success, until the death of Mr. Frazer, in 1876, by which time it had become one of the leading industries of the kind in the country, and its product found a market in most of the States of the Union. After the death of Mr. Frazer Mr. Burns continued the business one year and then retired, leaving his son, Willis B. Burns, in full possession of his interest.

In politics Mr. Burns was early identified with the Whig party, and afterwards with the Anti-slavery party; but on the formation of the Republican party he became and has always continued an ardent and consistant supporter of its principles. His quiet and effective work in the political field, gave Mr. Burns a position of strength with his party, and his ability was recognized in various ways. After filling several stations of trust in the city he was elected to the Legislature, and served in that body two terms - 1871–72. His legislative record is one of entire credit, and thoroughly effective in its results. He was on the Committee on Election and Privileges and the still more important Committee on Railroads. In the later capacity Mr. Burns was instrumental in effecting much important legislation, notably the preparation and passage of the Open-Cut and Viaduct Bill, which gave the New York Central Railroad Company its present means of reaching the Grand Union depot in New York city from Harlem, a work which cost about $20,000,000. The first charter of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company was also passed during that period, which action has led directly to the establishment of the great elevated railroad system of the metropolis.

He served as Supervisor of the Sixth ward of Syracuse in 1859–60, and was several years Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Onondaga County Penitentiary. He was one of the first Police Commissioners of the city, and as Chairman of that Board assisted in the present organization of the police force. He has been a Director in the Merchants' National Bank for thirty years, and for many years a Director in the Trust and Deposit Company, and its Vice-President at one period. In all of these positions Mr. Burns has exhibited that sound judgment and prudent business capacity which have given him the confidence of his associates. For several years as Trustee and a member of the Executive Committee of the Syracuse University, he has rendered to that institution valuable services.

At the age of twenty years Mr. Burns became a member of the Reformed Dutch Church, but upon his coming to Syracuse he united with the First Presbyterian Church, and was for a time Superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was one of nine persons to organize the Reformed Dutch Church, in James street, and contributed to the erection of the present Plymouth Church, of whose Board of Trustees he was President for about thirty years. In his support of the various charities of the city Mr. Burns has been conspicuously liberal, especially in connection with the Onondaga Orphan Asylum, over which he has for many years exercised a watchful care. He is at present President of its Board of Trustees. The present excellent arrangement of the structure is largely due to him.

The career of Mr. Burns in this city is one of unusual material success, and at the same time commands the respect of all who are acquainted with it for its unostentatious interest in the general well-being of the community and its consistent Christian character.

On the 9th of May, 1850, Mr. Burns married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Bates and Jane Phillips, both natives of Chesterfield, Mass. They have two children, Hon. Willis B. Burns, of Syracuse, and Flora E., wife of Lyman C. Smith, of Syracuse.

HENRY H. LOOMIS, a native of Onondaga county, and for the past sixteen years a resident of Syracuse, was born in Cicero, April 20, 1833. More fortunate than most families, this one has produced one member, Elias Loomis, LL.D., professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, who had the rare good sense to compile a book of ancestral descent, entitled "Genealogy of the Loomis Family," published at New Haven in 1870, and giving the names and residences of 4,305 of the descendants of Joseph Loomis, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Conn. From this we learn that Joseph Loomis, of Braintree, Essex county, England, born about 1590, a woolen draper by trade, sailed, with his wife, five sons, and three daughters, from London, April 11, 1638, in the ship *Susan and Ellen*, which arrived in Boston, July 17, 1638; that the family settled

in the town of Windsor, Conn., where they bought land in 1640; that Joseph Loomis had a son Joseph, also born in England; that Joseph Loomis, jr., had a son James, born in Windsor, Conn., in 1669; that James Loomis had a son Nathaniel, born in Windsor in 1712; that Nathaniel Loomis had a son Jabez, born in Coventry, Conn.; that Jabez Loomis had a son Ebenezer, born in Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1765; that Ebenezer Loomis had a son Chester, born in Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1785, who was the father of Henry H. Loomis, the subject of this sketch. Such a genealogical record, with no missing links, would enable many families in America to become possessed of large estates left in the old countries, whose rightful heirs here are helpless because of the negligence of their ancestors to keep and preserve correct family records.

Chester Loomis married Abby Adams, and became a farmer at Central Square, Oswego county, N. Y., where seven children were born to them. In 1823 they came to Cicero and bought a farm of 150 acres, on which the house was built by ——— Lynch in 1809. Here five more children were added to the previous group of seven, and here these worthy parents spent the afternoon and evening of their earthly existence, rearing these twelve children to maturity, and equipping them for the momentous journey of life. The care and toil, the prudence, the wisdom necessary to the creditable issue of such a life-long task take rank with the competent management of complex public affairs, and command the admiration and respect of every reflecting person. To such faithful, self-sacrificing parents the foundations of good society and the perpetuity of national life are indebted. Their acts should be remembered with gratitude, recounted with pride, and recorded with care by their descendants. Of this old-fashioned family Henry was the youngest. Happily for him the years of his minority—that period when so unconsciously, but never so surely, habits are formed and character receives a stamp that no succeeding period can entirely obliterate—were passed amid the blessed surroundings of a good home. There his impulsive, buoyant boyhood expanded into youth and rounded into manhood. The old-fashioned district school, succeeded by a few terms at the Homer Academy, were his educational helps. It is a serious inquiry whether the multiform surface-garnish of the modern graded schools or the feverish, reacting overstrain of our State Normal schools are furnishing more adequate equipments for the sturdy struggles of life. Chester Loomis died at the old homestead in Cicero, September 7, 1851.

The year 1854 was an eventful one for the subject of our sketch. He married Clara Marriam, of Cicero, and in company with his brother, Addison J. Loomis, bought the interests of the heirs to his father's farm. Ten children were living. Two daughters had died before their father, one of whom had left children. The two brothers ran in debt for nine-elevenths of the estate, and in five years they paid every dollar. This proved the stuff they were made of. They won the first battle, and so made all the rest easier. In 1859 he sold his interest in the farm to his brother, A. J. Loomis, and left the parental roof, under which his first twenty-six years had been so happily spent.

With a desire to see the wild West he bid his young wife good bye for a season and started for Pike's Peak. The railroad terminated at Jefferson City, from whence he took a Missouri River steamboat for Kansas City, then only a sort of trading post of 2,500 people. There were seven in his party, and the journey with ox-teams from there to Denver took them seven weeks. It seems queer to think that the site of the present opulent city of Denver consisted then of five sod houses, all told; but Mr. Loomis says that was the sum total of the buildings. There were swarms of adventurers there, camping on the bare ground or under blankets and tents. From there the party packed on horses and mules one hundred miles to the mines, where they eagerly joined the ranks and dug for gold. When cold weather came in the fall Mr. Loomis returned home with a little more money in his pocket than when he started, pluss an experience of great value. For the next fifteen years he was again a farmer in his native town. In 1875 he went into politics and was elected Superintendent of the Poor for Onondaga County on the Republican ticket. This caused his removal to Syracuse, which has been his home ever since. Three years later he was re-elected to a second term, which expired in 1881.

Mr. Loomis now found more time to devote to business interests. He had, in 1877, become interested in the canning industry, and in company with others had built an extensive canning factory in Cicero, and later one in this city, in both of which he still retains a large interest and partnership. The firm of H. H. Freeman and H. H. Loomis is also the largest willow basket manufact-

urer in the State of New York. A fuller statement of these canning and basket industries may be seen in the manufacturing chapter in this book.

In 1889 Mr Loomis made a second trip to Colorado, when he became so deeply interested in the wonderful mineral resources of that State that he made investments in mining lands and organized "The Oro Mining and Milling Company" at Breckenridge, of which he is President, with five directors in Syracuse and four in Colorado. He is also President of the Onondaga Coal and Oil Company, the American Bleach and Chemical Company, the Eastern Building and Loan Association of Syracuse, and the Onondaga County Loan and Trust Company. He has always retained a liking for farming, and in 1882, '83, '84, and '85 he was President of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society. Mr. Loomis had the great misfortune to lose his wife in 1888, leaving three children—Edwin L., who is his partner in business; Dora, wife of Dr. D. H. Murry; and Anna Grace, the central joy of her father's home. With an excellent constitution, good health, and the good sense not to overtax his energies, Mr. Loomis undoubtedly has many years of useful activity and quiet enjoyment before him. His life has been marked by that simplicity and rectitude of character that well become a successful man.

WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, Ph. D.—William A. Duncan came to Syracuse sametime previous to 1840, when it was but a hamlet. He had been trained from youth as a workman on the granite buildings of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was a finely educated builder and master mechanic. He was the son of Alexander Duncan, a man well known in his day as an educator, and one of the best educated men on Dee side. With him came his young wife Mary, the daughter of James Wood, of Airlie, Scotland. He located here because he saw the great possibilities of the city, because of its nearness to the limestone quarries. Many of the mansions around Fayette Park, in James, Genesee, and Onondaga streets, and the older public buildings of the city, show in part the fruits of his early efforts towards beautifying the style of the dwellings and public buildings of the young city. As Superintendent of construction for the contractor he supervised the erection of the First Presbyterian church in Salina street, laying the corner and the top stones. The St. James's church (recently burned) and other stone edifices were built under his supervision. His integrity and ability as a builder caused his services to be in demand in many of the large cities of the State and in Canada. Syracuse owes much of its admiration for the substantial and the beautiful in architecture to his early presence. Their children were William A.; James D.; Joseph M., President of the Duncan Salt Company, Silver Springs; John H., Superintendent of the American Dairy Salt-Mills, Syracuse; Mrs. F. Morgan; and Mrs. E. Tankie. Memorial windows in memory of William and Mary Duncan have been placed in the First Ward Presbyterian church and in the Good Will Congregational church of this city. Many of Mr. Duncan's contemporaries have with him completed the record of their lives, but his memory lives, and his most upright character is his best monument. Neither are his example, teachings, and mental attainments lost, but by their inheritance the world has felt new impulses for truth and better civilization.

Dr. William A. Duncan, eldest son of William and Mary Duncan, was born at Oswego, N. Y., in 1837, and while in infancy came to Syracuse, where he has since resided, and during his mature years has been one of its most active, useful, and respected citizens. Before reaching the period of manhood, and while acquiring his education, he became strongly imbued with a desire to aid in the promotion of the cause of secular and religious education in the broadest sense, and it may be said of him that his highest hopes could hardly have conceived such a brilliant and successful career as he has enjoyed, and which has not yet, probably, reached its zenith. With his originality of thought and superior educational abilities he combines business qualifications of a high order, so that he is possessed of such versatility as enables him to successfully grapple with a great variety of situations and opportunities, in both religious and secular pursuits. He is of strong physique, has Scotch determin-

ation and perseverance,—which generally means success,—possesses a wonderful memory and capability for the speedy disposal of business according to correct methods, and has a wide acquaintance from much travel and physical endurance such as but few men possess. His trained mind acts quickly, almost impulsively, but ever safely.

Dr. Duncan became an educator when he was a young man as the Principal of an academy, but later in life was afforded one of the very best of opportunities for making a study of the best educational methods. For fourteen years, and until he declined further service, he was a member of the Board of Education of this city, representing the Fifth ward, and was for two terms President of the Board. Grace School was established during his term of service, and the Seymour School edifice, which is widely recognized as a model school building, was planned, designed, and erected by him. It has a capacity for one thousand pupils, and upon its wall hangs the life-size portrait of its builder, placed there at the pupils' request. The plan of this building has been adopted in many cities. Among the many improvements which he introduced to the Syracuse school system was the "Quincy method" of teaching, and which aided materially in bringing the public schools of the city up to a standard which, to say the least, was, and is, second to none in the United States. It is to the patient and intelligent study and experiences of these years, during which he also accomplished a great deal of religious and business work, that he owes much of his present success.

His greatest achievements have been in the religious field. For several years he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and later became President of the association at a time when it was in a transition state. It is fair to presume that he was elected President because the association was greatly in need of just such service as he could render, and results justified the sagacity of the action. While President he projected and planned the present beautiful and commodious Y. M. C. A. Building; at the end of his first official year, and with the assistance of Dwight L. Moody, he laid the corner-stone, and at the close of his second term the building was formally dedicated to the uses for which it was so happily designed. The plans of the building have been adopted by many associations elsewhere. The records of the association also speak to the credit of his administration, by showing an increase of membership from a comparatively small number to about six hundred. From that time until the present the association has enjoyed a season of uninterrupted prosperity.

Dr. Duncan served as Superintendent of the Plymouth, Good Will, and Pilgrim Congregational Sunday-Schools of this city during a period aggregating twenty-five years. The Good Will Congregational church was one of the outgrowths of these labors. The present Pilgrim Sunday-School, with its branch church, was organized by him, and he is at present the Superintendent of the school. For nearly twenty years he was the teacher of the Syracuse Sunday-School Union Teachers' Class at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. He organized the Syracuse Sunday-School Association, and served as its first President, and was for three years the President of the Onondaga County Sunday-School Association.

He was elected President of the New York State Sunday-School Convention held in Saratoga, N. Y., in June, 1891, and has been for eleven years Chairman of its Executive Committee which has charge of the missionary and institute work of this association, representing the interdenominational Sunday-school work of the State of New York. During the past fiscal year this association has organized nearly four hundred Sunday-schools, and held more than twelve hundred Sunday-school Normal institutes and conventions. For nearly fifteen years he has represented the State of New York as a member of the Executive Committee of the International Sunday-School Association for the United States and Canada. This committee is associated with the International Sunday-School Lesson Committee in the organized interdenominational Sunday-school work of the world. He is the originator of the organization known as the New York State Woman's Missionary Aid Association, organized for the purpose of canvassing the school districts of the State and gathering the children into Sunday-schools. He is the author of "home classes," or what is now known as the home department of the Sunday school, which recognizes those who study in the home, whether individual, neighborhood, or family classes, as having the same rights and privileges as though they were members of either the primary or main department of the church school, receiving their ...

supplies from the Sunday-school with which they are connected, and being recognized in full membership as though they were in attendance upon the regular services of the school. This work was originated in 1881, and has grown with marvelous rapidity, so that at the present time there are thousands of schools in the land that have organized classes of this kind, and there are at least fifty-thousand students connected with them. The plan has been adopted by the Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, and other denominations, and has become a permanent feature of nearly all our Sunday-school work, since it completes the organization of the Sunday-school. The blessing which it at present is bringing to mankind cannot be estimated, nor can the multitude of its benefits for the future be foretold or surmised. W. H. Hall, Secretary of the Connecticut State Sunday-School Association, said this to the large Sunday-school convention held in Saratoga last June in reference to the home classes: "If Dr. Duncan had never done anything but give birth to this one idea, he has done enough to place him among the greatest benefactors of the race."

Dr Duncan has for many years been the Field Secretary of the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society, located at Boston, Mass. This society represents the Sunday-school work of that denomination, and this, in connection with the international work, calls him to every part of the United States. Within the past few years he has traveled over two hundred and fifty thousand miles, and addressed more than fifteen hundred audiences, including State, International, and the World's Sunday-School Convention in London, in 1889. Hundreds of Sunday-schools have been organized through his efforts, and thousands of youths gathered into them.

He is the Secretary and Superintendent of the Chautauqua University, located at Chautauqua, Chautauqua Lake, New York. This is the original Chautauqua Assembly, and the center of all its activities, including the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, the Chautauqua Assembly, the Chautauqua University, and the Chautauqua School of Theology Next to Lewis Miller and Bishop Vincent, Dr. Duncan is one of the most widely known officials connected with the Chautauqua movement. Through him all official documents are promulgated and details of management are arranged. He has full charge of the grounds, directs all improvements, decides the style after which all public structures and private cottages shall be built, attends to all grievances, and is to Chautauqua what the engine is to the manufactory, and, like it, never tires. When he was elected Secretary of the association, in 1883, the institution was $90,000 in debt. At the close of last season the Assembly debt had been reduced to $20,000, although there had been an expenditure of nearly $100,000 in improvements during these seven years. Dr. Duncan's first connection with the Assembly was in the season of 1878, when he was selected by Chancellor Vincent as his assistant. He continued in this position until 1883, when he was made Secretary and General Superintendent. How well he has filled that office everyone who is acquainted with Chautauqua is aware. Dr. Duncan is the creator of a branch Chautauqua at Albany, Ga., which bids fair to rival its parent in the North. At a recent meeting, at which Governor Gordon and Senator Colquitt were present, 3,000 day tickets were told in addition to the season tickets. Dr. Duncan has been hailed as a missionary of Northern good-will, and his Georgia visits are occasions of public rejoicing. He owns a cotton and fruit plantation of 3,500 acres twelve miles from Albany, which is in Dougherty county, 200 miles south of Atlanta. The people of Albany have overwhelmed the Secretary of Chautauqua with attentions, among which was the presentation to him of a gold watch through a committee consisting of Mayor H. McIntosh, Col. Nelson Tift (the builder of the Confederate ram *Albemarle*), and Captain Richard S. Hobbs.

The presence of Dr. Duncan upon the platform is magnetic, and combined with excellent oratory, a graceful use of English, and a great abundance of material for thought to draw upon, it is no wonder that he stands in the first rank of popular speakers. Firmness of purpose mingles in the expression of his countenance with gentleness when he speaks, and his clearness, earnestness, sincerity, and cheerfulness help in giving his finely toned words peculiar power. His characteristics are inherited from the very best of Scottish traits and education, without any of the narrowness that sometimes is attributed to the more conservative representatives of the best thought of the land of the thistle. His works will go on and on long after he shall have finished his part of it. He has already made for himself a well-deserved place in the religious and secular history of this country, for no man has striven harder or more successfully to confer benefits of inestimable value upon the youth

in particular and mankind generally. In this connection it is not inapt to quote, with slight changes, the following from an Albany, Ga., newspaper, where the new Chautauqua is located: "He is undoubtedly a wonderful man, gifted in repartee, never at a loss in any emergency, and possessing a heart full of the most generous and unselfish patriotism and philanthropy. No man less generously endowed could have accomplished what he has done, and his work is not only a monument to his energy and sagacity, but to his unselfish nature to do good wherever good can be accomplished. Every moment of his life spent in Southwestern Georgia testifies to the purity of his motives and philanthropy." Mount Union College, of Ohio, never more worthily conferred a degree than when it recognized William A. Duncan as a Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. Duncan married Miss Julia B. Coleman, daughter of J. M. Coleman, esq., of Seneca Falls, N. Y. Two daughters, liberally educated and now traveling with Mrs. Duncan in Europe for educational benefits, bless the union.

GEORGE C. SAWYER, for twenty-five years the New York State agent of the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., was born in Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., March 1, 1839, the second son of Rev. George and Mary A. Sawyer. His only brother, A. H. Sawyer, esq., who resides in Watertown, N. Y., is an eminent lawyer of extensive practice, and for a number of years was County Judge of Jefferson county. The father was a Methodist clergyman, and the subject of this sketch "itinerated" with him until twelve years of age.

Upon the removal of the family to Fulton, Oswego county, George C. entered Falley Seminary, pursuing for four years studies preparatory for college under such eminent instructors as the Rev. E. E. Bragdon, D. D., then principal and professor of Greek literature; John R. French, LL. D., professor of mathematics (and now of Syracuse University); Charles R. Egglestoh, A. M., professor of Latin and modern languages; and many others. Falley Seminary, then at the zenith of its fame, presented such favorable conditions for advanced study that Mr. Sawyer decided to remain and enter Union College in the Senior year. But when about to leave for the latter institution he was stricken with typhoid fever, from which he did not recover for a year, and the delay caused him to abandon the idea of a college degree. Of a resolute nature, and determined not to be thwarted in his purpose by ill health, he pursued his studies under efficient private tutors for two years longer, and then entered the law office of S. N. Dada, esq., of Fulton. Here he studied faithfully and diligently, and was admitted to the bar April 4th, 1861. He immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Dada, for the practice of his profession, under the firm name of Dada & Sawyer, which continued till November 29, 1865, when failing health compelled Mr. Sawyer to retire. He then entered upon an engagement with the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., as its State agent for the State of New York, a position which he has ever since occupied with great credit to himself and profit to the organization. In 1866 he came to Syracuse to reside, and immediately opened a State office for his company. This corporation began its celebrated career on April 1, 1864, as the only and original accident company of the United States introducing that business in this country. There was afterwards organized and connected with it a life department, which to-day makes the company one of the strongest and best in the United States. Starting with a cash capital of only $250,000, it has by judicious management steadily increased its assets to about $13,000,000, and the name "Travelers" has become virtually a household word. During these twenty-seven years of the company's remarkable development Mr. Sawyer has honorably and efficiently retained the same relation to it, and it is safe to say that under his personal supervision New York State has contributed her full share to the corporation's growth and prosperity. No little credit is due our subject for the careful and sagacious direction of his portion of the company's affairs.

During the twenty-five years of Mr. Sawyer's residence in Syracuse he has, although absent much, found time to interest himself in the city's religious, social, and business activities, but he has had no political aspirations. A Methodist by faith, as might be expected from his parentage, he is

prominently connected with the First Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has held and still holds responsible offices. He is President of the Syracuse Methodist Episcopal Union, a federation of all the Methodist churches of the city for local mission work. While sufficiently denominational in his views he is nevertheless liberal in spirit and broad-minded toward other church organizations, as is evidenced by his connection with the New York State Sunday-School Association (in which he has twice been honored with its presidency), and particularly by his long and valuable service with the Young Men's Christian Association of the city and State. He has held nearly every office in the local association, and was three successive terms elected its President, serving in all with honor and distinction. For many years he has been a member of the New York State Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and was twice elected President of the New York State Association.

Outside of his insurance connections Mr. Sawyer is President of the Syracuse Land and Improvement Company, one of the largest and most rapidly developing organizations of its character in the State. He is Vice-President of the Thousand Island Park Association, and is prominently identified with several other institutions and associations in Syracuse.

November 12, 1862, Mr. Sawyer married Miss Julia A. Sabin, of Fulton, N. Y. Three daughters have been born to them, all of whom are living, as follows: Carrie E., Bertha S., and Grace J. The first two named are graduates of Syracuse University, which fact of itself indicates the literary tastes of the family.

DWIGHT HALL BRUCE, born at Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., June 21, 1834, is the elder son of the late Benjamin Franklin Bruce, born at the same place, May 5, 1812. He was the eldest son of Joseph Bruce, born at Roxbury, Mass., January 6, 1789, who was the second son of Thaddeus Bruce, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, November 14, 1765. He was of Norman ancestry and a direct descendant of Robert Bruce. The motto of the coat of arms of his house is "Do well and doubt not."

Reared upon a farm, the subject of this sketch was not in his earlier years surrounded by unusual advantages for securing an education; nevertheless, it was his good fortune to obtain the best of continuous common school instruction, and later a full academic course, which was both broad and comprehensive in its curriculum. He was fitted for an advanced college entrance by special preparation, but circumstances arose which made it necessary to indefinitely defer making application for admission. He had been engaged in various pursuits, when in 1858 he became connected with the *Oswego Commercial Times* in the capacity of associate editor, which he resigned in January 1861, that he might come to Syracuse, where he has since resided, to become assistant to his father who had been appointed Canal Commissioner in charge of the middle division of the canals of the State. His connection with the canals was continued during several years. In 1866, and again in 1867, he was elected Supervisor of the Seventh ward. It was on his motion that the Board of Supervisors appointed a committee, of which he was a member, to draft a bill to be passed by the Legislature for the better collection of county taxes. The work of the committee was so well done that the act which it prepared has been in effect from that time until the present, and has been adopted by many other counties in the State. The act was also adapted at a later period for the collection of city taxes. He also prepared an apportionment of Assembly Districts under the census of 1865, which has not since been changed. In October, 1869, he resigned his connection with the canals to accept an appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, to make assessments throughout the Twenty-third Congressional District, composed of the counties of Onondaga and Cortland, for all taxes imposed on the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff, and cigars. He resigned this position in January, 1870, to become one of the editors and owners of the Syracuse *Daily Journal* under the firm name of Truair, Smith & Co. At a later date, and by a change of interests, the firm name became Truair, Smith & Bruce, and January 1, 1884, Mr. Truair retired, when the name of the firm was changed to Smith & Bruce, with equal interests. This partnership was continued until August 15, 1885 when Mr. Bruce withdrew.

March 25, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant and confirmed by the United States Senate Postmaster at Syracuse, continuing in the position until January 1, 1875, nine months beyond the term of his appointment. He inaugurated the "night service," more than doubled the number of incoming and outgoing mails, and made various other important changes to increase the efficiency of the office. It is a matter of record that though the office handled several millions of dollars of money during his term—it was a sub-treasury for deposit by several hundred other officers, and a paying agency for railroad clerks—there was not the slightest variation of his accounts with those of the Postoffice Department when he made his final settlement with the Department.

In May, 1885, he was elected President and later General Manager of the Syracuse Water Company, and has retained those positions until the present time. For many years he has been connected with various business enterprises and undertakings, and has held numerous offices of trust and responsibility. He has from time to time been President of charitable and benevolent organizations, and effected the first organization in this city for the protection of animals. In 1888 he was appointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Burns, and was elected President of the Board of Commissioners. He accepted the office only after much persuasion, and resigned it a few months after his appointment.

For many years, particularly during those of the war, he was active in politics and in support of the war. His first vote was given for John C. Fremont for President, and since that time he has been a strong adherent of Republican principles. There was a field for work in "war times" at home as well as at the front, and unquestionably a vast number of those who gave their earnest efforts to the cause at the rear were of more aid to the government than they possibly could have been at the front, in whatever favorable circumstances they might have been placed. The political campaigns of those years were of unquestionable importance. The Presidential campaign of 1864, when Lincoln was re elected, was the most interesting and exciting as well as important election ever held in the United States. Upon the success of Lincoln depended the success of the Union army. The election of Grant in 1868 was only second in importance and awakened scarcely less interest. Both of these campaigns were locally mainly managed by Mr. Bruce as Secretary of the Republican Central Committee, a position he filled for ten successive years and until he would no longer accept it. His efforts were not for his party above country, but, on the contrary, for his country above party, and for which his party stood. He was no less active as a member of War Committees in aid of the Union army, declining a commission to the front to work as a private at home.

He was continuously connected with the military organization of the State during a period of thirty-five years. He enlisted when he was sixteen years old, and rose to division staff grades of Major and Paymaster, and Colonel and Engineer. In 1878, at the request of Colonel J. W. Yale, he became Inspector of Rifle Practice of the late 51st Regiment, holding the position until he was elected Brigadier-General in command of the 10th Brigade, the number of which was, by a reduction of brigades, later changed to the 7th. He resigned and retired from the National Guard in 1884.

He was married, October 13, 1859, to Emilie Northrup, sister of Judge A. J. Northrup and Milton H. Northrup, of Syracuse.

MRS. L. H. REDFIELD.—The seigniory of L'Orignal, Upper Canada, fifty-four square miles of territory, stretching nine miles along the Ottawa River, was opened to emigrants by its owner, Nathaniel Hazard Tredwell, in 1794. His daughter, Ann Maria, the subject of this sketch, was born at the village of L'Orignal, situated on the banks of the beautiful Ottawa, on January 17, 1800.

When the War of 1812 broke out Mr. Tredwell, owing to his American proclivities, became a suspected person; his property was confiscated, and it was under many difficulties that he succeeded in returning, with his family, to Plattsburgh, N. Y., where Mrs. Redfield's girlhood was passed.

Ann M. T. Redfield

She was educated at the school of Mrs. Emma Willard, at Middlebury, Vt., and took a post-graduate course of study at Clinton, N. Y., "reciting rhetoric to Dr. Davis, President of Hamilton College, botany to Professor Noyes, and mathematics to Mr. Bassett." She was Preceptress at the academy at Onondoga Hollow in this county, which place became her home upon her marriage, February 7, 1820, to Lewis H. Redfield. In 1829 Mr. Redfield and family removed to Syracuse, in which city Mrs. Redfield died June 15, 1888, aged eighty-eight years.

Twenty-five years before Mrs. Redfield's death Mrs. Ellet wrote in "The Queens of American Society" as follows:

"Mrs. Redfield is not only noted for position, but is known as the author of a popular work, 'Zoological Science, or Nature in Living Forms,' a book commended by Professor Agassiz as one that 'would do credit to a majority of college professors.' Her intellectual culture was softened by natural refinement, and a sympathy that went forth spontaneously towards all who needed it, or claimed her tenderness. The mother of a numerous family, she took pains with the education of her family."

June 16, 1888, the *New York World* contained the following obituary notice:

"Mrs. Ann M. Tredwell Redfield died yesterday. * * * In 1820 she married Lewis H. Redfield, who was identified with every stage of the growth of Syracuse. He died in 1882. Mrs. Redfield was the author of a text-book on zoology. She was one of the best known women in Central New York."

Letters received by Mr. and Mrs. William H. H. Smith on the occasion of Mrs. Redfield's death were tributes to her worth and character. Dr. Alexander Winchell, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on June 20, 1888, wrote as follows: "Mrs. Redfield was a capable and useful woman—learned in a department of science represented by far too few women."

Dr. Anson J. Upson: "I feel grateful to a kind Providence who has permitted me to enjoy the friendship and be inspired by the noble enthusiasm of such a woman as Mrs. Redfield."

Henry C. Platt, esq., New York city: "It is a source of great gratification to have been connected by a common ancestry with such a noble and useful woman, whose work on earth was so well done. I feel that her good deeds and her good fame are part of our family heritage."

Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver, of St. Paul, Minn., in memory of Mrs. Redfield, wrote as follows:

"We cannot but regard the friendship of your mother as a great honor and pure pleasure in our lives. We are touched to the very heart that she remembered us, and sent to us such appropriate memorials of her own self, imbued and inspired, as that self was, with the love of God's truth shining forth from His word and works. Would that with her gifts might come to us her spirit of sublime loyalty to the right and beautiful charity to all. * * * We are with you in your sorrow for the departure of this blessed teacher of good things, and with you in the hope which maketh not ashamed of seeing her once more in that better world for which she has been ripening with a spiritual bloom that made old age a prophecy of the radiant youth of immortality."

Ancestry.—Mrs. Redfield's forefathers were of English descent, and their sterling qualities were proven in colonial times, during the Revolutionary period, and in the councils of the nation, during what has been termed the "formative epoch," from 1776 to 1820, when the United States were "slowly and in the face of physical and moral obstacles establishing their independence among nations." Mrs. Redfield's paternal grandfather, Thomas Tredwell, lived in an age of extraordinary activities and forces, and the record of a life devoted to the public service associates his name enduringly with grand, arduous, and historic events.

Thomas Tredwell's Public Record.—He was a Representative in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in 1772–76; in 1775 he was elected to the Provincial Congress, sitting in the city of New York. In 1776 he was, with others, elected to represent Suffolk county, L. I. This Provincial Congress met at the Court-House in Westchester county, but sat in Fishkill, November 8th. In 1778 he was delegated to the convention at Poughkeepsie to deliberate on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He was also appointed during the same year Judge of Probate in the city of New York, which office he held until surrogates were appointed for each county. In 1791 he was elected to represent Suffolk, Kings, and Queens counties in the Continental Congress then sitting in Philadelphia (to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Townsend). In 1793 he was again elected to represent these counties, which he continued to do until he removed to Plattsburgh,

N. Y. In 1804 he was elected Senator for the Northern District, and in 1807 he was appointed Surrogate for Clinton county, which office he filled until his death, which took place at Plattsburgh, December 25, 1831. Thompson, in his "History of Long Island," says:

"Thomas Tredwell was one of the most useful men of his day, and was almost constantly engaged in public business; was distinguished for firmness and prudence, was a member of the Provincial Convention in 1775, and was elected afterward to the Provincial Congress from Long Island (with power to establish a new form of government). He was a member of the first Senate of this State under the Constitution, and seems in all respects to have been fitted for the perilous times in which he lived."

Governor Seward, in his "Introduction to the Natural History of the State of New York," says:

"Thomas Tredwell was one of three constituting the Committee of Safety while the Constitution of this State was being formed, in 1777, and was for many years the only surviving member of that body." (See "Sprague's Annals," Palmer's "Hist. of Lake Champlain," and the histories of Long Island by Prime, Thompson, Onderdonk, etc.)

Mrs. Redfield's maternal ancestor, Sir Hugh Platt, lived in the days of Shakespeare and Bacon. Her grandfather, Judge Charles Platt, was one of the original proprietors of Plattsburgh, N. Y., its first actual and permanent settler, and with two brothers founded the place and gave its name. He was the first Judge of Clinton county, and held the first court in 1780. He had studied medicine in Paris, France; he visited London, England, in 1761, and there copied from the records of the Herald's College the family Coat of Arms. It was granted to the "Ancient and Honourable Family of PLATT, who were in great Repute in Norfolk, Anno Domini, 1327," etc.

Mrs. Redfield was a close observer of national history throughout her life, which began with the opening of this century. She was intellectually alert to receive new ideas upon all subjects, and kept abreast of the advanced views of the times in which she lived. Before her death the phonograph and the telephone were assured scientific facts, and Dr. Winchell's writings were illuminating the fields of scientific inquiry. Through all the years of a busy life her love of study was enthusiastic; she loved knowledge for its own sake, and, prizing intellectual distinction, she was herself attractive, possessing the magnetism of a noble and inspiring presence and a sympathetic nature. She was on terms of friendly intimacy and was pre-eminently the friend of teachers and clergymen. Her friendships were enduring; with Dr. Malcolm McClaren it dated from 1818, at Onondaga Academy; for more than half a century she held delightful correspondence with Mrs. Emma Willard, till her death; the same may be said of Dr. and Mrs Samuel B. Woolworth, the Hon. A. H. Redfield, and others, beside relations. Fond of the study of the natural sciences Mrs. Redfield made collections of shells, minerals, and botanical specimens and prepared and published a work on zoology, illustrated by a chart of the "Animal Kingdom." Beautifully illustrated with pencilings were a botanical chart and an atlas prepared by her for publication. Interested in family tradition and history she collected genealogical data and arranged a "Tree" of the family of "Platt," which was photographed for distribution. Among her last literary works was a valuable genealogical history of the families of "Tredwell" and "Platt," published as a "Rescript." She contributed papers of historical value to Hamilton College and to the historical societies of Long Island and Chicago.

In domestic life Mrs. Redfield was eminently practical, and there was scarcely anything useful or ornamental that she could not or did not do from spinning and dipping candles to painting on satin; from whipping linen cambric shirt-ruffles to writing an essay on zoology; which goes to prove that a woman with an intelligent purpose can do almost anything that she sets herself to do. In the panorama of local history, of which Mrs. Redfield was an eye-witness, were the scenes of rejoicing attending the completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825, when Lafayette, "the guest of the nation," passed through Onondaga Hollow, and in whose honor evergreen arches were erected in the main street of the village. The completion of the canal and the expansion of the salt industry gave promise of growth and prosperity to the then lesser village, which Mrs. Redfield lived to see the city of Syracuse with more than eighty thousand inhabitants. She remembered when "Jacksonism" was "dominant and rampant" throughout the land; when anti-Masonry and Masonry made and unmade political parties and friendships so absorbing were those issues in their day. When the Court-House was removed from Onondaga Hill to a location midway between the rival villages of Syracuse and Salina (now the First ward of this city), Mrs. Redfield, in speaking of it, said: "The location

suited no one—the lawyers least of all; the distance was long, and in the spring and fall of the year the road was almost impassable." At the time of the "great fire" there were no engines or fire apparatus of any sort, and leather fire-buckets were in use; double rows of men were formed, who passed and repassed them along the lines to the canal or private cisterns. Events of great importance and interest to Syracuse were the first visitation of the cholera, in 1832, when a panic prevailed here as elsewhere; "the explosion" and loss of life; the building of the first railroad; the first telegraph; the development of the public school system; the formation of libraries and literary societies; the agricultural fairs; the organization of benevolent institutions; the advent of public lectures; the abolition movements; the rise and fall of animal magnetism, and of the Millerite delusion; the singing of Jenny Lind; Daniel Webster's speech on the fugitive slave law; the speech of the first Mayor of Syracuse, Harvey Baldwin; the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign with its log-cabin and hard-cider arguments. The "Central City" became the "City of Conventions." When the war of the Rebellion broke out the women of the North were united in effort in the work for the relief of soldiers in hospital and on the field. To this work Mrs. Redfield came with characteristic energy and efficiency.

Mrs. Redfield's recollections of Syracuse and Onondaga county embraced seventy years (1818–88). She survived most of her generation of women who were socially prominent in this city. Their names are as follows: Mrs. Amos P. Granger, Mrs. B. Davis Noxon, Mrs. Major Burnet, Mrs. Harvey Baldwin, Mrs. E. W. Leavenworth, Mrs. E. F. Wallace, Mrs. Hezekiah Strong (Onondaga Hill), Mrs. Harriet B. (Ellis) Cook, Mrs. John Wilkinson, Mrs. Harriet Touseley Lee, Mrs. Henry Gregory, Madame A. J. Raoul, Mrs. Captain Putnam, Mrs. General Hopping, Mrs. James Lynch, Mrs. Dr. Colvin, Mrs. Johnson Hall, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Harry Raynor, Mrs. Samuel Mead, Mrs. Daniel Gott, Mrs. Dr. Adams, Mrs. Major Forman, Mrs. William Dodge, Mrs. Philo D. Mickles, Mrs. Joseph Savage, and the beloved teacher, Miss Amelia Bradbury, and Mrs. Mary D. Maltbie.

WILLIAM H. H. SMITH'S paternal ancestors were of English descent. The earliest Long Island ancestor was Richard Smith, of Smithtown, of whom histories of Long Island make honorable mention. His maternal ancestors were named Brush, and were Huguenots and lived at Huntington, Suffolk county, L. I. Both families warmly espoused the cause of the colonies, and suffered hardships during the British occupation of the island. The father of William H. H. Smith was Rev. William Smith. He removed in 1793 from West Farms, Long Island, to Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch was born June 5, 1814. Mr. Smith remained at his father's until he became of age, engaged at home in farm pursuits. Soon after arriving at his majority he took charge of, and conducted for two years, a wholesale grocery business at Utica, N. Y.

In the spring of 1839 the first locomotive was placed on the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad. In September of that year Mr. Smith accepted the position of "collector" on that road, which was extended to Rochester, and this is now a part of the New York Central. This was the first railroad from the Atlantic seaboard to the great lakes, and became the thoroughfare of travel for business or pleasure to Niagara Falls and the great West. At that time express companies had not been established, and Mr. Smith was frequently called upon to take charge of bank exchanges and other monied transactions between bankers and business men at Syracuse, Auburn, and Rochester. There were many pleasant and also amusing features associated with the position of "collector"; opportunity to form agreeable acquaintances, and to see the distinguished men of those times, the names and deeds of whom are part of our national history. Reminiscences of travel are recalled by Mr. Smith of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, William H. Seward, Martin Van Buren, Heman J. Redfield, Gen. Winfield Scott, Gen. Zachary Taylor, Lewis Cass, Silas Wright, Frank Granger, Judge Alfred Conkling, Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, George Dawson, Stephen A. Douglass, "Long" John Wentworth, and other celebrities of public interest, as Audubon, Kossuth, M. de Bodisco, Jenny Lind, Fanny Kemble Butler, etc.

September 23, 1840, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Tredwell Redfield, at Syracuse, N. Y.

He purchased a tract of land on the Highlands in the southeastern part of this city and resigning his position, in 1852, after thirteen years of railroad life, he built a residence in Irving street, and has since resided there. He has contributed to the development and permanent prosperity of that part of the city by helping to inaugurate and carry forward progressive measures and enterprises. At an early day, in the introduction in Syracuse of the street railway system, Mr. Smith took the necessary steps for organizing a company, securing stock and the franchise for the construction of the Genesee and Water Street Railroad, the building of which was under his charge, and of which, and the Fourth Ward Railroad, he was Vice-President and Director until they passed into other hands. Mr. Smith has been a member, at various times, of Boards of School Commissioners, Assessors, Trustees, Commissioners, etc.: a life member of the Onondaga County Historical Society since its organization in 1862; a life member of the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum; and for many years a Trustee of the House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd. Without making denominational discrimination he has responded in aid of many of our religious, educational, and benevolent institutions, and has especially been an efficient promoter of the enterprises undertaken by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Eighth ward of this city. When Syracuse University was located in the Eighth ward Mr. Smith made a substantial welcoming gift to them of $2,100. Mr. Smith's political affiliations were originally with the Whigs, and have been with the Republicans since the organization of that party. During the war of the Rebellion he gave influence and support in such directions as strengthened the Union cause.

Mr. Smith's tastes are decided for good general literature, American history, "Christopher North," and other choice humor; he enjoys good sermons, theatrical representations, whist, and "going a fishing" for trout. His fondness for picturesque scenery and wild-wood sports have led him often to the wilderness, and for forty of the last fifty years he has visited each spring-time the streams of Northern New York and the lakes "which sit like sparkling gems" among the everlasting hills of the far-famed Adirondacks.

A resident of Syracuse for more than half a century, he has witnessed and been a close observer of the changes which have taken place in this flourishing city, which is now covered with a net-work of railroads, and has become a center of energetic manufacturing enterprise, with corresponding expansion of religious, educational, and other ennobling interests. The population has increased from 6,000 in 1839 to 90,000 in 1891.

DR. HENRY DELAMATER DENISON was of the eighth generation from William Denison, who was born in England about 1586 and came to America in 1631, settling at Roxbury, Mass. He was accompanied by his wife, Margaret, and three sons, Daniel, Edward, and George,* and by John Eliot, a tutor in the family. Mr. Eliot, as a minister at Roxbury and missionary among the Indians, made for himself a place in history. Mr. Denison was a cultured gentleman, of high character, and prominent in the church at Roxbury, of which he was a deacon. He was liberally educated, and gave most careful attention to the education of his children. He died in 1653.† George Denison, third son of William, was born in England in 1618, and, as above stated, came with his father to this country in 1631. He was twice married. After the death of his first wife, in 1643, he returned to England, served under Cromwell in the Army of Parliament, won distinction, was wounded, and nursed at the house of a gentleman whose daughter he married. He returned to Roxbury, finally settling at Stonington, Conn. He died in 1694. His biographer declares that he and

*Of these three sons, George is the genealogical ancestor of the subject of this sketch. Daniel was a man of much prominence. He was born in 1612, and married a daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley. He settled at Ipswich, Mass., and had two children: John, who married a daughter of Deputy Governor John Symonds, and Elizabeth, who married John Rogers, President of Harvard College. He was Major-General of militia, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for twenty-nine years one of the "assistants." His only male descendant died unmarried. Edward was born in 1614, and was the father of twelve children. He was a man of mark in Roxbury, and died there in 1683.

† It was probably in 1653 that a house was built by the Denisons at Mystic, Conn., and surrounded by a stockade to protect it from the assaults of Indians. The stockade has been removed, but the house is still standing. It has never been occupied by other than members of the Denison family, two of whom now live in it.

W. F. P. Smith

his wife "were both remarkable for their magnificent personal appearance, and for force of mind and character. They held a foremost place in Stonington." "He has been described," says the biographer, "as the 'Miles Standish of the settlement,' but he was a greater and more brilliant soldier than Standish. He had no equal in any of the colonies for conducting a war against the Indians, excepting, perhaps, Captain John Mason." Another authority says of him: "Our early history presents no character of bolder and more active spirit than Captain George Denison; he reminds us of the border men of Scotland." Nine children were born to him, of whom John Denison, born July 14, 1646, was the third child. He settled in Stonington on a farm, near the mouth of Mystic River, which came to him by deed from his and his wife's parents. The title of captain was prefixed to his name. He was a man of mark and prominence in Stonington. He was the father of nine children and died in 1699. Daniel was his fifth child, born March 28, 1680. He was a Deacon of the First Congregational church at Stonington. He was three times married, and died October 13, 1747. Eleven children were born to him, of whom Daniel, jr., was born March 22, 1721, and died at Stonington, May 9, 1776. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom Henry, the sixth, was born November 26, 1753, married in 1778, and died at Stonington in 1836. He had eight children, of whom Daniel was the fourth, born March 31, 1787. He was liberally educated and chose the profession of a physician. He came on horseback to Pompey, almost a century ago, where he settled and spent the remainder of his life, always enjoying the high esteem of all who knew him. His death occurred in 1854.

Dr. Denison, the subject of this biography, was the eldest son of Dr. Daniel Denison, and was born at Pompey, March 22, 1822. Upon the completion of his education he complied with the wishes of his father and his own desires by preparing himself for the medical profession, to accomplish which he spent two years in the then famous medical school at Castleton, Vt., from which he retired with honors to enter upon a course of two years at Columbia College, and from which he was graduated with distinction. Upon his return to Pompey he entered into practice with his father, and met with excellent success, indeed, a future of rare promise seemed to open before him; but his nature proved to be too sympathetic to allow him to look upon illness and suffering with that degree of indifference which the physician must possess if he would keep his mind clear and settled. After two years of experience he abandoned his profession to enter upon other pursuits. He came to Syracuse in 1850, thereafter making it his home. He had previously married Miss Melissa M. Southerland, of Pompey. He spent the remainder of his life actively in large business affairs, mainly in the construction of railroads and various important public works. He also engaged largely in other business pursuits, in which his exceptional sagacity uniformly led him to successful results. He was not a man who acted from impulse, but his well-balanced mind always weighed undertakings according to the law of cause and effect, so that he reached conclusions logically. His advice was much sought by business men, who knew that his judgment was almost infallible, and he was ever ready to apply his best faculties to the solving of difficult business problems for his friends and acquaintances as well as for himself. Being accomplished in the study of human nature he could easily and almost unerringly read the character of a man, hence he but very seldom was the victim of misplaced confidence. His tried friends he trusted implicitly; his confidence in them could not be shaken, and no man was truer to his friends than he. His code of business rules had much to do with his success, and with his clearness and excellence of judgment he made his word as good as his bond in his business affairs. Dr. Denison was for many years active in politics, acting with the Democratic party. He was not only a local leader, but exercised a commanding position among the leading Democratic politicians of the State. He was far-sighted and sagacious, and was rarely mistaken in his judgment of men and measures. So clear were his opinions upon political questions that his advice always had great weight in party councils. He would not accept office of any kind, and though he was often chosen a delegate to State and National conventions of his party, it was always done against his wishes. He much preferred being a private in the ranks to the holding of any conspicuous position whatever. He was for many years intimate with prominent politicians, and his acquaintance both in and out of his party was wide and advantageous. In the days of the war he was a "Union Democrat," and gave liberally of both money and efforts in support of the cause of the Union. His patriotism was unfaltering, and his confidence in the final triumph of the Union army unyielding.

Dr. Denison was singularly kind hearted and generous. Many men in this city and elsewhere can testify to this fact—men who, in their earlier days of struggling, were assisted on the way to future success by his advice and material aid. He gave abundantly to charitable objects, always in an unostentatious manner, in keeping with the natural reserve which characterized all his acts of generosity and benevolence. No worthy charity ever came to him in vain; he could not deny the request of an impecunious stranger, preferring to bestow assistance unworthily rather than take the risk of withholding aid when really needed. Frank, courteous, and generous in his intercourse, he well sustained the motto of the Denison coat of arms, *Domus Grata* (hospitable house). He was a thoroughly practical man, detesting sham wherever found. Solidity in all things was one of his characteristics. He was public spirited and progressive in his ideas of government, and a firm advocate of education as a means of relief from many evils. It was only to those who knew him best that his many superior characteristics shone brightest, and his great strength of mind was felt most powerfully. His life-work was completed on the 24th of December, 1883, and his death was widely mourned by many strongly attached friends. His wife and three sons, Lucius S., Franklin P., and Charles A., survive him.

GEORGE H. McCHESNEY, the eleventh of fourteen children born to William and Huldah (Lord) McChesney, was born November 1, 1841, in the town of Richland, Oswego county, N. Y. William McChesney, born in Bennington, Vt., in 1798, emigrated from that place to Oswego county about 1812, and there married Huldah Lord, who was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., July 21, 1805. Mrs. McChesney is still living at the ripe age of eighty-six years, making her home at present with our subject in this city. Mr. McChesney was a prominent farmer and lumber manufacturer in Pulaski, N. Y., and died there in August, 1863, aged sixty-five years.

George H. McChesney early acquired habits of thrift and industry, and for one who started young in life, with no capital other than high ambitions and a strong will-power, he has secured a leading position among the substantial business men of the community. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Pulaski, which was supplemented by two years in the academy at that place. In the meantime he assisted his father on the farm and in the mill, which labor was necessarily conducive to a strong constitution and an intimate knowledge of the details of the business that he has since followed. At the age of seventeen Mr McChesney left home and went to Oswego, N. Y., where he became superintendent in the lumber yard of Clark & Page, with whom he remained for two years, or until that firm dissolved. He then occupied a like position with their successor, L. A. Card, till the fall of 1867. During the few years he remained in Oswego he became owner of several vessels on the lake, which were used in carrying lumber to that port, and which was the first business he transacted on his own account. His earnings from these boats, and the savings from his salary, enabled him to accumulate sufficient capital to start in business for himself, and he accordingly moved to Syracuse and purchased, in company with David P. Fairchild, the lumber yard of W. C. Brayton & Co., which he now conducts. The firm of Fairchild & McChesney existed for thirteen months, when it was dissolved by the senior partner retiring. Warren C. Brayton and R. A. Ponta were then admitted to the business, under the firm name of G. H. McChesney & Co., which continued until 1880, since which time Mr. McChesney has conducted the lumber trade alone. He has been eminently successful in his business career of twenty-five years in the same location, having in that time supplied the lumber for numerous large contracts in and adjacent to the city. He built and owns the Alhambra Hall in James street, a large planing-mill and factory at the corner of Plum and Wilkinson streets, and an extensive carpenter and furniture shop on the corner of Tracy and North West streets. Mr. McChesney also owns a planing and heading-mill and lumber yard in the First ward, besides his main lumber yard at 239 James street, where are located the business offices. The latter establishment was started nearly half a century ago by Cogswell & Barnes.

Mr. McChesney was married, February 4, 1874, to Miss Ella V. Warner, daughter of the late C. C. Warner, of Syracuse. Five children have blessed this union, all of whom are living, namely:

George H., born December 27, 1874; Florence E., born November 30, 1877; Howard W., born January 17, 1880; Marguerite M., born October 13, 1886; and Harold A., born September 20, 1889.

For nearly twenty-five years Mr. McChesney has been closely allied to the business interests and development of Syracuse, and among other financial connections is a Director of the Third National Bank of this city. Kind and gentle in manner, and of a retiring disposition, he is ever ready to lend a helping hand so far as his means will allow, and above all he takes a keen interest in all that tends to better the community in which he lives.

HON. DANIEL P. WOOD was born in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., on the 5th of November, 1819, the son of Daniel Wood and Sophia Sims. At the commencement of the century his father, from Berkshire, Mass. took up his residence at Pompey Hill, and was the pioneer lawyer of the place. He was a Justice of the Peace, and a man of influence and successful practice, and was appointed first postmaster there by President Madison in 1811. After Victory Birdseye settled at Pompey, in 1807, a partnership was formed between the two lawyers, and the firm of Wood & Birdseye were the instructors of many who were afterwards practitioners of the county. The cultivation of a tract of land, which the elder Wood purchased, furnished an employment congenial to his tastes and health, and he resigned the honors and habits of the profession principally to his partner.

Daniel P. Wood, assisting his father during his boyhood, strengthened his constitution, and thus prepared himself to realize, in the arduous mental labors yet to come, the maxim, *sana mens in sano corpore*. Natural scenery exerts a powerful influence on the youthful mind. From Pompey Hill, a portion of which is 1,700 feet above the level of the sea, a view at one point stretches far in every direction, unbroken save by the horizon, and embracing objects in seven counties. The mind of the youth grew beyond the confines of the farm. At first he attended the district schools, but the wisdom and public spirit of his father and other residents had provided means for higher education. Daniel Wood was one of the Trustees of the Pompey Academy, incorporated in 1811, and its Treasurer and a member of its Prudential Committee. While pursuing a preparatory classical course at this academy young Wood lost his father, who died in 1838. The next year he entered Hamilton College, at the time when the scholarly Dr. Simeon North commenced his useful and efficient presidency, and graduated in 1843. During his college course his mother was removed by death; she was Sophia Sims, of a family resident in New England, but originally of Jamestown, Va. Though bereft of parental advice and influence Mr. Wood was at this age fixed in his life purposes and principles. In addition to his regular studies he had improved his mind by extensive reading. He commenced studying law with Hon. Victory Birdseye, his father's former partner, who had been a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and had served various terms in the State Assembly and Senate, and had been a member of the Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh Congresses. Mr. Wood's legal studies were finished in the office of George W. Noxon, of Syracuse, with whom he formed a partnership on his admission to the bar in 1846. Two years subsequently he married Lora Celeste, daughter of Silas Smith, of Lanesboro, Mass., whose wife was Eunice Bagg, descended from Joseph Loomis, of Windsor, Conn., who arrived at Boston from England in 1638.

Though many lawyers of ability and experience preceded Mr. Wood in the practice of the law at Syracuse, the competition served only to whet his energy and resolution. The city received its charter in 1847, and for two or three years Mr. Wood was appointed City Attorney, the duties of which office he performed so acceptably that he was put in successful nomination for the Assembly by his party—the Whigs—in 1852. The Onondaga salt production, which had been rapidly increasing during the preceding ten years, was the most important industrial interest of his constituents. During the session of 1853 he was Chairman of the Committee on Salt, and ably and impartially protected their rights and those of the State. He was also a member of the Committee on the Code, a subject then of engrossing importance to the lawyers of the State from the radical changes which had been introduced into the procedure of the courts. An opportunity was thus afforded of testing

his legal attainments and their ready application, which resulted in the increase of his reputation as a lawyer. As a legislative debater he made his mark in the discussion of the improvement of the canals, in which his constituents were largely concerned and in the impeachment proceedings against and the trial of John C. Mather, the Canal Commissioner, of which celebrated trial Mr. Wood was one of the Committee of Managers on the part of the House. His re-election followed, and at the next session, as Chairman of the Committee on Educational Institutions, he was the author of the act creating the Department of Public Instruction, and performed a very effective work as a member of the important Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Wood's health was usually equal to the demands made upon it, but close attention to his public duties and legal practice for a succession of years rendered a respite necessary, and in 1857 he visited the Southern States and made the return journey from South Carolina on horseback. On the dissolution of the Whig party Mr. Wood co-operated in the Republican organization. The first acts of secession roused his patriotism. He accompanied the President-elect on his journey to the National Capital, which, it had been predicted, Lincoln would never reach alive. Mr. Wood assisted with earnestness in the raising of troops. The Twelfth Regiment of New York Volunteers was among the first formed in the State, and during the war was followed by three other complete regiments from this county, besides separate batteries and companies. In 1865 Mr. Wood again represented his district in the Assembly, and was Chairman of the Special Committee which conducted the remains of President Lincoln from the city of New York through the State. At the same session and in the next Assembly, in which he was likewise a Representative, he was Chairman of the Committee on Canals and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1867 he was elected for the fifth time to the Assembly, and became Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, on which he had had so much experience. The years which followed were the era of inflation and of judicial and legislative corruption. The Tweed ring of the city of New York was in the plentitude of its power, and sought to dominate the political organizations of the State. A reform was needed in both parties. It was important to break down the Tammany influence in the Legislature. Mr. Wood was brought forward in 1871 for the State Senate as a man who could not be led by friend or foe to swerve from the strict line of rectitude, impartiality, and political purity. Elected by a majority of nearly 4,000, he represented the Twenty-second District during the next term of two years, and was assigned to the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, and thus placed in a position where he had to meet and vanquish the hosts of corruption, whether in the House or in the lobby. The first session was crowded with events. The Tammany judges and other officers were impeached. In these proceedings, without neglecting any of his other duties, Senator Wood participated actively, and took the most decided ground for a pure judiciary. No one did more to break the rule of Tweed in the politics of the State. The fight against irregularity and extravagance was continued through the next session. The Supply Bill, in which unjust appropriations had been often artfully introduced, was watched by the Chairman of the Finance Committee with unceasing vigilance. Having had a copy made of the bill as reported by the Conference Committee he would not allow it to leave his hands for a moment until he had compared it word by word with the engrossed bill in the last stage of its progress. Mr. Wood was unanimously re-nominated by acclamation by the Republican Senatorial Convention, and returned to the Senate without opposition. The Democratic Senatorial Convention in the Twenty-second District, consisting of Cortland and Onondaga counties, in the fall of 1873, was, though small in numbers, one of the most remarkable political gatherings ever held in the State. After a motion had been made to ballot for a candidate for Senator one of the delegates declared that "while he had no regard for the Republican party, he had respect for Senator Wood"; he was ready to recognize the good wherever it might exist, and therefore in favor of making nomination against that Senator. Another delegate knew "that the ring Republicans did not like Senator Wood, and that they would be willing to contribute thousands of dollars to defeat him." The convention decided unanimously not to make a nomination. In 1874 and 1875 Senator Wood acted again as the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and continued to practice economy and wise retrenchment. He was a bulwark against unworthy, hungry applicants, and insisted on a strict compliance, even in useful measures, with the forms of the law, as the only safe method of guarding the Treasury. When it was proposed to indirectly anticipate an appropriation for the new Capitol he

pronounced it an evasion of the Constitution of the State, and was unmoved by the arguments in its favor urged by Senators of both parties. He was the author of the banking act passed in 1875. While in the Senate he was surprised by a movement of the military officers of Central New York to secure his appointment to the command of the Sixth Division of the National Guard on the resignation in 1874 of Major-General Barnum, in consequence of his removal from the State. Senator Wood, though often applied to, would not consent to be his successor, and Governor Dix sent in his name for the Major-Generalship of that division without his concurrence. The Senate at once confirmed the nomination with much enthusiasm. Editorial congratulations poured in from every quarter. In a leading article on the subject the *Albany Evening Journal* used the following language, which illustrates the spirit of the press generally :

"It is not singular that the military element of Onondaga and Central New York should seek, as they have been seeking for months, the consent of Senator Wood to take their command. The plumes and the epaulettes are no work of his. But the soldiers knew that whatever he undertakes he pushes with irrepressible energy; and if he had not trained on the tented field, or flashed his sword in the pageant of parade, they had seen his successful generalship in other spheres. If skill in tactics were an essential qualification then no man could surpass him. If understanding of strategy were needful then he was a master. If capacity for fighting were required then he was just the man. * * * In the Legislature he has stood as a sort of a corps of observation, watching against improper measures. He has deployed his forces against all forms of jobs. He has beat the long roll and mustered the columns whenever there was danger. He has posted his pickets, kept up his line of sentinels, slept on his arms, and has been constantly on the alert for every exigency."

The territory of the Sixth Division comprised the counties of Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Seneca, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Lewis. The able efficiency of Senator Wood and his spotless public record had made a deep impression upon the minds of all who were desirous of a higher code of political ethics, especially those in the city of New York, who were seeking to purify the ermine and to alleviate the burdens of taxation. Soon after his appointment as Major-General, Senator Wood was the recipient, from the New York City Council of Political Reform, of a costly sword, with the inscription on the blade : "May this sword be drawn only to enforce righteous laws," and with the engraved inscription on the box inclosing the sword : "Presented to Major-General Daniel P. Wood, by the New York City Council of Political Reform, in recognition of his eminent services in 1872, 1873, and 1874, as a member of the State Senate, in favor of reform legislation, especially for the city of New York." The presentation was made by Judge Emott, at a gathering of the prominent merchants, bankers, and lawyers of the metropolis, in an address containing this endorsement :

"The Governor having selected you for a responsible military office in the State, we, your friends, feel great pleasure in testifying to you the satisfaction that appointment gives us, and our sense of fidelity with which you maintained the cause of reform and good government, and watched for the approach of the enemies of that cause, and served the State, perhaps, more efficiently than any other man in the Legislature during the period we have passed through, so full of events of importance, which have taxed the energies of men both in and out of the Legislature to prevent bad government, and bring us to the point we have reached in reform and reconstruction of municipal affairs."

The following is a passage in the felicitous response of General Wood on that occasion :

"I recall with the greatest pleasure and gratitude the conspicuous and efficient service performed by the New York Council of Political Reform with others, in the overthrow of that dynasty of corrupt and bad men, who had fastened like vampires upon the body politic of this great metropolis, consuming its substance, and wielding its vast political machinery and official patronage in such a manner as enabled it to subject to its blighting control the government and finances of the entire State; a dynasty so well entrenched and fortified that it had come to consider itself, and well nigh to be conceded to be, financially invincible and politically omnipotent. The endorsement of my political course by such a body of patriotic men, laboring thus unselfishly for the general good, had it been expressed in a less costly way, by a simple resolution of approval, would have been all, and more than all, my feeble efforts have deserved."

In 1869 the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga was organized with Mr. Wood as one of the Vice-Presidents, and his connection with that institution continued till his death. The company acts as an agent in making investments, as an administrator of estates, and has a depository for funds

and other valuables. After his retirement from the Senate till his death he was President of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, of which he was one of the incorporators in 1855. He was also a Director in the New York State Banking Company, incorporated in 1852, and re-organized under its present title twenty years afterward. He was President of the Highland Solar Salt Manufacturing Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He was prominently interested in the Genesee and Water Street Railroad, and in the railway running from Syracuse to its suburb, the village of Geddes, of both of which he was one of the originators. He was the principal owner in, and President and principal manager of the Metallic Burial Casket Manufacturing Company, of New York city, which presented to the government the casket for the remains of President Garfield, and the cases sent out for the bodies of the De Long Arctic Expedition. General Wood was a man of pleasing address and kindly disposition, and popular with all classes. His life was intertwined with the growth of Syracuse and its institutions in many ways. Of his children three died in infancy; the others are: Frank Wood; Mary Clifton Wood, wife of Prof. George Williams, of Johns Hopkins University; and Cornelia Longstreet Wood, who married A. Ames Howlett, of Syracuse, and died May 4, 1890.

General Wood died at his residence in James street, of paralysis of the brain, on May 1, 1891, much lamented by all who knew him.

HAMILTON BURDICK was born at West Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., February 11, 1816. His father, Adam Burdick, a native of Hopkinton, R. I., was born December 31, 1759, and at the age of sixteen entered the American army of the Revolution, serving three years in the ranks, and being under the command of Benedict Arnold at the time of Arnold's treacherous desertion to the British. In camp at West Point with Washington, he was brought into personal contact with the aids-de-camp Lafayette and Alexander Hamilton, after the latter of whom Hamilton Burdick was named. His mother, Lodema Lee, was born near Albany, N. Y., February 27, 1770, and was of the family from which sprang the distinguished Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

At sixteen, after a somewhat desultory course of study at the local district school, Mr. Burdick determined upon securing a more thorough education, preparatory to the study and practice of the law, the profession he had even then resolved to follow. His family circumstances were of such a nature that he was at once thrown upon his own resources to obtain the means of prosecuting his studies, but by the exercise of a rigid economy, and by persevering and diligent effort, he was enabled to spend two years at the Bridgewater Academy and a year at the Hamilton Academy (now known as the Colgate Institute), from which he graduated at nineteen. He then entered the office of Andrew Thompson, at Bridgewater, Oneida county, and commenced the study of law. Later he continued his studies with Hon. Philo Gridley, at Hamilton, and with John Bradish, at Utica. In 1840 he was admitted to practice as attorney and solicitor, and three years later as counselor in all the courts of the State. In September, 1840, he opened an office at West Winfield, where he remained until May, 1843.

On the 6th of October, 1841, Mr. Burdick married Elvira Woodworth, of Bridgewater, N. Y., a descendant of the poet Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." Of this union two children were born, the first, Frances E., now the wife of Charles Nukerck Clark, of Dubuque, Iowa, and the second, Edward H., who married Elizabeth Hall, a daughter of Hon. Benjamin F. Hall, of Auburn, N. Y.

After three years of successful practice at West Winfield Mr. Burdick formed a partnership with the late Rowland H. Gardner and came to Syracuse, where he has since resided. The firm of Gardner & Burdick existed unchanged for twenty-seven years being at the time of its dissolution, in 1870, the oldest law firm in the city. Mr. Burdick practiced his profession alone from 1870 to 1875, when his son Edward was admitted to the Bar and was taken into partnership, the new firm continuing until January 1, 1890.

Early impressed with the dignity of the law as a profession, and imbued with a desire to follow a pursuit consonant with his bent of mind, and which would afford opportunities for the employ

ment of his best faculties, Mr. Burdick chose his profession at an age when young men are most often building air castles and contemplating their future careers with indeterminate minds, and with tireless diligence and energy pursued his well considered course to the attainment of his ambition. Without aspirations as an orator his aim was to be thorough in research, sound in counsel, and loyal to the interests of his clients. How well he has achieved his ambition is evinced by the respect accorded to his legal opinions and reliance placed upon his counsel. His conservatism and love of truth have always made him a safe counselor, while his diligent study and natural power of discrimination have enabled him to grasp, with comparative ease, complex legal propositions, and to apply the fundamental principles of the law to novel cases with a certainty that would be impossible to a less logical order of mind. By his integrity of purpose, and faithful adherence to high moral principles in the practice of his profession, he has always commanded the respect and confidence of his clients and of his fellow lawyers, and has always been recognized as one who sought a reputation for sound legal judgment rather than for brilliancy as an advocate. Beneath a quiet and somewhat reserved demeanor there exists a genial kindliness and a keen sense of humor, which has made his intercourse with his fellow men enjoyable without detracting from his dignity and influence.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Burdick for many years took a prominent part in the affairs of his party, and was a candidate for several city and county offices, having been twice elected Supervisor at a period when party feeling ran high and the Republican majority was thought to be insuperable. As one of the oldest members of the Onondaga County Bar Mr. Burdick was recently called upon to read before that association a paper upon his "Reminiscences of the Bar," and of his practice, in which he reviewed the changes in practice since his admission to the Bar, recounted anecdotes of the older lawyers, and called to mind many early and interesting cases in his own experience. The following extracts from this address clearly show his quiet humor and aptness for narrating local events of great historical interest:

* * * "Shortly after the organization of the county there came to Onondaga Hollow the first, and then only, lawyer and member of its Bar, Thaddeus M. Wood, who continued to reside in the county and practice his profession until his death in 1836. * * * The first case of local interest after the organization of the county was before a justice at Salina. The justice, administering the rigorous law of the time, sentenced the prisoner, who was convicted, to be whipped, and for the want of a constable did the whipping himself. The first Circuit Court was held in the corn-house of General Danforth, at the "Hollow," on the 21st of July, 1794, Hon. Egbert Benson of the Supreme Court presiding. One case was tried, by lawyers from Herkimer and Whitestown, Thomas R. Gould and Arthur Breeze, who were the only attorneys present. One bill of indictment was found against James Fitzgerald for assault and battery with intent to rob one Andrew McCarthy. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the county jail at Herkimer. The Court fined nineteen petit jurors twenty shillings each, and four grand jurors twenty shillings each, and three justices thirty shillings each, for absence. From that time on the Circuit Courts held one term a year, at private houses, until the court-house was built at Onondaga Hill, in 1805; and there courts were held until the building of a new court-house, on the line between the two villages of Salina and Syracuse. * * *

"It might, perhaps, be interesting to know whether, in the almost half century since I became a member of the Bar, the lawyers have increased faster than the clients; and whether the standard of property qualifications to make a client desirable and profitable is the same now as in the old days, not on my own account as much as on the account of the two or three hundred practitioners whose shingles now adorn the conspicuous places upon the most stately and impressive buildings of the city or towns where they carry on their business through the media of telephones, typewriters, shorthand reporters, and all the modern devices for annihilating time and space. In 1843 the first Circuit Court was held by the Hon. Daniel Moseley, who resided at Onondaga Hill, and the whole number of cases on the calendar was 69. A comparison of that calendar with that of the last January Circuit, containing 400 cases may throw some light upon the question of the relative increase of attorneys and clients * * *

"The organization of the courts and the practice as it existed when I was admitted as attorney and solicitor in Chancery, in 1840, and as they had existed for many years, were so entirely different from the practice of the present day that it may be interesting to the younger members, who have never had occasion to know what and how different the lawyer's work was, to consider some of the proceedings of those days. Perhaps I cannot better illustrate this difference than by briefly reciting the incidents of a case of my own shortly after I came to Syracuse. Parties holding promisory notes against my clients commenced an action at law for their collection. The substantial defense was usury, but, as the practice then was, the defendants could not offer themselves as witnesses to prove the usury, nor could they call the plaintiffs; and in this case there was no other way in which proof

could be made to sustain the defense, there being no other witnesses to the transaction. A bill in Chancery was therefore filed by my clients to compel the plaintiffs in the action at law to cancel and surrender up the usurious paper. A temporary injunction was obtained from Judge Moseley at Onondaga Hill, and the bill of complaint served. To this bill the defendants in equity were required to answer to the charges of usury, and to the interrogating clauses in relation to the same matter. When the answer was put in it was regular and sufficient in form and substance, except as to the specific charges and interrogations as to the usury. Exceptions were served to the sufficiency of the answer, and the matter was taken to a Master in Chancery, before whom the argument was had. The Master sustained the exceptions, and directed the defendants to answer over within twenty days, or have the bill of complaint taken as confessed against them. An appeal was taken to the Vice-Chancellor, then at Geneva. The Vice-Chancellor reversed the ruling of the Master, and held the answer to be sufficient. The complainant appealed from this decision to Chancellor Walworth, at Albany, who stood the Vice-Chancellor on his head and affirmed the ruling of the Master. When the case was called by the Chancellor Mr. Julius Rhodes, then a famous Chancery lawyer, at Albany, answered for the defendants, stating that he appeared on their behalf, but did not see or know of any counselor from Onondaga county who might represent the complainants. I had not then been formally admitted as counselor in Chancery, and in answering for the complainants I stated the fact to the Chancellor. He kindly suggested that if I was qualified and entitled to be admitted he would make an order for my examination, and hold the case until afternoon, when I could bring in my certificate from the examiner. Writing out an order, he sent me to the late Judge Amasa J. Parker, who proceeded at once to give me a most thorough examination, and signed the proper certificates. Presenting the certificate to the Court in the afternoon, I took the oath of office, and proceeded with the argument of the case before a critical audience of learned counselors, among whom I remember was a no less distinguished personage than Daniel Webster. The case is reported in the 11th of Paige. Afterwards, when the amended answer came to be served, it was defective in the same particular as before, and I filed exceptions accordingly. The Master held it insufficient, as in the first instance, and on the appeal to the Vice-Chancellor he was about to reverse the decision, as on the formal appeal, but after hearing the opinion of Chancellor Walworth read he, with ill-concealed chagrin, announced that he must, under the circumstances, reverse himself, and affirm the Master's ruling. The solicitor for the defendants was the late Horace P. Winsor, then practicing at Jamesville, and when a copy of the decision was served upon him he took occasion to heap upon my head the thunders of his wrath, saying that if any man was ever justified in shooting another he was in shooting me, and he guessed he would do it, too. Shortly afterwards he came to my office and suggested a "settlement" of the whole matter, and the litigation was brought to an end as to both actions by the cancellation and surrender of the usurious notes and the payment, by his clients, of all the costs. And so the case was won without the swearing of a witness. * * *

"Born in the year of the cold summer, 1816, I was admitted to the Bar at twenty-four, in January, 1840, and I have a very vivid recollection of the occasion of my examination. The class, numbering thirty, was composed of young men from all parts of the State, who had passed the long apprenticeship of from four to seven years. After the examination we invited the examiners to partake of a cold collation, and in a spirit of wild extravagance invested in several bottles of champagne. The first case of any moment in which I appeared was commenced over fifty years ago, and is still pending, never having been discontinued or tried. It was a suit against a cousin of Judge Gridley, of Oneida county, and when it came up for trial the Judge announced his relationship to the party defendant and declined to hear the case, suggesting a change of venue to Herkimer county. The change was made, but when the case came up there it appeared that the action was against an officer of Oneida county, and the Court refused to hear it, as it was subject to local jurisdiction, and there the matter now stands.

"The firm of Gardner & Burdick was formed in May, 1843, and we came immediately to Syracuse. Our joint income the first year was about $150. Philo N. Rust, the renowned hotel-keeper, pronounced the fiat against us the first year, and was reported to have said at a bird supper at the Syracuse House—D. D. Hillis, Judge Pratt, and others being present as guests—that Gardner & Burdick could not succeed or live in Syracuse unless they joined the "bar" suppers at his hotel, where champagne was as free as water. But we managed to get our share of the business and hold out without the champagne, and so proved the prophecy false. As an incident in politics I might mention that the first election after I came here was held at the old Court-House, and I could not get to the polls to vote on account of the Salt Point mob that surrounded the place. A man named Boynton, living here about that time, who was a litigant in an important law suit with Thaddeus M. Wood, used so say that the three words in the language indicative of the greatest wickedness were 'Salt Point, Thad. Wood, and—the devil!' * * *

"The late Rowland H. Gardner, my partner for twenty-seven years, was a good trial lawyer, always ready for a speech, and his addresses to juries were productive of marked effect upon their verdicts. Original and witty he was a great lover of fun, in or out of court, and saw the ridiculous and amusing side of things with a promptness that enabled him to turn the tide in his own favor in many adverse situations. He was, too, a good stump politician, and had many a tilt with strong adversaries in defense of his political faith. As Indian agent he was much esteemed by the tribe under his charge. In the face of strong political opposition he was elected District Attorney,

and filled the office with credit to himself and to the people. Both before and afterwards he had occasion to defend many prisoners charged with crime, and never failed in doing his whole duty by each. I remember that in our earlier experience here a man was indicted for burglary, and the Court assigned Mr Gardner to defend him. Mr. Gardner said it was his first case of the kind, and desired to know of the Court what course to pursue. Judge Moseley very promptly replied: "It is your duty to clear the defendant, if you can do so." The case proceeded to trial, and after the prosecution rested the prisoner wished to consult with his counsel as to his defense, and was allowed to go out into the hall of the old Court-House to do so. He wanted to know if the Court would send him to the State prison if convicted, and for how long. He had no witnesses, and Mr. Gardner informed him of the certainty of his being sent to prison for a term of years. The prisoner said he could never go to prison, and without ceremony proceeded to leave the Court-House on a run, soon distancing all pursuers. Upon returning to the court room Mr. Gardner reported to the Court that the prisoner had given leg-bail, whereupon the jury was discharged and the court adjourned."

At the ripe age of seventy-five Mr. Burdick still continues in practice with the same zealous interest in his profession and the cause of his clients he has evinced during the many years of his eventful professional life. His belief in Christianity and high standard of moral worth is sound and broad in comprehension, while his ideas on all subjects of personal interest are liberal and clear. His wife and family are worshippers in the Episcopal faith and he has long attended and aided in the support of that society, being for many years vestryman of St. James's church in this city under the teachings and influence of the late Dr. Gregory and the Rev. J. M. Clark, now occupying a prominent position in the diocese of Central New York.

HON. CARROLL E. SMITH, only child of Vivus W. and Caroline (Earll) Smith, was born in Syracuse, December 25, 1832, and has been a life-long resident of this city. His ancestors were early settlers of Massachusetts, and prominently identified with the primitive development and history of New England. His mother, who was married in February, 1830, was the only daughter of Hon. Jonas Earll, jr., of Onondaga Hill. She died in April, 1835. His father, who was born in Lanesboro, Berkshire county, Mass., January 27, 1804, a son of Silas Smith, was a distinguished journalist and an influential politician of this city and county. As editor of the *Syracuse Journal* for twenty-five years Vivus W. Smith wielded a controlling influence in Whig and Republican political circles, not only in Onondaga county, but throughout the State of New York, and with his pen ardently advocated the cause of purity, reform, and economy in public affairs. After a year spent in the law office of Governor George N. Briggs, at Lanesboro, he engaged in newspaper work in Westfield, Mass., and a little later removed to Onondaga Hill and bought out the *Onondaga Journal* which he published for two years. Upon the removal of the county seat to Syracuse he came thither and established, with John F. Wyman, the *Onondaga Standard*. In 1838 he founded, in partnership with his brother, Silas F., the *Western State Journal*, a paper of Whig proclivities, which is now continued under the name of the *Syracuse Daily* and *Weekly Journal*. After the death of his first wife he married (June, 1839) Miss Theodora, daughter of Davenport Morey, of this city, by whom he had three children, viz.: Fillmore M., Seward V., and Florence A. He was at various times County Clerk, Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, and Canal Appraiser. Mr. Smith died in 1881, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Carroll E. Smith's youth was spent in the local schools. He completed an academic course in the Syracuse Academy, and then entered the Seward Institute at Florida, Orange county, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1852 with honors. At an early age he entered the printing office of the *Syracuse Journal*, and there learned the various branches of the printers' trade. When nineteen years of age he began his life-long newspaper career in a subordinate capacity, and subsequently, before attaining his majority, became local reporter for the *Daily Journal* and then associate editor of the *Daily Chronicle*. In 1860 he assumed editorial charge of the *Journal*, since which time his work in this capacity has been marked with an unusual degree of success and devotion to the material interests of the community.

So intimately has Mr. Smith been identified with the remarkable career of the *Journal* (the oldest daily newspaper in the county) that a brief history of that publication is necessarily a part of the history of the life of its editor. The paper was started March 20, 1839, by V. W. & S. F. Smith (father and uncle respectively of its present conductor), as the *Western State Journal*. In 1844 the name was changed to the *Syracuse Weekly* and *Daily Journal*, and three years later the firm of Barnes, Smith & Cooper became proprietors and publishers. Vivus W. Smith, in 1849, assumed sole control, and so continued till 1850, when Seth Haight became proprietor and George Terwilliger editor. In 1853 the proprietorship passed to Danforth Merrick, and the following year Thomas S. Truair purchased the plant and franchise and made Andrew Shuman editor-in-chief. This arrangement continued one year, when John G. K. Truair bought the establishment, and September 1, 1856, Anson G. Chester became the editor. In 1859 Rodney L. Adams was admitted to the firm, which became J. G. K. Truair & Co., and in 1862 the style of the partnership was changed to Truair, Smith & Miles by Carroll F Smith and Marcus M. Miles both taking an interest. From 1868 Truair, Smith & Co. conducted the paper till April 21, 1876, when Dwight H. Bruce purchased an interest, and the firm became Truair, Smith & Bruce, which continued till 1885, when the latter retired and a stock company was formed with Carroll E. Smith, President; J. G. K. Truair, Vice-President and Treasurer; and Eugene M. Grover, Secretary and Superintendent. October 23, 1889, Mr. Truair died, and soon after the company was re-organized with Carroll E. Smith, President and Treasurer; Charles C. Smith, Secretary; and Charles Blasdel, Superintendent. March 14, 1891, a disastrous fire destroyed the entire *Journal* plant in East Washington street, including a new Hoe web-perfecting press and an extensive job and bindery plant, but owing to the indomitable energy of Mr. Smith not a single issue was missed. Its home was then moved to 130 and 132 James street, where it now occupies an eligible and commodious building. Mr. Smith guides the policy of the *Journal* with the assistance of the following staff: Charles C. Smith, managing editor; Myles T. Frisbie, associate editor; John A. Mackay, city editor; and Harvey D. Burrill, Henry W. Chapin, and Frank H. Chase, reporters.

Mr. Smith has been recognized by his party and the people in being elected to positions of trust and responsibility, in all of which he has labored assiduously for the interests of his constituents. From 1854 to 1857 he was City Clerk, and took much interest in framing the charter of the city which has since been the basis of its municipal law. In 1865 he was elected County Clerk and served three years, and in 1876 and 1877 he was member of Assembly, in which body he held a prominent position. He was Chairman of the Committee on Public Education, and the author of legislation in the interest of popular education. He was also a member of the Committees on the Affairs of Cities and Apportionment, in whose action he took a deep interest. He declined to be a candidate for re-election, preferring to devote his entire attention to journalism. In 1888 Mr. Smith was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, which position he still holds. For six years he was President of the New York State Associated Press, and for twenty-two years has been one of the managers of that association. October 17, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison Postmaster at Syracuse and custodian of the Government Building, and in this department he has inaugurated material changes in the local postal service, notable among them being the improvement of the free delivery service. Besides these he has been and is prominently connected with the management of several public associations and identified with various other business enterprises.

Mr. Smith commenced his political life a Republican by casting his first vote in 1856 for John C. Fremont for President. He has ever since maintained an active interest and influential position in politics, and has always given his best efforts to elevate and purify political affairs. His vigorous pen wields a potent influence in the councils and actions of the party with which he is identified. As a journalist he seeks to promote the highest good of the community by upholding the cause of religion, morality, and temperance, and by the advocacy of the best phases of political and public policy. Always holding himself independent and free to criticise, he has ever been ready to dissent from the action of party leadership which tended contrawise to his views of public welfare. He is careful in his statements, but outspoken in all matters of general interest, and always goes to the pith of the subject under comment in a way peculiarly his own. His writings, always original, simple, and concise, have been filled with thought of the keenest character, and invariably impress their power upon

both friend and foe. Although tenacious of his rights, he carefully respects those of others, and is thoroughly interested in all matters tending to elevate and improve society. In the sanctum or on the platform alike he attracts attention by the vigor of his presentation and logical reasoning. He possesses a strong individuality. His standard of honor and truthfulness is high. His nature, although sometimes apparently brusque, is kindly and sympathetic. He makes friends readily and does not relinquish them easily. A man of the people, he possesses great persistency, untiring energy, and a rare insight into character and motives. Straightforward and frank he tells the truth as he sees it, let it hit where it may. He is ranked among the ablest editors in the State, and as such enjoys the esteem and respect of the fraternity and the public. He has made the *Journal* a synonym for truthfulness and morality, and has thoroughly imbued it with his own high ideal of the newspaper as a public educator—the perfect abnegation of self in its conductors, with the highest development of news enterprise and the most perfect devotion to the interests of State and people. Mr. Smith married Miss Harriet E. Horton in 1854, and his family consists of Charles C. Smith, who is associated with him in the management of the *Journal*, Vivus G. Smith, Mrs. A. V. Meeker, and Miss Hattie E. Smith. Mr. Smith resides in his handsome West Onondaga street home, which is the center of a generous hospitality.

HON. CHARLES BALDWIN SEDGWICK was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, in March, 1815, and died in Syracuse, February 7, 1883. He was the son of a prominent lawyer of that day, Stephen Sedgwick, and inherited much of the character of his father, who died when Charles B. was an infant. When our subject was four years of age his mother was married to Daniel Gott, a lawyer and politician of distinction. He took a course of study at Pompey Academy, and at the age of seventeen years entered Hamilton College, from which institution he was graduated with high honors in 1834. Returning to Pompey he entered the law office of his step-father, pursued the required course, and was admitted to the Bar in 1837. It is said of him that in these years he gave great promise of becoming eminent. He was methodical and logical in his reading, and carried these characteristics into practice. In 1842 he came to Syracuse and formed a partnership with Peter Outwater. He was for some years Master in Chancery, an office which was abolished by the Constitution of 1846. Subsequently Charles Andrews became associated with him, the partnership continuing until Mr. Sedgwick went to New York, where he spent a year, when he returned to Syracuse and became a member of the law firm of Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy, which earned for itself a wide and honorable reputation. This co-partnership existed till 1870, when Mr. Andrews was elected to the Court of Appeals. William G. Tracy and Charles H. Sedgwick were then admitted under the firm name of Sedgwicks, Kennedy & Tracy. Mr. Sedgwick continued in practice until 1875, when he formally retired, and with his family made an extended tour of Europe. Before his departure he was tendered a banquet at the Vanderbilt House, which was attended by many of the most prominent judges and lawyers in the State, and over which Judge George F. Comstock presided. It was an event of general interest, in which regret was mingled with compliment. Upon his return from abroad Mr. Sedgwick found it distasteful to remain in retirement from the profession in which he had been so successful, and so he resumed practice, forming a partnership with I. N. Ames and his son-in-law, John L. King, which firm continued until his decease.

Mr. Sedgwick was a close observer of politics and political events. He was originally a Democrat with anti-slavery proclivities, but became a Republican when that party was organized. He was very active in the Free Soil movement of 1848, and a prominent member of the Buffalo convention which nominated Van Buren for the Presidency. During that canvass he was one of the most effective of popular orators. In 1855 he was elected to Congress, and during his first term was a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He saw in those two years what seemed to him to be certain evidence of a conflict between the North and the South, and constantly advised the putting of the navy in the most efficient condition. He was re-elected, and during his second term was chairman of this committee and rendered most important service to his country. He gave his best ener-

gies to his work, and became entirely familiar with the navy and its needs. He was made a candidate for renomination, but was defeated after a protracted struggle by Thomas T. Davis. In 1863 President Lincoln charged Mr. Sedgwick with important trusts in relation to the navy, he being selected because of his familiarity with the navy and eminent fitness for discharging the service required. He held close relations with President Lincoln, and never spoke of him without making reference to his exalted character and eminent statesmanship. His esteem for the President was so great and his intimacy so close that he was fitly chosen to pronounce the funeral oration when obsequies appropriate to Mr. Lincoln's death took place in this city. That oration has ever remained in the memories of those who heard it. It was a masterly review of a noble life, and a most scathing criticism of those, both North and South, who had assailed the honor of our flag.

In professional, public, and social life Mr. Sedgwick was alike honored. He possessed a strength of character and clearness of opinion which made him both magnetic and powerful in every position. His intercourse with people was always marked by the courtesy of a true and cultured gentleman. His hospitable home was the resort of representatives of art, of science, and of literature, and he numbered among his friends and companions the choicest spirits of political and literary activities of the country, and he himself held rightful rank with them.

Mr. Sedgwick married in 1837, soon after his admission to the Bar, Miss Ellen C. Smith, daughter of Rev. Ethan Smith, a Presbyterian clergyman of Pompey Hill. She died in 1846, leaving two children: Ellen, wife of Osgood V. Tracy, and Charles H., a prominent lawyer in active practice in Syracuse. In 1847 he married Deborah W. Gannett, daughter of Rev. Thomas B. Gannett, a Unitarian clergyman of South Natick, Mass., who still survives. Their children were Anna B., wife of J. L. Silsbee; Sally, wife of John L. King, who died in 1882; Katharine, wife of Walter A. Burlingame; Dora, wife of Frederick R. Hazard; and Frank Lyndon, who was drowned at the age of twelve years.

ARTHUR JENKINS, manager and principal owner of the *Evening Herald* and the *Sunday Herald*, was born of English parents in Buffalo on July 23, 1851. The family removed to Milwaukee in 1855, and young Jenkins received his education in the common schools of that city. His first occupation was as office boy in the commission house of Van Kirk & McGeoch. He was only fourteen years old when he thus started out upon his active career in life, but he had the fire of ambition in his breast, and even then gave promise of a bright and successful future. After some further experience in a bank, and later in a drug store, he finally decided to become a printer, and, with that object in view, secured employment in one of the Milwaukee offices. In 1871, having previously worked at his trade in a number of cities, he came to Syracuse. He was then in his twentieth year, energetic, ambitious, and self-reliant. For six years he continued the industrious pursuit of his calling in one or the other of the local offices, his last place of employment being with the *Journal*, where he obtained his first experience as a newspaper writer. It was in 1876 that the idea of branching out into business for himself first occurred to Mr. Jenkins. He saw here a field for a cheap, live, enterprising newspaper, and easily convinced himself that its success would be only a question of proper management and conduct. In January, 1877, his ideas took definite shape, and on the 15th of that month, having severed his connection with the *Journal*, he established the *Evening Herald*. The new paper was a six-column sheet, and it was first issued from the job printing office of Arthur White in Fayette street. Mr. Jenkins began the publication with but little capital, and it was only by hard struggling that the enterprise was kept on foot. Gradually, however, the little newspaper secured a hold upon the public, its prospects began to brighten, and on June 3d, 1878, the *Herald* Company was organized with Mr. Jenkins as President. The first issue of the *Sunday Herald* was run from the press on May 20, 1880. Mr. Jenkins was one of the organizers of the United Press Association, and for a time acted as its manager. He has been a member of the Board of Directors ever since the association was formed.

In June, 1874, Mr. Jenkins married Miss Emma Hogan, of Geddes. They have one child, a daughter, now in her twelfth year.

HOWARD GANSON WHITE, son of Hamilton White (whose biography will be found on page 11), was born in Syracuse, N. Y., May 5, 1856. His early education was confined to the local schools. When about fourteen years of age he attended St. John's School at Manlius, and later entered Cornell University under the presidency of his cousin, Hon. Andrew D. White. His health, however, was delicate, and it was found that long-continued study was likely to break it down altogether. After a year or two of college life he was obliged to relinquish it, and to turn his attention to other and more robust pursuits. The two years following he spent in travel abroad in company with Prof. Horatio S. White, now of Cornell University. Fully restored to vigor and health he was anxious to get back to the growing city which always engrossed his thoughts. Accordingly he returned to Syracuse, which place was to become the future field for the exercise of his varied talents. Burr Burton and T. R. Porter had already founded a growing business in making castings for the salt works, and their operations were expanded from time to time to embrace mill machinery of various kinds, steam pumps, cotton presses, and steam engines and boilers adapted to a great variety of manufacturing purposes. Messrs. Burton and Porter sold out, and Mr. White, with others, organized in 1877 the Porter Manufacturing Company with his brother, Barrett R. White, President; Robert Townsend, Vice-President; George A. Porter, Treasurer; and D. H. Gowing, Secretary. In 1880 Howard G. White succeeded to the presidency, and it was owing to his efficient management that the company laid the foundation for the world-wide celebrity of its portable engines and boilers which it has achieved. During this period Mr. White conducted a stock farm (now the Palmer tract) of sixty-five acres near the city, upon which were found some of the finest strains of Norman Percheron horses in the country. Many of these were imported, and were celebrated for their size and strength for heavy work. He had also a fine stock of Holstein cattle, in which he took much interest and pleasure. In 1885 he sold this farm to the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, as its lease of Tallman Park was about to expire, and new and larger quarters had to be secured. At the same time he sold his stock to New York and Rochester parties.

In 1883 his attention was called to the *Syracuse Standard* as a newspaper property in which an investment might be made with fair promise of a satisfactory return. At this time Mr. White had begun to take an active part in the politics of the city and county. He thought a better newspaper than the Republican party then had would serve a good purpose. He therefore joined John H. Durston and others in the ownership of the paper, and soon after he acquired the interests of all the other owners except Mr. Durston's. This partnership continued until April 7, 1887, when Mr. White became sole owner of the establishment. Under his control the *Standard* was improved in every department, and its circulation extended throughout Central, Northern, and Southern New York. He transferred his plant to a new building, splendidly equipped as a newspaper office, and thenceforth gave it his undivided attention.

In 1889 he was selected by the Republicans of Onondaga county to represent them in the Assembly for the First District, and before entering upon the duties of this office he resigned the presidency of the Porter Manufacturing Company. Gen. James W. Husted, Speaker of that body in the session of 1890, placed Mr. White on the Committee on Cities, in which relation to the legislation of that year he held an important position. In 1890 he was re-elected to the Assembly, and though the Speakership was a Democratic prize he was again placed on the Committee on Cities. As it was to that committee in 1890 that the Syracuse water bill was referred he was largely instrumental in its passage against the strenuous opposition of the canal counties. As this volume goes to press Mr. White is a candidate for the Senatorial nomination on the Republican ticket in the Onondaga-Cortland district.

Mr. White is a gentleman of high culture, refined tastes, and progressive ideas, and takes a lively interest in everything affecting the welfare of Syracuse. He inherited the strong characteristics of his father, who in the early progress of the town helped materially to lay the foundations of its present prosperity and importance. Mr. White is a man of convictions in which, being once confirmed he is well-nigh immovable. His judgment is deliberative, and by experience has been shown to be uncommonly sure. Thus in his active participation in public affairs he has usually been found on the side which, in the end, has been demonstrated to be right. This faculty of mind eminently fits him for journalistic as well as political spheres. Mr. White married, September 25, 1879, Miss Emma Sawyer, daughter of United States Senaor Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and their wedding tour consisted of a trip around the world and a visit to almost every country.

MILTON HARLOW NORTHRUP, since 1870 the chief editor and principal owner of the *Syracuse Courier*, was born in the town of Smithfield, Madison county, N. Y., April 3, 1841. He is on both sides of the house of New England ancestry. His father, Rensselaer Northrup, was a native of Massachusetts, but was brought when an infant into the then wilderness of Central New York. His mother, Clarissa Judd, was a "daughter of Pompey," her father having been Ansel Judd, one of the pioneers of that town who emigrated from Connecticut.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, the fifth of nine children, of whom Judge A. Judd Northrup was the eldest. When eleven years of age he was sent to the Peterboro Academy, an institution built under the auspices of Gerrit Smith. There he prepared for college, and entered the Freshman class of Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y., at the age of fourteen, the youngest of his class. Graduating from that institution in 1860, with one of the highest honors of his class, Mr. Northrup started at once for the South to seek a situation as teacher. It was the heat of the first Lincoln campaign, and the South was in a state of great agitation. The outbreak of the great Rebellion found the youthful teacher principal of the Preparatory Department of Oglethorpe University, at Milledgeville, then the capital of Georgia. A fellow boarder was Sidney Lanier, then eighteen years of age, a tutor in the university from which he had graduated, destined in later years to achieve world-wide fame as a poet and *litterateur*. Between the young teachers, representing the hostile sections of the Union, there sprang up a warm friendship, interrupted by the war, but subsequently revived, and ending only with the "Southern poet's" untimely death. Soon after the fall of Fort Sumter, which practically closed the schools of the South, Mr. Northrup, in the summer of 1861, came to Syracuse and succeeded Prof. James Marshall in the conduct of a private classical school in the Washington Block. He conducted this school for two years, retiring in 1863. Meanwhile he spent his spare moments in the study of law, and was admitted to practice at Binghamton in May, 1863. In the fall of that year he was chosen clerk of the Onondaga Board of Supervisors. At the close of the session he was made clerk to the Supervisors Bounty Committee, which had the handling of vast sums of money voted by the county as bounty to volunteers. In the summer of 1864 Mr. Northrup, who was then a private in the old Citizens' Corps, was appointed aid-de-camp, with the rank of captain, to Brigadier-General John A. Green, jr. General Green was then, by special order of Governor Horatio Seymour, in charge of the defense of the Northern frontier of the State, his department extending from the Wayne county line to the line of Vermont. The threatened raid of rebels from Canada never occurred, and General Green and staff had no opportunity to cover themselves with gore and glory.

In the winter of 1865 the "striking" of a thousand-barrel well on Pithole Creek, Pennsylvania, aroused the oil excitement throughout the country to its highest pitch. Mr. Northrup, too, was seized with the "oil fever" and hastened to the front. He was one of the pioneers of Pithole City, and saw its growth to a population of 10,000 or more in almost a single night, to vanish, like Jonah's gourd, before daybreak. Between speculation in oil interests and an attempt to practice law during a fifteen months' residence in the "oil region" Mr. Northrup diverted himself by writing letters for various newspapers. As the oil region was then the central point of interest, his correspondence attracted wide attention, especially his letters to the New York *World*, which were the first descriptions of the wonders of Pithole City which had appeared in any metropolitan journal. In the Legislature of 1867 Mr. Northrup commenced his journalistic career as Albany correspondent of the New York *Express*, by appointment of Hon. Erastus Brooks. He represented the same paper in the Constitutional Convention of 1867. In the fall of that year he was transferred to Washington as correspondent at the National capital of the *Express*, and in that capacity he was a witness to, and described, the exciting scenes incident to the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson in the spring of 1868. In the summer of that year Mr. Northrup visited Europe, spending several months in travel, and returning in time to accept the Albany agency of the New York Associated Press for the legislative session of 1869, succeeding in that capacity Hon. Daniel Manning of the *Argus*. At the close of the session he accepted the position of night agent of the New York State Associated Press in New York. Returning to Albany with the Legislature of 1870 he accepted the clerkship of the Committee of Ways and Means, besides furnishing legislative correspondence to various journals. Meanwhile Mr. Northrup, having determined to adopt journalism as a profession, became part proprietor of the

Syracuse Courier, and at the close of the legislative session came to Syracuse to assume editorial control of that paper.

Mr. Northrup's connection with the *Courier*, which began May 1, 1870, has continued till now. In 1879 he assumed, in addition to editorial control, the business management of the establishment, which he still holds. The winters of 1875–76 and 1876–77 he spent at Washington as clerk to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, by invitation of his valued friend, the late "Sunset" Cox, who was chairman of the committee. It was during this Congress—the 44th—that the Tilden-Hayes controversy arose. Both houses of Congress appointed special committees to devise, if possible, a peaceable settlement of the dispute which was throwing the country into convulsions. The chairman of the House Committee, Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, (since Senator,) asked Mr. Northrup to act as clerk to his committee, which he did. Hon. S. S. Cox, in his volume "Three Decades of Federal Legislation," thus refers to Mr. Northrup's part in that work:

"The clerk of the Banking and Currency Committee was Mr. Milton H. Northrup, of Syracuse, N. Y. He had been appointed by the writer. His trustworthiness led Mr. Payne to appoint him as clerk to the House Committee upon the electoral count. He was and still is the custodian of the archives of that remarkable star chamber. Whether he has since divulged them to anyone the authenticity of this relation should divulge to the logical mind. But from neither the chairman, Mr. Payne, nor his clerk, Mr. Northrup, could the writer, at that time, by any torture of inquisition, obtain the least hint of the proceedings. The secrets of that prison house were so well kept that not even the acutely-scenting press correspondents had been able to learn that such a bill [creating an Electoral Commission] was being considered. The first intimation the writer or anyone outside the committee had of its propositions was from the bill itself, after it had received its consummation of bud and bloom, and been printed by order of the committees."

The committees which jointly reported the electoral commission scheme included such men as Senators Edmunds, Morton, Conkling, Bayard, and Thurman, and Representatives Payne, Hewitt, Hoar, and Springer. Mr. Northrup has still in his possession notes of the historical meetings of the joint committee to which Mr. Cox above alludes. He was the Democratic candidate for State Senator against Dennis McCarthy in the fall of 1883, and although he had but a week's canvass he cut Mr. McCarthy's majority (which had before been nearly 6,000) down to 1,600 in the district, and to less than 1,000 in the county—in the city "tying" his competitor outside of Mr. McCarthy's own ward. Mr. Northrup in the spring of 1888 was appointed by President Cleveland as Postmaster of Syracuse, entering upon his duties April 1, 1888. His administration was signaled by the removal of the postoffice from its old quarters in the Bastable Block into the new Federal Building. Change of party administration at Washington was followed a few months later by his retirement in favor of a Republican. He has held but one city office, that of Excise Commissioner, by appointment of Mayor Wallace, from 1873 to 1876.

Mr. Northrup married, October 25, 1871, Miss Elizabeth McCammon, of Albany, and is the father of five children—two sons and three daughters.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK, Senator of the United States, was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, September 6, 1834. Senator Hiscock's ancestors, in whose veins there was a blending of the English and Scotch blood, were engaged for many generations in agricultural pursuits. The name of his grandfather, Richard Hiscock, appears upon the pension rolls of the Revolutionary war as one of those who served his country in the ranks of the patriot army throughout the entire struggle for independence. This ancestor, soon after the close of the war, moved from his native State of Massachusetts to Pompey, then an almost unbroken wilderness. With the hardy pioneer spirit of those days he, however, quickly cleared for himself a home and permanently located there his family. Here in 1798 was born Richard Hiscock, father of the Senator, a man of vigorous physical and mental qualities, who in early manhood married Cynthia Harris, a lady whose family has long been prominent in the State. Mr. Hiscock's early life was for the most part the ordinary one of a prosperous farmer's son. He displayed an inclination to avoid the somewhat monotonous routine of agricultural tasks for the more congenial pursuits of study and literature, and

was a close and persistent applicant in these latter fields. He graduated at a youthful age from the Pompey Hill Academy, an institution then in high repute for the attainments of its instructors, and long since rendered famous by the eminence of many of its graduates. Among the students of his own immediate time were several who have since risen to distinguished prominence in State and National affairs.

Upon graduation from the academy at Pompey young Hiscock, following his inclination toward professional life, entered as a student the law office of his older brother, L. Harris Hiscock, at Tully, Onondaga county, with whom, after his admission to the Bar in 1855, he formed a law partnership, which was in 1858 moved to and permanently located in Syracuse. Following the example of his brother he first joined the Democratic party, and with him in 1856 participated in the organization of the Democratic "Free Soil" element at Syracuse in support of General Fremont, which greatly contributed to the Republican majority of nearly 7,000 in the county of Onondaga in the ensuing Presidential election. From this time forth Mr. Hiscock acted with the Republican party, thus becoming identified with its formation and practically beginning his political life in its ranks. In 1860 he was elected District Attorney of Onondaga county, and served in that office until the close of 1863. In 1867 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and was active in committee work and prominent in the debates of that body. In common with many other prominent Republicans Mr. Hiscock supported the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency in 1872, and in the same year was himself nominated for Congress by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the XXIIId Congressional District, comprising the counties of Cortland and Onondaga. This district, more recently known as the XXVth, was a stronghold of the Republicans, but in this election so many of that party joined the Liberal movement, which was endorsed by the Democrats, that the local vote was pretty evenly balanced. In supporting the Liberal party in 1872 Mr. Hiscock doubtless was largely influenced by his personal friendship and respect for Mr. Greeley, and sympathy with his views; and without intention of becoming a member of the Democratic party he co-operated in his support. At the close of that canvass he resumed his place in the Republican party. In 1876 he was elected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and, without solicitation on his part, unanimously chosen as the Republican candidate to represent his Congressional District in the National House of Representatives, being elected by a majority of 4,590. His early services in the House were as a member of the Commiitee on Elections and of the "Proctor Investigating Committee." In both these relations he gained large credit for the ability displayed in conducting investigations and presenting results. His speeches in the House were direct and forcible, securing an attentive hearing from members of both parties and exercising a large influence upon National legislation. Mr. Hiscock was elected to the XLVth, XLVIth, XLVIIth, XLVIIIth, XLIXth, and Lth Congresses, in each election receiving the cordial support of his party. In the XLVIth Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and in the XLVIIIth and XLIXth Congresses he was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Twice he was very favorably considered for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. As Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations Mr. Hiscock was practically the leader of the House of Representatives, and his National reputation was firmly established for a complete knowledge of the requirements of the various departments, a wisdom in the expenditure of the public money and revenue legislation. By his arduous and useful public service Mr. Hiscock became firmly entrenched in the respect and esteem, not only of his immediate constituents, but also of the people of his State and the Nation, and by his breadth of views, wise conservatism, and practical action the high opinion early formed of him was constantly strengthened. He was recognized as a Republican leader attentive to his duties, careful of the public interests, conservative in public crises, and always safe, honorable, and reliable. Before entering Congress Mr. Hiscock had risen to high eminence at the Bar of the State of New York. In January, 1887, while still a member of the House of Representatives, and chosen for his sixth term, Mr. Hiscock was brought forward in the Republican canvass in the State Legislature at Albany for the office of United States Senator. Having received the caucus nomination he was duly elected, and March 4, 1887, took his seat in the Senate for the regular term of six years. Mr. Hiscock is a member of the Senate Committees on Finance, Inter-State Commerce, Coast Defences, Patents, and of the Special Committee on the Re-

ports of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners, and the President's Message thereon. He was associated with Senators Allison, Aldrich, and Jones of Nevada in preparing the Senate substitute for the revenue or tariff bill from the House of Representatives in the first session of the Lth Congress, which had become a Democratic party measure. On October 8, 1888, the Senate substitute was reported to that body, considered, and became a Republican party measure. Upon these two bills was joined the main issue between the two political parties in the canvass resulting in General Harrison's election to the Presidency. In a speech in the Senate, October 9, 1888, Mr. Hiscock defined the position of the two parties on the question of protection, and his views commanded very general attention and, especially in the State of New York, exerted a powerful influence upon the election. Mr. Hiscock had favored the maturing and adoption of the Senate Tariff Bill previous to the election, as essential to the formulation of the Republican party's attitude. This policy was acquiesced in, and thus was presented an affirmative measure antagonistic to the bill passed by the Democratic majority in the House, and the result fully justified him and his political associates upon the Senate Finance Committee in their acting. Mr. Hiscock's name was widely considered in connection with the Presidential nomination of 1888, but without favor or encouragement from him. He was chosen a Delegate-at-Large from the State of New York to the Republican National Convention, and there gave his influence in behalf of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew as the choice of his State. Throughout the deliberations of the Convention his voice was potential in the harmonious action of the delegation from New York, which exercised so large an influence in determining the results of the Convention. Preceding the convening of the Republican National Convention the *North American Review* published a series of able articles discussing "Possible Presidents," in which the name of Mr. Hiscock had a prominent place. Following is that portion of the *Review's* article upon Mr. Hiscock which relates especially to his public career, the influence he has had upon the course of National legislation, and his standing as statesman and legislator before the country:

"Born and reared in New York, admitted to the Bar in 1855, District Attorney, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, Representative for ten years, and Senator in Congress—this is the brief record of extended service from which Frank Hiscock's status and stature are to be determined. To sensible persons the matter of physical perfection is unimportant, if only one be raised above the abyssmal depth of personal ugliness which a Yale professor once described as incompatible. He did not say with what it was incompatible, choosing rather to leave a wide field to the imagination. But without so much as a reference to his exterior advantages, there is no impropriety in the statement that Senator Hiscock possesses an outward distinction corresponding more nearly than fate often permits to the qualities within. The repose which denotes a greater force than it exhibits is one of his attributes, and shallow critics have sometimes imagined what no one who has ever measured wits with him has had the fortune to discover that his repose partakes of the nature of lethargy. No such suspicion exists among the lawyers who have encountered the knowledge, the logic, and the resource which for thirty years have been his recognized weapons in legal controversy; nor among the statesmen who have too often had the misery of regretting upon the floor of Congress that their equipment was not equal to his own; nor among the leaders of his party in this State who have more than once been forced to a knowledge that his skill was not inferior to his magnanimity. Mr. Hiscock entered the field of National politics in the XLVth Congress, and at once attracted the attention of the country by his discussion of certain contested election cases which were precipitated upon the House. The prominence thus early achieved made him, with the general approval of his Republican colleagues, one of the minority of the Investigating Committee, whose purpose it was supposed at the time to be to dispute the title of President Hayes, and whose labors were unexpectedly diversified by the translation of the historical cipher dispatches. In that investigation he took a prominent if not pre-eminent part from first to last. In the XLVIth Congress he was a member of the committee which then originated all the general appropriations of the government except those for rivers and harbors. After the election of Garfield the Speakership was conceded to Mr. Hiscock on both sides of the House; but Garfield's death and the consequent accession of a President from New York, to which State both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General were also apportioned in the geographical distribution of great offices, defeated him, and he was assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations. In the XLVIIIth Congress he was appointed to the Committee on Ways and Means, where he continued until the close of his service in the House. This summary of legislative assignments is a useful indication of the scope of his activities as a Representative. In the fundamental but unobserved labors of the committee-room Mr. Hiscock is easily among the first of useful public servants. Speakers upon the floor of Congress may be divided into three classes: those who do not feel that they are filling the eyes of the country, and consequently might as well be silent, when they are not engaged in delivering elaborate political essays; those whose natural proclivities or the suggestion of vanity dispose them to a

pyrotechnical display of their readiness in badinage and repartee; and those whom inclination, obedient to the sense of duty, impels to the more practical work of securing the passage of good measures and the defeat of bad ones by the methodical and cogent presentation of facts conscientiously collected. It is to the last class that Mr. Hiscock belongs. It is his custom to apply his talents in debate to measures pending at the time of his speaking and about to be voted on. The record will show with what diligence and success he has pursued this useful policy. As an example, however, of his resources when he has found a suitable opportunity for the comprehensive treatment of a general principle, I may be allowed to cite his speech of April 29, 1884, upon the relation of a protective tariff to agriculture, which attracted the immediate attention of the country, confirmed the highest estimate of his powers, and has become a part of the common fund of economic fact and argument. I wish, moreover, before closing this summary of Mr. Hiscock's legislative services, which is meant to be suggestive merely, to recall attention to his speech in the XLIXth Congress in opposition to the free coinage of silver, in which, if not absolutely the first to expound the principle that low prices are not the result of a contraction of the currency, but are due rather to the decrease in the labor cost of productions and the increased product per man power, he so arranged the facts and forced home their significance as to carry conviction where others had scarcely obtained a hearing; and to his plea in the same year for the extension of our commerce, with special reference to the great South American market, in which he incidentally laid low the 'subsidy' spectre that demagogues have long employed to frighten timid souls; and to his strenuous defense of American dairies; to his dissection of the Morrison resolution on Treasury balances; and during this, his first session in the Senate, to his speeches on the undervaluation of imports and the insidious pretences of the pleuro-pneumonia bill, and to his earnest appeal in behalf of international copyright. Mr. Hiscock is a statesman and politician of the sort that flourished in the earlier days of the Republic, when sobriety of judgment, a quiet fidelity to present duties, adaptation to the higher planes of controversy, talent for command when the time came, and a disinclination to anticipate the obligation, were among the qualities required of public men."

EZRA PIERCE DOWNER, who has been a resident of this city for more than half a century, was born in the town of North East, Erie county, Pa., January 7, 1816. At the age of fourteen years he left home and made his way to this State, where he found employment with his uncle, the late L. C. Russell, of Port Gibson. Soon after Mr. Downer came to Syracuse and entered the service of the late Col. John Holland Johnson, who was then one of the owners of the New York and Oswego line of canal boats. In 1836 he was given charge of a boat, and for several years he continued in this business, spending the winter seasons with Colonel Johnson on his farm of 400 acres, situated in what is now the Fifth ward of the city. In 1842 he was made agent for Charles M. Reed's line of steamboats on the great lakes, serving also as boat inspector for four years. In 1853 he became the general ticket agent for the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, now known as the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore road. His circuit covered the New England States, New York, and Montreal. Winters he went South in the interests of the company.

In 1839 Mr. Downer was married to Miss Katy Killmore, daughter of Luke Killmore, one of the pioneer settlers of the city. For several years they resided in West Onondaga street, then known as the Cinder Road. He afterwards bought a house in South Salina street, opposite the old Larned place, now occupied by the Florence Flats, and removed there. In 1855 he bought the property on the corner of West Fayette and Clinton streets, which he has since owned, and in 1864 he took up his residence there.

In politics Mr. Downer formerly belonged to the old Whig party. At the time of its dissolution he identified himself with the Democratic party, and has since been an active and zealous advocate of its principles, taking a prominent part for many years in local politics. With the exception of two terms as Canal Collector, in 1875 and '76, he has never held office.

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